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REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION



BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL

CYCLOPEDIA

OF

DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA,

COMPRISING

A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY,

By SAMUEL T. WILEY.

Author of Histories of Niagara County, New York; Preston and Monongalia Counties, West Virginia; Fayette, Westmoreland, Blair, Indiana and Armstrong Counties, Pennsylvania, etc.

TOGETHER WITH

NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE PROMINENT MEN
AND FAMILIES OF THE COUNTY.

REVISED AND EDITED

By WINFIELD SCOTT GARNER.

Illustrated.

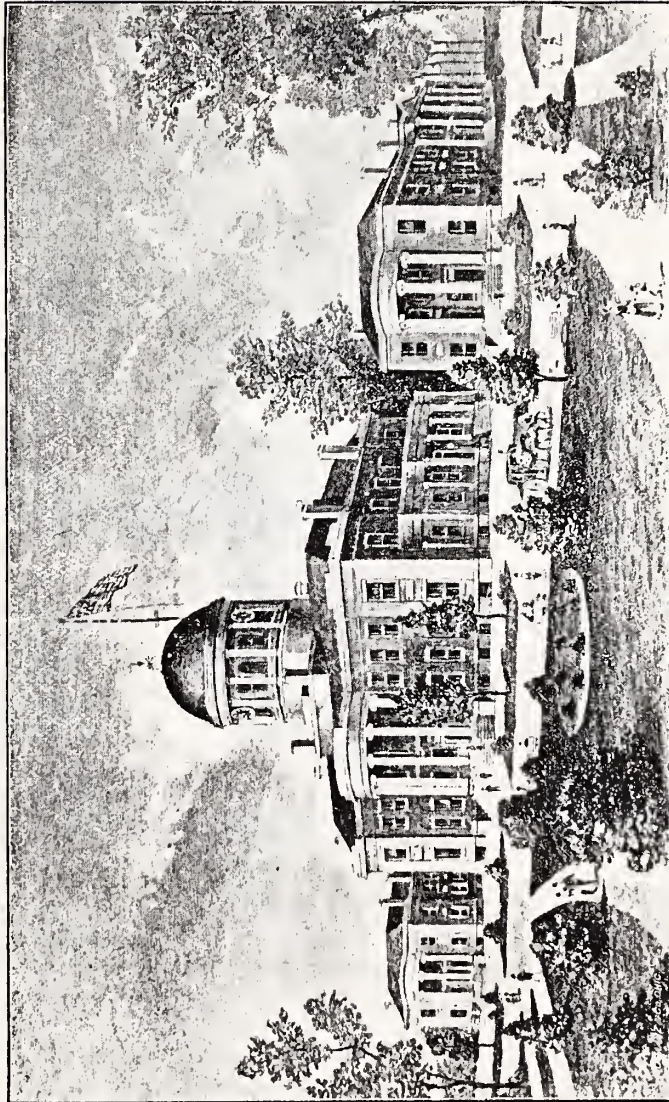
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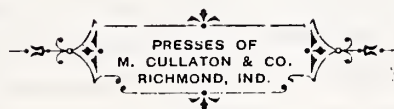
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STATE CAPITOL, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.



PREFACE.

THERE is no more profitable study than that of the lives of those who have been the instruments in making the county, State and Nation what they are to-day; and the deeds which make up the history of each, are but the result of the interaction and combination of the deeds of its individual citizens. It is recognized to-day that history is not a mass of facts and dates devoid of connection or arrangement, but a "continuous, unbroken stream, having its sources in the far-off past, its outlet in the ocean of the future."

History is a science and has its laws; history and biography are inseparably connected, as the latter forms the basis of all historical structure, and is the only means of preserving personal and ancestral history in permanent form. In individual memoir and personal narrative of this volume is treasured and preserved the life story of those who laid the corner stone of civilization on this soil, and of those who afterward made the history of Delaware county. It cannot fail to be attractive to those who come after us, and will prove of great value in tracing lineage. Contemporary biography has been given in connection with ancestral history, and thus is presented the lives of those in the present as well as those in the past, who have been identified with the growth and development of the county—a fitting home for nearly every great industry which labor and capital can set in motion, and a rich and prosperous land where moral and intellectual progress keeps pace with maritime, commercial and industrial progress.

The geology given is taken mainly from the volumes of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, while the roster of those who gave their lives in defense of the Union has been carefully compiled from all available sources of information. The classified statistics of population, manufactures and agriculture tell their own story without need of explanation.

In importance and interest the history of Pennsylvania is equal to that of any other State of the Republic, and its earliest chapter—the founding of Chester and the settlement of Delaware county—is indispensable to the proper understanding of the mighty political structure, that reaches from the Delaware to the Ohio.

PUBLISHERS.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH

— OF —

DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION — TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES — GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE — MINERAL LOCALITIES.

INTRODUCTION.

THE territory embraced within the boundaries of Delaware county has had an interesting and eventful history.

For nearly one hundred and fifty years after Cabot planted the standard of England upon the dreary coast of Labrador, and beside it placed the banner of a free republic—his native Venice—the Indians remained undisputed masters of the soil of Delaware county, which the English claimed by the right of the discovery of the North American continent. In 1638, the challenged but uninterrupted Indian rule on the west bank of the Delaware river was broken, when the “Kalmar Nyckel” and the “Gripen” furled their sails on the noble stream whose name the county now bears, and the Swedish colony they bore bought lands from their savage inhabitants, whose ownership of the soil of the new world was alike denied by the gay cavalier of Virginia and the stern Puritan of New England.

The territory of Delaware county was a part of New Sweden that lay between the Dutch possessions in the valley of the Hudson, and the English settlements in the water-girt lands of Maryland. With the decline of

Swedish power on the political chess board of the old world, New Sweden was destined to finally become the property of the strongest of its two neighboring rivals. New Sweden became a battle-ground of nations, where almost bloodless campaigns, during twenty years, had successively changed its ownership between Holland and England until 1673, when the Cross of St. George was placed in triumph over the flag of the Dutch, and New Sweden and New Netherlands were both swept from the map of the new world.

Almost half a century of Swedish government on the Delaware bay and river was succeeded by about a decade of Dutch dominion and nearly twenty years of English rule, and then came the founding of the “Quaker Province” on the Delaware, whose fame soon became world wide, and whose first general assembly met in Chester, the present metropolis of Delaware county and the oldest town in the State of Pennsylvania.

In the great Revolutionary struggle “that tried men's souls,” a number of the men who served from Chester county in the Continental army were from the present territory of Delaware county, on whose soil was fought the memorable battle of Brandywine. In every war of the Republic since the days of the Revolution the sons of Delaware county have done themselves honor by bravery and daring, and during the late civil war hundreds of them sealed their patriotism with their lives.

Delaware county lies in the southeastern or seaboard district of Pennsylvania—the garden spot of the State—and possesses that splendid water power, whose utilization has given to her the proud pre-eminence of being one of the most important centers of manufactured goods in the great manufacturing district of the United States that stretches along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Maryland.

Not alone for manufactures is the county noted. It is also distinguished for its numerous and excellent educational institutions, and the intelligence, culture and morality of its people.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.

Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is bounded on the northeast by Montgomery and Philadelphia counties; on the southeast by Gloucester county, New Jersey, from which it is separated by the Delaware river; on the southwest by New Castle county, State of Delaware; and on the northwest by Chester county. It is the smallest county in Pennsylvania, except Philadelphia, and has an area of one hundred and ninety-five square miles, or 124,800 acres. Its average length is nineteen miles and width sixteen miles.

The geographical center of the county is north of Media, in Upper Providence, while the center of population lies south of the county seat, and in Nether Providence, being drawn southward by the heavy population in Chester city and the railroad towns near the Delaware river.

The county possesses a mild climate, has charming scenery, and contains excellent farming land, while small fruits and vegetables do well. No mountains traverse its territory, which possesses a large number of fine springs and is drained toward the Delaware river by five large creeks, whose excellent water-power drive the wheels of many large cotton and woolen mills and other important manufacturing establishments; but the western part is broken up into small hills, that terminate

at the western edge of the tidewater district that lies along the river.

As a political division Delaware county lies in the extreme southeastern part of the State. It forms the Third representative, the Ninth senatorial, and the Thirty-second judicial district of Pennsylvania, and with Chester county constitutes the Sixth Congressional district of the State.

TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

The surface of Delaware county is rather undulating and in some parts quite hilly, and with a slight exception in Radnor township, slopes a little east of south toward the Delaware river. In a parallel line with the Delaware river, and about three miles back from that stream, there is an abrupt rise in the slope known as a "water shade." From along the summit of this "water shade" fine views can be obtained of the river and of some of the New Jersey country.

The county is drained principally by the Delaware river system through its five large creeks: Cobb's, Darby, Crum, Ridley, and Chester; while a small part of the southeast section has drainage by Naaman's creek and the southwest township of Birmingham by Brandywine creek, both of which last named streams empty in the Delaware river through the State of Delaware. Two small parts of Radnor township, in the northwest, are drained by the Schuylkill system through its tributary streams, Gulf and Mill creeks. These creeks are all good mill streams, and the first five above mentioned before leaving the hill country to pass into the tidewater belt of the county below the "water shade," have acquired sufficient fall to run the large mills and factories that are scattered all along their banks for over five miles up from the river.

Smith gives the elevation of the source of Cobb's creek as 392 feet above tide; Ithan, 399; Darby, 440; Crum, 520; and Ridley, 520.

The marsh lands and meadows bordering on some parts of the Delaware river would be

nundated at high tide but for artificial banks that have been built for their protection.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE.

The following characteristic sketch of the geology of the county is given by Prof. J. P. Lesley:

"The oldest or fundamental hornblende gneiss is laid bare in three isolated areas: the northern spreading through Radnor and Newtown, into Chester county; the middle spreading from southern Newtown, Edgmont, Thornbury, northern Middletown, and northern Concord; the southern spreading across Aston, Bethel, and U. Chichester into the State of Delaware. These areas are separated and surrounded by the Chestnut Hill micaceous and garnetiferous schist country holding the serpentine beds. An irregular line through Haverford and U. Darby to Chester creek (two and one-half miles from its mouth) divides this country from the triangular area of Manayunk and Philadelphia mica-schists, which no doubt extends southward beneath New Jersey. The county has a rolling surface averaging 450' A. T., but drops to a terrace of 200' A. T., and then to the mud flats of the Delaware. Patches of old Bryn Mawr gravel remain in various townships on the divides at 400' A. T. Patches and streaks of brick clay remain on the terrace, and are extensively wrought. Brick clay (holding boulders) passes also under the river mud. Cobb's creek (along the eastern line), Darby creek, Crum creek, Ridley creek, and Chester creek, cross the country from northwest to southeast, flowing in rock-cut channels, or tortuous glens, presenting a lovely variety of picturesque scenery, and affording a considerable amount of valuable mill power. The geological exposures are numerous; but the rocks are so metamorphosed, decayed, crumpled, cross-laminated, and probably faulted, that in the absence of fossils, and of well defined mineral strata like limestone and iron ore, it is not easy to arrive at any definite

opinions respecting the order of their superposition, or the classical system to which they belong. Under an appearance of vertical stratification, they really lie almost horizontal, as may be seen at Griswold's "granite" quarry in Darby, Ward's quarry in Ridley, Deshong's quarries in Nether Providence, and the Avondale quarries in Nether Providence and Ridley townships, lithograph views of which are published for the purpose of showing the true structure in Report C, 5, on Delaware county. It is undoubtedly the real structure throughout the county. But, as the general dip (as shown along the Schuylkill river) is north or northwestward, carrying the Philadelphia schists under the Manayunk schists, and these again under the Chestnut Hill schists, it is hard to understand why all three should not be regarded as descending beneath the isolated areas of "older" hornblendic gneiss. A serpentine belt extending from Chester creek at Lenni (or Rockdale) past Media to Darby creek in Radnor township, nine miles, has been quarried for building stone. It consists of separate and parallel outcrops; and at least twenty-seven other local exposures of serpentine in various townships are marked upon the map, all of them in the Chestnut Hill schist area, and apparently belonging to the upper part of that series. Castle Rock, in Edgmont township, is a huge exposure of enstatite (anhydrous serpentine), of picturesque aspect, and doubtful geological structure. (See plates in Report C, 5.) Extensive mines of kaolin are worked at the west end of the county, and an outcrop of pure feldspar rock in Concord township is exploited for the use of dentists. (See numerous heliotype views of the kaolin mines in Report C.) Mineralogical cabinets, public and private, have been amply enriched with fine specimens of *corundum*, *tremolite*, *actinolite*, *asbestos*, *beryl*, *chrysolite*, *garnet*, *themicas*, *feldspars* and *quartzes*, *tourmaline*, *andalusite*, *fibrolite*, *cyanite*, *staurolite*, *stilbite*, *sepiolite*, *marmolite*, *chrysotile*, *deweylite*, *damourite*, *jefferisite*,

margarite, apatite, autunite, mirabilite, magnesite, bismuthite, menaconite, magnetite, chromite, rutile, molybdate, &c., from numerous exposures in different parts of the county. A small percentage of gold has been obtained by analysis from the brick clays; a few small deposits of iron ore have been tried and abandoned; no other ore seems to exist in the county. A few small local exhibitions of trap have been noticed."

Prof. C. E. Hall in his general geology of the county, in 1885, uses the following order of description: Alluvium, gravel and clay, ferruginous conglomerate, serpentine, limestone, feldspar and kaoline, sandstone, and mica schists. He bases his description on the following sketch map constructed on data compiled by Dr. George Smith:

Recent.	Delaware river gravel, clay.	Alluvium, gravel, clay
Tertiary.	Ferruginous conglomerate (Bryn Mawr gravel.)	
	Trap.	Dolerite.
Probably Metamorphosed Devonian.	Equivalents of the Chestnut Hill, Manayunk and Philadelphia groups.	{ Serpentine, limestone, garnetiferous schist, corrugated ligneous schists, and micaceous sandstones, hornblende gneiss, feldspathic, micaceous gneiss. { Mica schists, hornblende gneiss, gray granitic gneiss. { Coarse mica schists and gneisses, feldspathic and hornblende gneiss.
III.	Hudson river group.	Hydromica slates, usually greenish color, with lenticular bodies of milky quartz.
I, II.	Cambrian Limestones and Potsdam Sandstone, not represented in Delaware county.	
	Laurentian. Granitic and hornblende syenites.	

We condense the following brief account from Professor Hall's general geology:

The swampy ground has but a limited area, and the northern limit of the most recent alluvium deposits is not sharply defined.

Gravel occurs throughout the central and southern portions of Upper Darby township, is almost universal in Darby, and the southern third of Nether Providence, and the older gravel underlies the more recent alluvial deposits of Tinicum island and the region adjoining the Delaware river. Clay occurs at Morton station, in South Chester, and near the mouth of Crum creek. Gravel and clay wholly overlay Ridley township, cover the southern half of Upper Chichester and all of Lower Chichester, and the general northern limit, although somewhat indefinite, extends through Upper Darby, Nether Providence, Chester and Upper Chichester townships.

The ferruginous conglomerate (Bryn Mawr gravel) of the tertiary period, is composed of fragments of the metamorphosed crystalline rocks. The areas of this formation are generally small and isolated, with poor exposures. Small areas occur at Media, Llewellyn, and Clifton, while larger areas lie in the central portions of Haverford and Marple townships and in the southwest portion of Concord township. When the conglomerate was deposited it would seem that the margin of the tertiary ocean was somewhere along a line through the central or northern portion of Delaware county. No doubt the Delaware river has been the means of a great portion of the erosion of this formation.

Serpentine (talc enstatite, &c.) is irregular in distribution, and many of its areas are shallow saucer-shaped synclinal basins. Serpentine areas occur in Radnor, Newtown, Edgmont, Marple, Upper Providence, Middletown, Concord, and Nether Providence townships. Limonite is found with serpentine, and also chromic iron exists in many areas, while corundum is associated with the serpentine in Middletown township.

Limestone occurs in a narrow belt in the northeastern portion of Radnor township and at the kaoline works, in Birmingham township, where it is coarse and crystalline. The limestone in this county seems to belong to the serpentine horizon.

Feldspar and kaoline are found at a few points in the county. Kaoline is extensively mined in Birmingham township, where the openings are located on a branch of Beaver creek, and southwest of Brandywine Summit. The kaoline is of fine quality and the mining of it forms a prominent industry of Delaware county. Feldspar has been mined in Concord township, and occurs loose in the soil near Brandywine Summit, but it is impossible to trace its beds on the surface for any distance as the feldspathic rock has no exposures and decomposes very rapidly.

Sandstone and schistose sandstone occur in Edgmont township, close to Dilworthtown. Similar to it are sandy slates which occur along Darby creek, and have been quarried for whetstones in Marple township. Indications of a similar rock are also found in the vicinity of Crum creek on the west side of Marple township.

The mica schists and gneisses which are stratigraphically uppermost are those which are associated with the serpentine. The schists and gneisses seem to fade into each other and a definite sub-division is rendered impossible. It is also impossible at the present time to define a line between the lower gneissic rocks of southeastern Delaware county and the schists of the serpentine group. The distribution of the mica schists is exceedingly irregular. Schistose rocks occur in Radnor, Newtown, Edgmont, Thornbury, Concord, Haverford, Darby, Upper Darby, Marple, Nether Providence, Chester, Birmingham and other townships. In a part of Newtown township the schistose rocks form a terrace upon the Laurentian syenites. Hornblendic gneiss is well exposed at different places in the northern part of the county, and exposures

of feldspathic garnetiferous gneiss occur on the West Branch of Chester creek.

By the geological map of Delaware county, issued in 1882 to accompany Professor Hall's report of progress, we find that the mica schist region embraces three-fourths of the territory of the county and its southern boundary line extending from Stony creek, between South Chester and Marcus Hook, in an irregular line, northeastward to Echo mills, N. 40°, W. 10°, on Cobb's creek. Professor Hall refers to this map in his work and especially calls attention to it, as illustrating the mica schist region better than a written description could do. By this map the mica schist region is represented as composed of partly blended areas of South Valley Hill talc mica slate, Chestnut Hill schists and slates, syenite and granite (Laurentian?), and hornblendic slate and gneiss ("black rocks"). This map also represents five small areas of trap in the northern part of Upper Darby township; three near Wayne Station, in Radnor; one near Howellville, in Edgmont; and one above Glenn Mills, in Thornbury.

Smith's geological map of the county, issued in 1862, was remarkably correct, and its locations of rocks in the main have been but little changed by the geologists of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.

MINERAL LOCALITIES.

The following are the mineral localities of Delaware county as reported in 1885, in the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania:

Pyrite (Iron Pyrites)—In Chester township.

Chalcopyrite (Copper Pyrites)—Chester.

Corundum—Aston, Middletown.

Menaccanite—Chester, Marple, Middletown.

Spinel—Upper Providence (doubtful).

Magnetite—Marple, Middletown.

Chromite (Chromic Iron Ore)—Marple, Newtown, Upper Providence.

Rutile—Birmingham, Edgmont, Middletown.

Limonite—Newtown, Middletown.

Wad (Bog Manganese)—Bethel, Darby.
Molybdate—Chester.
Amethyst—Aston, Chester, Concord, Marple, Thornbury.
Smoky Quartz—Bethel, Upper Darby.
Milky Quartz—Bethel.
Blue Quartz—Radnor.
Green Quartz—Middletown, Upper Providence.
Ferruginous Quartz—Aston, Concord, Edgmont, Marple, Middletown, Newtown, Radnor, Thornbury, Upper Providence.
Chalcedony—Marple, Middletown.
Enstatite—Edgmont, Middletown, Newtown, Radnor.
Tremolite—Middletown, Newtown.
Actinolite—Aston, Middletown.
Asbestos—Aston, Middletown, Newtown, Radnor, Upper Providence.
Hornblende—Aston and Middletown.
Beryl—Chester, Concord, Middletown, Ridley, Springfield.
Chrysolite—Edgmont, Middletown.
Garnet—Aston, Bethel, Chester, Concord, Darby, Haverford, Radnor, Ridley, Springfield.
Biotite—Chester, Concord, Middletown.
Muscovite—Bethel, Chester, Concord, Middletown.
Oligoclase—Aston, Middletown.
Albite—Chester, Middletown, Thornbury.
Orthoclase—Bethel, Birmingham, Chester, Concord, Edgmont, Middletown, Nether Providence, Ridley, Upper Providence.
Tourmaline—Aston, Middletown, Ridley, Springfield.
Andalusite—Springfield, Upper Providence, Marple.
Fibrolite—Aston, Birmingham, Chester, Concord, Darby, Middletown, Ridley.
Cyanite—Darby, Haverford, Ridley.
Staurolite—Darby, Haverford, Middletown.
Stilbite—Ridley.
Talc, Steatite—Aston, Bethel, Marple, Middletown, Nether Providence, Newtown, Radnor.

Sepiolite—Concord.
Serpentine—Concord, Edgmont, Marple, Middletown, Radnor, Thornbury, Upper Providence.
Marmolite—Radnor.
Chrysotile—Upper Providence.
Deweyite—Radnor.
Kaolinite—Birmingham, Concord.
Damourite—Aston, Ridley.
Jefferisite—Middletown.
Margarite—Aston.
Apatite—Ridley, Springfield.
Autunite—Chester.
Mirabilite—Chester.
Magnesite—Radnor.
Bismuthite—Chester.

Smith in his history issued in 1862, gives a list as follows of the minerals in the county: Quartz (common), limpid quartz, smoky quartz, blue quartz, ferruginous quartz, amethyst, green quartz, chalcedony, jasper, drusy quartz, corundum, feldspar (common), moonstone, limestone (compact magnesian), limestone, (crystalline primary), mica, buckholdzite, beryl, chlorite, rutile, kyanite, staurotide, anthophyllite, actynolite, serpentine, tremolite, asbestos, magnesite, talc, picrolite, andalusite, sillimanite, garnet, hornblende, pyrope, chrome ore, brown hematite, magnetic iron, plumbago, sulphuret of molybdena, ferruginous sulphur copper, bog iron ore, zoisite, pipe clay, apatite, schorl, ochreous clay and spinelle.

CHAPTER II.

BOTANY—CLIMATOLOGY—QUADRUPEDS— BIRDS—FISH

BOTANY.

The botany of Delaware county is nearly the same as that of Chester county, and Dr. Darlington's "*Flora Cestricea*" of the latter county was used by Dr. Smith as the basis of his catalogue of plants for this county, which was

arranged according to Gray's "Manual of Botany of the Northern United States."

We condense from Darlington and Smith the following orders and species of phanogamous and cryptogamous plants of Delaware county, omitting the Latin names and giving only those species having common English names.

PHANOGAMOUS OR FLOWERING PLANTS.

CLASS I.—EXOGENOUS PLANTS.

Ranunculaceæ—Virgin's bower, tall anemone, windflower, liverwort, anemone, meadow rue, floating crow-foot, spearwort, common butter-cup, tall crow-foot, marsh marigold, wild columbine, larkspur, yellow-root and black snakeroot.

Magnoliaceæ—Sweet bay and tulip-poplar.

Anonaceæ—Papaw, near Darby creek, on the Maris farm in Marple township.

Menispermaceæ—Moonseed.

Berberibaceæ—Pappoose root and May apple.

Nymphaeaceæ—Splatter dock.

Saraceniaceæ—Side saddle flower, a very rare plant in Tinicum township.

Papaveraceæ—Common poppy, Mexican poppy, celadine and blood-root.

Fumariaceæ—Dutchman's breeches and common fumitory.

Cruciferae—Marsh cress, spring cress, American water cress, sickle-pod, hedge mustard, white mustard, common mustard, whitlow-grass, horse-radish, wild flax, pepper grass and shepherd's purse.

Violaceæ—Green violet.

Droceraceæ—Sundew.

Hypericaceæ—St. Andrew's cross, St. John's wort, and pineweed.

Caryophyllaceæ—Deptford pink, bouncing Bet, wheat cockle, sandwort, chickweed, great chickweed, swamp stitchwort, forked chickweed, and carpetweed.

Portulacaceæ—Purslane and spring beauty.

Malvaceæ—Common mallow and rose mallow.

Tiliaceæ—American linden, on Darby creek and other streams.

Linaceæ—Wild flax.

Oxalidaceæ—Violet sorrel and yellow sorrel.

Geraniaceæ—Cranesbill.

Balsaminaceæ—Pale touch-me-not and spotted touch-me-not.

Rutaceæ—Paradise tree.

Anicardiaceæ—Staghorn sumac, common sumac, poison sumac and poison vine.

Vitaceæ—Fox grape, chicken grape and American ivy.

Rhamnaceæ—Buckthorn and Jersey tea.

Celastraceæ—Waxwork, burning bush and strawberry tree.

Sapindaceæ—Bladder-nut, sugar maple and red maple.

Polygalaceæ—Seneca snake-root.

Leguminosae—Wild lupin, rabbit-foot clover, red clover, white clover, low hop clover, large hop clover, lucerne, common locust, clammy locust, pencil flower, wild bean, wild indigo, Judas tree, wild senna, wild sensitive plant and honey locust.

Rosaceæ—Red plum, sloe, Chickasaw plum, Morello cherry, wild cherry, black wild cherry, nine-bark, cinque-foil, strawberry, common raspberry, high blackberry, dewberry, swamp blackberry, sand blackberry, swamp rose, wild rose, sweet-briar, Washington thorn, summer haw, cockspur thorn, English hawthorn, scarlet-fruited thorn, American crab-apple, chokeberry, apple tree, pear, serviceberry and quince.

Onagraceæ—Evening primrose and enchant-er's nightshade.

Grossulaceæ—Wild black currant, red currant and garden black currant.

Saxifrageæ—Early saxifrage, swamp saxifrage, alum root and Bishop's cap.

Hamamelaceæ—Witch hazel and sweet gum.

Umbelliferae—Cow parsnip, common parsnip, fennel, cowbane and sweet cicely.

Araliaceæ—Spikenard.

Cornaceæ—Dogwood and sour gum.

Caprifoliaceæ—Coral honeysuckle, horsegen-tian, common elder, black haw and arrow root.

Rubiaceae—Goose-grass, wild licorice, button-bush, partridge-berry and innocence.

Valerianaceae—Corn-salad.

Dipsacae—Wild teasel.

Compositae—Iron weed, elephant's foot, bone-set, mist flower, Robin's plantain, elecampane, bitter-weed, clot-weed, artichoke, Spanish-neddles, wild chamomile, yarrow, common daisy, fever-few, tansey, everlasting, fire-weed, common thistle, yellow thistle, Canada thistle, burdock, rattlesnake root, dandelion and sow thistle.

Lobeliaceae—Cardinal flower.

Ericaceae—Black huckleberry, cranberry, dwarf huckleberry, teaberry, trailing arbutus, pipsissewa and Indian pipe.

Aquifoliaceae—Holly and black alder.

Ebenaceae—Persimmon tree.

Plantaginaceae—Broad leaved plantain and buckthorn.

Lentibulaceae—Bladderwort.

Bignoniaceae—Catawba tree.

Orobanchaceae—Beech drops.

Scrophulariaceae—Common mullein, French mullein, ranstead, snake's head, monkey-flower and painted cup.

Labiata—Spearmint, peppermint, blue curls, horsemint, common balm, American penny-royal, cat-mint, ground ivy, hoarhound and mugwort.

Borraginaceae—Blue weed.

Hydrophyllaceae—Water-leaf.

Polemoniaceae—Jacob's ladder, wild sweet William and mountain pink.

Convolvulaceae—Wild sweet potato, morning glory and love-vine.

Solanaceae—Bitter sweet, nightshade, ground cherry and jimson weed.

Gentianaceae—Centuary, fringed gentian, soap gentian and waxwork.

Apocynaceae—Indian hemp.

Oleaceae—Pivet, white ash, red ash and water ash.

Aristolochiaceae—Wild ginger.

Phytoloccaceae—Common poke.

Chenopodiaceae—Lamb's quarters and worm seed.

Polygonaceae—Prince's feather, lady's thumb, door-weed grass, wild buckwheat, climbing buckwheat, curled dock, bitter dock, golden dock, and sheep sorrel.

Lauraceae—Sassafras and spice wood.

Loranthaceae—Mistletoe.

Saururaceae—Lizard's tail.

Urticaceae—Slippery elm, white elm, red mulberry, white mulberry, common nettle, richweed and common hop.

Plantanaceae—Buttonwood.

Juglandaceae—White walnut, black walnut, shellbark, thick shellbark, hickory, pig-nut and bitter-nut.

Cupuliferae—Post-oak, white-oak, rock chestnut, chinquapin oak, willow-oak, true Spanish oak, black-jack black oak, pin oak, scrub oak, scarlet oak, chestnut, beech, hazelnut, water beech and ironwood.

Myricaceae—Sweet-fern.

Betulaceae—Black birch and alder-bush.

Salicaceae—Willow, basket willow, weeping willow, quivering aspen, Athenian poplar, Lombardy poplar and silver poplar.

Coniferae—Yellow pine, white pine, juniper and red cedar.

CLASS II. — ENDOGENOUS PLANTS.

Araceae—Indian Turnip, swamp cabbage and golden-club.

Typhaceae—Cat-tail.

Lemnaceae—Ducksmeat.

Hydrochardiaceae—Tape-grass.

Orchidaceae—Orchis, putty-root, yellow lady's slipper and purple lady's slipper.

Amaryllidaceae—Star-grass.

Iridaceae—Blue flag and slender blue flag.

Smilacaceae—Greenbriar and carrion-flower.

Liliaceae—Asparagus, Solomon's seal, small Solomon's seal, copper lily, star of Bethlehem, field garlic, and blue bottle.

Melanthaceae—Bell-wort and white hellebore.

Juncaceae—Common rush.

Gramineae—Timothy, herd-grass, poverty-grass, red top, orchard-grass, green grass, blue

grass, wild oat, velvet grass, sweet-scented vernal-grass, fox-tail grass, burr grass and wood-grass.

CRYPTOGAMOUS OR FLOWERLESS PLANTS.

CLASS III. — ACROGENS.

Equisetaceæ — Scouring rush.

Filices (*Ferns*) — Maiden's hair, walking leaf, sensitive fern, and adder's tongue.

Lycopodiaceæ — Ground pine.

Musci (*Mosses*) — Has over one hundred species.

Hepaticæ — Has over fifty species.

CLIMATOLOGY.

The climate of Delaware county varies but little from the climate of southeastern Pennsylvania.

Every few years, since the settlement of the county, there have been cold winters, hard freezing and deep snows.

The Delaware river was frozen to an unusual depth in 1633, 1657, 1681, 1704, 1730, 1739, 1764, 1770, 1780, 1784, 1792, 1807, 1810, 1827, 1855, 1858, 1866, 1875, 1880 and 1892.

Snow fell three feet in depth in 1704; three feet in 1740; over four feet in 1760; and over three feet in 1831. A heavy snow fell on May 7th and 8th, 1846, and very violent snow storms occurred on March 20th and 21st, 1868, and in 1890.

Unusually warm winters were experienced in 1790, 1801, 1824 and 1873, while the records of coldest weather show that the thermometer stood five degrees below zero in 1791; seven degrees below zero February 19, 1810; ten degrees below zero on January 7, 1866; and several degrees below zero during the cold weather of 1892-93.

The year 1816 is known as the "year without a summer," and 1838 and 1893 are recorded as drought years.

From 1849 to 1857 Joseph Edwards kept a weather record, and the average annual temperature for that period of time was 51.072 degrees, while the precipitation of rain and snow water averaged 44.12 inches per year.

But the record of greatest importance, by far, in connection with the weather in Delaware county, is that of the great freshet of August 5, 1843, that swept with resistless fury a portion of the streams. Nearly a quarter of a million of dollars' worth of property was swept away by the angry torrents on Darby, Ithan, Crum, Ridley, Chester and Brandywine creeks, while to increase the horror of its ravages, nineteen persons were drowned in the mad rushing waters. Particular accounts of this freshet must, however, be referred to the histories of the townships in which it occurred.

QUADRUPEDS.

The quadrupeds of the county, as given by John Cassin in 1862, are thirty-three in number: Gray bat, brown bat, large gray bat, *Caroli*, little shrew, larger shrew, gray shrew, common mole, star-nosed mole, red fox, weasel, mink, skunk, American otter, raccoon, opossum, cat squirrel, gray squirrel, red squirrel, ground squirrel, flying squirrel, ground hog, musk-rat, common rat, mouse, common field mouse, marsh field mouse, white-footed mouse, jumping mouse, rabbit, porpoise and whale.

There is record of a whale having been seen at two different times within the waters of the county, while the porpoise has occasionally ascended the Delaware river as high as Marcus Hook, and the American otter was once in Crum creek. Bears, deer and wolves were numerous when the county was first settled, and were killed as late as 1750 in the thinly settled portions of several of the townships.

BIRDS.

In addition to making a list of the quadrupeds of the county, John Cassin also gave much time to preparing a list of birds which seems to be very full and exhaustive. His list includes two hundred and forty-three birds, as follows: Turkey buzzard, duck hawk, pigeon hawk, sparrow hawk, goshawk, Cooper's hawk,

sharp-shinned hawk, red-tailed hawk, red-shouldered hawk, broad-winged hawk, rough-legged hawk, black hawk, marsh hawk, golden eagle, bald eagle, fish hawk (osprey), barn owl, great-horned owl, screech owl, long-eared owl, short-eared owl, barred owl, little owl, snow owl, yellow billed cuckoo, black billed cuckoo, hairy woodpecker, downy woodpecker, red-cockaded woodpecker, yellow-bellied woodpecker, great black woodpecker, red-bellied woodpecker, red-headed woodpecker, flicker, humming bird, chimney bird, barn swallow, cliff swallow, white-bellied swallow, bank swallow, rough-winged swallow, purple martin, whip-poor-will, night hawk, kingfisher, great-crested flycatcher, wood pewee, Traill's flycatcher, green flycatcher, yellow-bellied flycatcher, least flycatcher, robin, wood thrush, Wilson's thrush, hermit thrush, olive-backed thrush, *alicia*, blue bird, gold-crested wren, ruby-crowned wren, tit lark, black and white creeper, blue yellow-backed warbler, Maryland yellow throat, Connecticut warbler, mourning warbler, black-throated green warbler, black-throated blue warbler, yellow-crowned warbler, Blackburnian warbler, bay-breasted warbler, pine-creeping warbler, chestnut sided warbler, blue warbler, black-poll warbler, summer yellow bird, black and yellow warbler, Cape May warbler, red-poll warbler, prairie warbler, Kentucky warbler, worm-eating warbler, blue-winged yellow warbler, golden-winged warbler, Nashville warbler, Tennessee warbler, golden-crowned thrush, water thrush, large-billed water thrush, redstart, hooded warbler, Canada flycatcher, black-cap flycatcher, waxwing, cedar-bird, yellow-breasted chat, red-eyed flycatcher, Bartram's vireo, short-billed vireo, warbling vireo, white-eyed flycatcher, solitary flycatcher, yellow-fronted vireo, butcher bird, mocking bird, rufous thrush, cat bird, great Carolina wren, Bewick's wren, marsh wren, short-billed marsh wren, house wren, wood wren, winter wren, gray creeper, nuthatch sapsucker, red-bellied nuthatch, brown-headed nuthatch, blue-gray gnat catcher,

tufted titmouse, chickadee, smaller blackcap, shore lark, scarlet tanager, summer red bird, pine grosbeak, purple finch, yellow bird, siskin pine goldfinch, red crossbill, white-winged crossbill, linnet, snow bunting, Lapland longspur, Savannah sparrow, grass sparrow, yellow-winged sparrow, white-throated sparrow, white-crowned sparrow, snow-bird, chipping sparrow, tree sparrow, field sparrow, song sparrow, Lincoln's finch, swamp sparrow, fox sparrow, black-throated bunting, rose-breasted grosbeak, blue grosbeak, indigo bird, cardinal grosbeak, cheewink, bobolink, cow-bird, red-winged blackbird, meadow lark, hanging bird, orchard oriole, blackbird, crow blackbird, raven, crow, fish crow, blue jay, wild pigeon, turtle dove, pheasant, partridge, whooping crane, great heron, white crane, snowy heron, Louisiana heron, blue heron, least bittern, bittern, green heron, night heron, white ibis, glossy ibis, golden plover, black-bellied plover, killdeer, little plover, phalarope, woodcock, snipe, red-breasted snipe, gray-back, red-backed sandpiper, jack snipe, little sandpiper, little snipe, semi-palmated sand piper, sanderling, willet, tell-tale, yellow-legged snipe, solitary sandpiper, spotted sandpiper, field plover, godwit, curlew, marsh hen, Virginia rail, rail, little yellow rail, little black rail, coot, American swan, wild goose, brant, mallard, black duck, sprigtail, green-winged teal, blue-winged teal, shoveller, summer duck, black-head duck, lesser black-head, canvas-back, pochard, butter ball, ruddy duck, shelldrake, red-breasted merganser, hooded merganser, pelican, crested cormorant, black-backed gull, herring gull, ring-billed gull, laughing gull, lesser black-headed gull, loon, crested grebe, horned grebe and smaller grebe.

Eagles are seldom seen, while hawks and crows are becoming scarcer every year. As early as 1700, the legislature passed an act in which a reward was offered for the killing of blackbirds and crows, at the rate of three pence per dozen for blackbirds and three pence for each crow.

FISH.

Most of the sixty species of fish, listed by Prof. E. D. Cope, as native to Chester county, are to be found in the Delaware river and its tributaries in Delaware county. Black bass, gold fish, carp, salmon and California salmon have been introduced in some parts of the county, and shad are still in the Delaware river.

Of the larger fish at the time of the early settlements were: whales, sharks, seals, sturgeon and eels. As late as 1809, a medium sized whale was caught in the river near Chester, and in April, 1833, three seals came up close to Chester, near which place one of them was caught in a shad-seine. At different times man-eating sharks have been seen and caught in the Delaware river above Chester city, and in 1876 one of these fearful monsters of the deep was seen in the river between Chester city and Little Tinicum island. The eels of early days are reported as of great size, and some of them were said to be nearly six feet in length and of proportionate girth. As late as 1869, a three foot eel, that weighed ten pounds, was caught by Capt. Peter Boon.

CHAPTER III.

ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS—DUTCH OCCUPATION—SWEDISH SETTLEMENT—DUTCH INVASION—ENGLISH CONQUEST AND ERECTION OF UPLAND COUNTY.

Of the two great prehistoric races who lived and loved and warred within the present territorial limits of Pennsylvania—the Mound-builder and the Indian—only the latter ever seems to have set foot on the soil of Delaware county.

The Mound-builder, so named from the vast mounds that he erected and whose ruins still exist in several States, was a semi-civilized race whose mighty empire extended from the east bank of the Mississippi to the heart of

the Allegheny mountains. Out of earth the Mound-builder erected fortifications and temple, altar, effigy, and tomb-mounds. The dim, mysterious Mound-builder, either from Asia or fabled Atlantis, must have passed in the height of prosperity and power from the Mississippi valley to the sunnier plains of Mexico and Peru, or met a fate of extinction by famine, pestilence, or war with the Indian, his successor in the proprietorship of the soil of the United States.

The origin of the Indian is a matter of conjecture and speculation. Presumably of Asiatic lineage, he was likely the second wave of population that swept from the old to the new world, across the icy waters of Behring strait.

The Huron-Iroquois family of Indian nations were settled on the great water-ways in New York, when the Spanish, English, Dutch and French made their first settlements along the Atlantic seaboard, and by strategy and prowess in war, had won mastery and supremacy in the northern part of the great Indian empire of the new world, that stretching for nine thousand miles, from pole to pole, rivaled imperial Rome during her golden age, in territory, population and rich mines.

At first the Huron-Iroquois consisted of five nations, the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. In 1712 they were joined by the Tuscaroras from the Carolinas and became the celebrated Six Nations of American history. Feared and dreaded by all other Indian nations, their fearful battle cry was heard from under the frowning walls of Quebec to the swamps of the Carolinas and the canebrakes of Louisiana. They were successful in war with every Indian rival, and among the tribes who sunk beneath the prowess of their arms and became their vassals was the Leni Lenape or Delawares.

The Delawares, after being conquered by the Iroquois or Five Nations, continued in possession of the soil of southeastern Pennsylvania, as tenants at will of their New York masters, yet enjoyed a larger measure of

freedom than their brethren in the central and northern parts of the State. They were not allowed to engage in war, were placed on a footing with women, but received a guaranteed protection as incident to their vassalage, although often subjected to the intrusion of Iroquois parties who came to fish and trade. The Minquates, a branch of the Iroquois, and who resided on the Conestoga, made the most frequent visits to the banks of the Delaware river, where they were a menace to the Delawares, and after 1642, a source of annoyance to the whites.

The Leni Lenape, or Delaware, that resided within the present boundaries of the county, were divided into small tribes, generally occupying tributaries of the river. Each of these tribes was often known to the whites by the name of the stream on which it was located. The tribe having its lodges on Crum and Ridley creek, in the vicinity of Chester, John Hill Martin says, were the *Okehockings*, and he refers to a warrant, at Harrisburg, which was issued in 1702, granting them a reservation of five hundred acres of land near Willistown, Chester county.

By 1755 the Delawares had left the county, and the last representative of the tribe in Chester county and southeastern Pennsylvania, "Indian Hannah," died near West Chester, March 20, 1802, at seventy-one years of age.

Although the first settlers came in contact with all of these tribes, traveled over their paths through the forest and were at their villages, yet they failed to either make record or hand down to the present through tradition the names of the tribes and the locations of their trails and villages. The stirring events of rival settlement and opposing claims of ownership between Holland and Sweden absorbed the attention of the early historians of the county, to the utter neglect of its Indian history. Their neglect permitted the fast-fading traditions of tribe and village and of chief and trail to pass from recollection and sink into oblivion.

DUTCH OCCUPATION.

Holland is the most common English name of that country in Continental Europe which is nationally designated as the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and whose spirit of commercial enterprise led to the discovery and exploration of the Delaware bay and river.

With the discovery of Delaware bay is associated the name of one of the world's greatest discoverers—Henry Hudson—who carried the flag of Holland into the new world, where he eventually found that great body of water which bears his name, "at once his monument and his grave."

Henry Hudson, the celebrated English navigator, after having made two unsuccessful voyages in the employ of London merchants, in search of a northern passage to the East Indies, entered the service of the Dutch East India Company with the same object in view. He sailed from Amsterdam on April 4, 1609, in a yacht called the "Half Moon" ("Halvemannah"), of eighty tons burden. Failing to reach Nova Zembla, on account of fogs and ice, he abandoned his original object and sought to seek a northwest passage to China through the new discovered lands west and southwest of Iceland and Greenland. It is said that Capt. John Smith suggested to Hudson the idea of a passage extending from the Atlantic coast at some point south of Virginia. However it may be, of truth or fiction, as to Smith's influencing Hudson to visit the North American shore in search of a short water route to China, yet the latter cruised as far south as the mouth of the Chesapeake bay, and then turning northward ran into the mouth of Delaware bay "about noon of Friday, August 28, 1609, a warm clear day." Finding numerous shoals, he listened to the advice of his officers to give up the exploration of the bay, as they were convinced that "he that will thoroughly explore this great bay must have a small pinnacle that must draw four or five feet water, to sound before

him." By this decision the possibility of Dutch occupation on the banks of the Delaware bay and river was postponed for nearly fifteen years, during which period New Amsterdam was founded and monopolized nearly all emigration from Holland. On the morning of the 29th Hudson put to sea, and seven days later discovered "the Great North River of New Netherland" that to-day bears his honored name.

The next year after Hudson had discovered the Delaware bay, it was entered by Capt. Samuel Argall, who is said to have named it Delaware bay in honor of Thomas West, Lord De La War, then governor of Virginia. In 1610 it is claimed that Lord Delaware visited the bay, and that he died on shipboard off "the Capes," when on a second visit in 1618.

Between the two asserted visits of Lord Delaware, the bay was visited in 1614 by Capt. Cornelius Jacobz Mey, in the *Fortune*, a vessel owned by the city of Hoorn, which was to have exclusive privileges of trade during four voyages with any "new courses, havens, countries or places" discovered by Mey. This voyage of Captain Mey seems to have terminated in no wise advantageous to the city of Hoorn, and he left the bay after naming the two capes at its entrance—Cape Cornelius and Cape Mey (now May)—after himself.

After Mey's departure the bay remained unvisited for two years, and then its waters were ruffled by the prow of the *Restless*, the first vessel built by Europeans in this country. The *Restless* (*Unrust*) was a small yacht, forty-four and one-half feet long by eleven and one-half feet wide, of sixteen tons burden, built at the mouth of the "Manhattan river" and commanded by Capt. Cornelius Hendrickson, whose report of his explorations received but little credence in Holland. Some historians accept his report of exploring the Delaware river as high as the mouth of the Schuylkill as correct, while others pronounce it false and claim the description that he furnished

was obtained from the Indians along the Delaware bay. If he actually made the voyage he is entitled to the honor of having first discovered the territory of Delaware county.

In the meantime in Holland, where the political and social condition of the people must be considered in connection with the physical conformation of the country, steps had been taken to establish trading posts in every part of the New Netherlands. To secure this object the great Dutch West India Company was incorporated in 1621. As the results of the wide reaching policy of this company, many trading posts were established to control the fur trade with the Indians between New France and Virginia. The country on the Delaware received a due share of attention, and in 1624 the company sent Captain Mey in the ship *New Netherland* with several persons to establish a fortified trading post on the "South River." He built Ft. Nassau, near the mouth of Timber creek, in Gloucester county, New Jersey. While this post was established for trade and not as a nucleus of a settlement, yet, according to the deposition of Cateлина Tricho, taken in 1684, at New York, there were four women who married at sea and went with their husbands to the Delaware and were with them there until the temporary abandonment of Ft. Nassau.

A year's occupation of Ft. Nassau was terminated by an order for its vacation, as the garrison was needed to re-inforce the colony at Manhattan. A temporary need called for a desertion of Ft. Nassau, but the Dutch did not contemplate an abandonment of the country, and now perceived the necessity for establishing settlements in order to hold the fur trade, as the English traders were encroaching on their territory both from the north and south to engage in competitive barter with the Indians.

This state of affairs led to the founding of settlements by the Dutch West India Company, who sought to introduce the feudal tenure of lands in the New Netherlands, where

the wealthy immigrant who could in four years plant a colony of fifty souls, was to become a *Patroon*, or absolute owner of a large tract of land. The *Patroon* could have a river front of sixteen miles and an extension back into the country as far as "the situation of the occupiers will admit." If his lands were on both sides of a river, eight miles front was only to be accorded him, and he was to be supplied with as many *blacks* as the company could conveniently furnish.

While the policy of making settlements was under discussion in Holland, Samuel Goodyn and Samuel Bloemmaert formed a company for settlement on the Delaware, consisting of themselves and David Preterszen De Vries, Killian Van Rensselaer, Jan De Laet, Mattheys Van Keulen, Nicholas Van Sittsright, Harneck Koek, and Heyndrick Hamel, all directors of the West India Company except De Vries. They purchased a tract of land sixteen miles square, extending from Cape Henlopen northward toward the mouth of the Delaware river. To this tract of land Capt. Peter Heyes, in the ship *Walrus*, conveyed a small colony in the winter of 1630-31. The colonists settled on Lewes creek, where they intended to establish a whale and seal-fishery station as well as tobacco and grain plantations. They built a fort, which they called Ft. Oplandt, and named their settlement Swanendale, or Valley of Swans, "because of the great number of those birds in the neighborhood." In 1632 De Vries came with additional emigrants, but found the fort a charred ruin and the bones of the settlers bleaching in the sun. He adroitly induced an Indian to remain over night on his vessel, and from the savage obtained an account of the capture of the fort and the massacre of the settlers. The particulars of the destruction of the colony, as related by the Indian, we give in the language of De Vries, who says: "He (the Indian) then showed us the place where our people had set up a column, to which was fastened a piece of tin, whereon the arms of Holland were painted.

One of their chiefs took this off, for the purpose of making tobacco-pipes, not knowing that he was doing amiss. Those in command at the house made such an ado about it that the Indians, not knowing how it was, went away and slew the chief who had done it, and brought a token of the dead to the house to those in command, who told them that they wished that they had not done it; that they should have brought him to them, as they wished to have forbidden him not to do the like again. They went away and the friends of the murdered chief incited their friends, as they are a people like the Indians, who are very revengeful, to set about the work of vengeance. Observing our people out of the house, each one at his work, that there was not more than one inside, who was lying sick, and a large mastiff, who was chained,—had he been loose they would not have dared to approach the house,—and the man (Gillis Hossett) who had command standing near the house, three of the stoutest Indians, who were to do the deed, bringing a lot of bear skins with them to exchange, sought to enter the house. The man in charge went in with them to make the barter, which being done, he went to the loft where the stores lay, and in descending the stairs one of the Indians seized an axe and cleft his head so that he fell down dead. They also relieved the sick man of life, and shot into the dog, who was chained fast and whom they most feared, twenty-five arrows before they could dispatch him. They then proceeded toward the rest of the men, who were at work, and going amongst them with pretensions of friendship, struck them down. Thus was our young colony destroyed, causing us serious loss."

On New Year's day, 1633, De Vries concluded a treaty of peace with the Indians, whom he was too weak to punish for their destruction of Swanendale, and sailed up the river to Ft. Nassau, where he refused to barter with the Indians for furs, saying he wanted beans. He was told to go to Timmerkill,

opposite the site of Philadelphia, where he could obtain corn, but before sailing he was secretly warned by an Indian woman, to whom he had given a cloth dress, that if he went he and his men would be attacked and probably murdered like the crew of an English vessel that had gone there a few months prior to that time. De Vries, however, went, and being forewarned, prevented an attack on his vessel by the Indians, whom he reproached for their intended treachery, and after concluding a treaty with them, sailed to Virginia, where he obtained sufficient provisions to last him on his voyage to Europe. When De Vries left the capes there was no European on either the Delaware bay or river.

Two years after DeVries left, in 1635, George Holmes, with his hired man, and Thomas Hall and about a dozen other Englishmen left Connecticut to take possession of Ft. Nassau, but the Dutch being apprised of the movement immediately garrisoned the deserted post, and when the English arrived they were taken prisoners. Thus the projected New England settlement was prevented, and the prisoners were sent to Manhattan, where they were allowed to permanently settle.

On February 7, 1635, the Patroon owners of the Swanendale lands re-transferred them to the Dutch West India Company for 15,600 guilders (\$6,240). Thus private enterprise on the part of the Dutch ceased on the Delaware, and but little is known as to how Ft. Nassau was garrisoned for the next three years, at the end of which time a contestant for the South River territory appeared in the Swede. The period of Dutch colonization and settlement on the Delaware was at an end, while the second period of Dutch rule there that commenced seventeen years later was one only of government over a subjugated people of another nationality for less than two years.

SWEDISH SETTLEMENT.

After the alleged pre-Columbian discoveries of portions of the North American continent,

came its practical discovery by Columbus, and Spain was the first nation to discover, to conquer and to colonize any part of this country, but England soon won from her the mastery of the sea, which caused the "sun of Spanish world dominion to set as quickly as it had risen." In the colonization of this country Spain had powerful rivals in England, France and Holland, who claimed large areas of territory by discovery and settlement; but the last claimant for colonial possessions on the territory of the United States was the bold and warlike Swede of the Scandinavian peninsula, who based his right of possession of lands discovered by others, alone upon settlement and purchase from the Indian.

Swedish settlement in this country was confined to the planting of a colony on the Delaware on lands claimed by both the Dutch and the English, although the latter had not yet attempted any forcible possession of New Netherlands.

The monarchs of the old world sought to establish grand kingdoms in the new world that should bear names expressive of the perpetuity, progress and power of the parent kingdoms in Europe, and so upon the map of the western and new found world appeared the names of New Spain, New France, New Netherlands and New England. The Swedes were equally ambitious with the Spanish, French, Dutch and English of founding a mighty kingdom in the new discovered lands toward the setting sun, and Gustavus Adolphus, the greatest of the line of Swedish kings, turned his attention to America, where he hoped to found a New Sweden—an ideal empire in which religious freedom should exist and human servitude should never be introduced. It seems that Gustavus Adolphus had selected no particular place along the Atlantic coast as an objective point of settlement, and as late as 1635 the Swedes had considered the coast of Guiana and Brazil as possessing the most favorable attractions.

Gustavus Adolphus, in 1624, invited Wil-

liam Usselinex, an ex-director of the Dutch West India Company, who had visited Sweden, to remain in the Swedish kingdom. Usselinex had drafted the plan of the Dutch West India Company, and when he was cast aside by younger rivals he came to Sweden, where he planned a Swedish West India Company, which was to be chartered by Gustavus Adolphus. This company was to be a commercial organization, whose object to form a colony in "foreign parts" met with the Swedish king's warmest approval. His death at the battle of Lutzen left the project to be carried out by Axel Oxenstierna, the great chancellor of Sweden.

In 1635, Peter Minuit, who had been previously removed as governor of New Netherlands, entered into a correspondence with the Swedish authorities, and in all probability suggested the South or Delaware river as a favorable region in which to plant a colony. Two years later he went to Sweden, which he left on August 9, 1637, in command of the first Swedish expedition to America. His ships were the "Kalmar Nyckel" and the "Gripen"—a man of war, and a sloop, or tender, while his Swedish colonists were styled in a Dutch state paper as being mostly banditti, a statement to be accepted with a considerable degree of allowance. In the latter part of March or the early part of April, 1638, he landed near the present site of Wilmington, Delaware, where, on the Elbe, now Christiana creek, he erected "Fort Kristina," so named in honor of Queen Christiana, then ruler of Sweden. The fort was stocked with provisions and goods for barter with the Indians, and placed under command of Lieut. Mäns Kling. Minuit, before erecting his fort, had purchased from the Indians a tract of land of several days journey, on the west bank of the Delaware river, which included the present territory of Delaware county. Minuit was warned by Kieft, the director-general of New Netherlands, not to occupy the territory, but knowing the weakness of the Dutch, he gave no heed to the warn-

ing, and established the first permanent settlement on the Delaware. Concerning the fate of Minuit, Smith says that he died at "Ft. Kristina," and Ashmead states that he started to return to Europe, and was lost at sea on the "Flying Deer," a Dutch vessel which he had visited near St. Thomas, in the West India islands.

For two years the infant settlement on the Delaware was left to take care of itself, and then it was reinforced by a second colony of not a very desirable character. In 1639, Cornelius Van Vliet, a Dutch captain, was given command of the "Kalmar Nyckel," which had returned to Sweden, and was ordered to seize on married soldiers who had evaded service or committed some crime and carry them and their families to New Sweden, as all efforts to procure willing emigrants had failed. Van Vliet proved to be inefficient and negligent, and, on complaint of the crew, was discharged, his place being supplied by Capt. Pouwell Jansen, a Dutchman, who displayed considerable energy. Jansen arrived at "Ft. Kristina" on April 7, 1640, and bore as passengers Lieut. Peter Hollander, who had been appointed governor of New Sweden, and Rev. Reorus Torkillus, the first Swedish clergyman to come to America. This second colony settled some four Swedish miles below Christiana, and but little is known of affairs on the Delaware for the next three years, except that in 1642 a general sickness prevailed.

In 1641 the "Kalmar Nyckel" and "Charitas" brought a third colony to New Sweden of forest-destroying and other crime-committing Finns, and with them Swedish emigration in form of colonies to Christiana ceased.

The next and fourth colony was destined to make the first permanent settlement in the State of Pennsylvania, although some claim that the Dutch settled in Montgomery county previous to 1642.

Smith states that the English had attempted a settlement before 1642 at Salem creek, in New

Jersey, and built a trading house on the west bank of the Delaware, opposite Fort Nassau, prior to the coming of the fourth Swedish colony, but that the Swedes and Dutch united and broke up the settlement and burned the trading house.

The fourth colony left Gottenburg on November 1, 1642, in the ships "Fama" and "Swan," and under the command of Lieut.-Col. John Printz, who had been commissioned governor of New Sweden, on August 15, 1642, with a yearly salary of twelve hundred dollars in silver and an allowance of four hundred and six dollars for his expenses. Governor Printz arrived at Fort Christiana on February 15, 1643, and in a short time removed the seat of government from Christiana to Tinicum island, within the present boundaries of Delaware county, where he built Fort Gottenburg, and afterwards erected his mansion-house, known as Printz Hall. Around Fort Gottenburg the principal inhabitants had their houses and plantations.

Governor Printz received ample plenary powers from the youthful queen of Sweden, and was to govern New Sweden, to preserve amity and correspondence with foreigners and other natives, and to render justice without distinction. His instructions embraced the care of the colony while at sea, and the government of the province after landing. He was to colonize the English, at Ferken's Kill on the east side of the Delaware river, under Swedish rule, or remove them. He was to comport himself as was agreeable to the Dutch at Fort Nassau, as they were not attempting to occupy the west side of the Delaware river, but to repel force by force if necessary in case of Dutch invasion. He was to protect Jost de Bogard's Dutch settlement, some three miles from Fort Christiana, and see that the Swedes furnish the Indians with things they required at lower prices than those they received from the Dutch or English. He was to promote agriculture, and increase tobacco culture and cattle and sheep raising, and the cultivation of the vine,

while salt making and the location of minerals were to be carefully looked after. He was to control judiciously the Indian peltry trade, establish whale fisheries and investigate the subject of raising silk-worms. With such ample powers and so many things to look after, Governor Printz held an important and responsible position, and his administration was reasonably successful considering the condition of the colony and the Dutch and English opposition he had to encounter.

Governor Printz secured the control of the Delaware river, above Tinicum island, by the erection of Fort Gottenburg, and his next move was to render Fort Nassau almost useless to the Dutch by building Fort Elsenburgh at Salem creek, on the east side of the Delaware. His third move was to erect, in 1643, a grist mill on Crum creek, where the holes sunk in the rocks to support the frame work are still to be seen, near the Blue Bell tavern on the Darby road. This mill was a great improvement on the windmill that was used previous to its erection. Printz also examined several waterfalls with a view of erecting saw-mills, but gave up the project, as he had no saw blades.

Between 1643 and 1645, some of the Swedes settled at Chester, which they called Upland, and shortly thereafter the Finns must have become residents along the river front at Marcus Hook, which section was marked as "Finland" on the early maps.

The emigrants to New Sweden were of three classes: Freemen, servants for a designated term of service, and vagabonds and malefactors, who were sent as slaves to the Delaware and dwelt apart from the rest of the inhabitants. In 1647 there were but one hundred and eighty-three whites in the Swedish settlements on the Delaware, and six thousand nine hundred and twenty pounds of tobacco was sent in the Golden Shark to Sweden.

Printz was often overbearing and insolent, yet during his administration, which ended in 1653, New Sweden saw its palmy days. When he sailed for Sweden he placed the govern-

ment in charge of John Pappogoya, who had married his daughter, Armigart, a prominent character in succeeding years in the history of New Sweden.

Pappogoya held the reins of government but a few months, when he was relieved by John Claude Rysingh, who arrived on the *Eagle* on May 21, 1654. Vice Governor Rysingh signaled the commencement of his administration by an act that violated his instructions and furnished a plea for the Dutch invasion of the succeeding year. About 1651 Governor Stuyvesant, of the New Netherlands, took steps to buy all the Swedish lands on the Delaware of Indian chiefs, who claimed to be the lawful owners, and then proceeded against Printz's remonstrance to erect Fort Cassimer, on the west side of the Delaware bay, near the site of New Castle, Delaware, which rendered the Swedish Fort Elsenburgh useless, and commanded the river above Fort Christiana. Rysingh injudiciously invested Fort Cassimer, and compelled its surrender, on Trinity Sunday. In honor of the day, Rysingh called the captured fort the "Fort of the Holy Trinity."

Rysingh concluded a great treaty with the Indians on June 17, 1654, which was faithfully observed by the Swedes and the savages, and commenced measures for the improvement of the colony that were short-lived on account of his first official act of capturing Fort Cassimer.

The news of the capture of Fort Cassimer aroused great indignation in Holland, where the erection of that fort was not fully approved. Stuyvesant was ordered to recapture the fort and drive all the Swedes from both sides of the river who would not become subjects of the government of the New Netherlands.

On September 9, 1655, Stuyvesant appeared with a fleet of seven vessels carrying six hundred men before Fort Cassimer, which was reduced by the 11th. Fort Christina was next taken, and Fort Gottenburg surrendered after a siege of fourteen days. Rysingh charged the Dutch with unwonted cruelty and the ruthless destruction of valuable property. John Paul

Jacquit was appointed by the Dutch as governor, and Fort Gottenburg was abandoned. Shortly after Jacquit became governor, the Swedish ship *Mercury* arrived with one hundred and thirty emigrants to whom the Dutch refused permission to either land or to proceed up the Delaware river. Finally the Swedes through the influence of Pappogoya (Governor Printz's son-in-law) induced a number of Indians to come on board the vessel, and knowing that the Dutch would not fire on the savages, boldly weighed anchor and sailed past the fort, landing at Christiana.

The expenses of the Dutch expedition to conquer New Sweden had been so heavy to the Dutch West India Company that in the summer of 1656, in order to discharge a part of its debt to the city of Amsterdam it ceded all of its Delaware river territory from Bombay Hook to Christiana creek to the burgomaster of that municipality. This ceded territory was known as the City's colony (New Amstel), while the land north of that creek was designated as the Company's colony.

Georan Van Dyck became sheriff of the Company's colony and failed in several attempts to gather the Swedish settlers into villages. Beekman, vice-director of the Company's colony also sought to concentrate the Swedes into villages and likewise failed. In 1659 there was estimated to be two hundred families of Swedes and Finns in the Company's colony, aggregating about one thousand of a population. The seat of justice was removed from Gottenburg to Fort Altena, which was six Dutch miles from the Swedes mill on Crum creek, and the Swedish magistrates, who had given in their adherence to the Dutch, were continued in office. On December 22, 1663, the city of Amsterdam, in full payment of the debt owed to it by the Dutch West India Company, received a deed from the latter for all its remaining territory on the Delaware river. The authority of the city of Amsterdam was of short duration—only nine months ere it was overthrown by a new contestant for power on the banks of

the Delaware—the world-conquering Englishman.

ENGLISH CONQUEST.

By the right of Cabot's discovery England had always claimed the territory on the Delaware, but on account of home dissensions did not attempt an exercise of authority over it by force of arms until 1664. Charles II., of England, on March 12, 1664, granted the territory of the States of New York and New Jersey to his brother James, Duke of York and of Albany, and by a subsequent grant conveyed to him the territory of the State of Delaware, yet he never granted to him the territory of Pennsylvania, which he held from 1664 to 1682.

The Duke of York immediately fitted out an expedition for the conquest of his new country. It consisted of four war vessels and four hundred and fifty men, under the command of Col. Richard Nicolls, and sailed on May 25, 1664, from Portsmouth, England. In the latter part of August this expedition arrived at New Amsterdam, which surrendered on September 9th, and was named New York, in honor of the Duke of York. The remainder of the Dutch settlements along the Hudson river passed peacefully into the hands of the English, and Fort Orange was named Albany, in honor of James' dukedom of Albany.

The next step of the Duke of York, after securing control on the Hudson, was to take possession of the Delaware river territory and thus complete the conquest of the New Netherlands. On the 3rd (13th new style) of September, 1664, Sir Robert Carr, with the frigates *Guinea* and *William* and *Nicholas*, set sail for the Delaware, and after a long and tedious voyage arrived in that stream on the last day of September. Carr passed the fort at New Amstel without an exchange of shot, and then summoned the Dutch to surrender. The town authorities agreed after three days' negotiations to surrender, but D'Hinoyassa and his soldiers refused, "whereupon," Carr says in his official report: "I landed my soldiers on Sunday morning following & commanded y^e shipps to fall downe

before y^e Fort with muskett shott, with directions to fire two broadsides apeace upon y^e Fort, then my soldiers to fall on. Which done the soldiers neaver stopping untill they stormed y^e fort, and soe consequently to plundering; the seamen noe less given to that sporte, were quickly within & have gotten good store of booty; so that in such a noise and confusion noe worde of command for sometye; but for as many goods as I could preserve, I still keepe intire. The loss on our part was none; the Dutch had tenn wounded and 3 killed. The fort is not tenable, although 14 gunns, and without a greate charge w^{ch} inevitably must be expended, here wilbee noe staying, we not being able to keepe itt." In Colonel Nicoll's report to the secretary of state he says that the storming party was commanded by Lieutenant Carr and Ensign Hooke; and notwithstanding the Dutch fired three volleys at the English, not a man was even wounded in the attack. After the fort was captured, Sir Robert Carr landed from the *Guinea* and claimed the property in the fort as having been won by the sword and belonging to him and his troops. He did not even stop with that demand, but after selling all the soldiers in the fort as slaves to Virginia, he also did likewise with many citizens of New Amstel (presumably Dutch), and distributed most of the negroes belonging to the Dutch among his troops, as well as one hundred sheep, sixty cows and oxen and forty horses. To this ruthless despoliation of personal property Carr added the confiscation of much real estate and granted a number of the farms of the Dutch to his officers and the commanders of his ships. The Swedes seemed to have escaped being plundered by Carr's troops, and the Dutch but received the same measure of treatment that they had meted out to the Swedes in 1655.

Ashmead, in concluding his account of the English conquest of the Delaware river country in 1664, says: "When the standard of Great Britain floated from the flagstaffs over the captured Dutch forts on the Hudson and

the Delaware, it marked the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race on the North American continent. As authority was then exercised from Maine to Florida, on the Atlantic coast, by a homogeneous people, it made possible the great nation that was born to the world a century later."

Colonel Nicolls did not approve of Carr's course of action, and served as governor of both New York and the Delaware for nearly three years. Smith says that his administration "was conducted with prudence and judgment; his efforts being especially directed to the promotion of trade." During Nicoll's administration "beavers continued to be used as currency; and in the payment for imported goods, the standard value fixed on each beaver, by the governor, was eight guilders, or 13s, 4d."

In May, 1667, Col. Francis Lovelace succeeded Nicolls as governor, and two years later an insurrection broke out, headed by Marcus Jacobson, known as the "Long Finn," and Henry Coleman, also a Finn, and a man of property, who was then residing among the Indians. No overt acts of treason were committed by these two insurrectionary leaders, who contented themselves with "raising speeches very seditious and false, tending to the disturbance of his Majesty's peace and the laws of the government." Several other Finns and the "Little Domine," Rev. Laers, and Mrs. Pappegoya, were implicated in this insurrection. Coleman escaped, but his property was confiscated, and the Long Finn was captured and placed in irons. The Long Finn was tried and sentenced to be publicly and severely whipped, branded in the face with the letter R, and sent to "Barbadoes and some other of those remote plantations and sold." In January, 1670, he was put on board the ship *Fort Albany*, bound for Barbadoes, where, without doubt, he was sold into slavery. This insurrection, whose leaders were Finns, probably occurred below Upland, in the district then known by the name of Finland.

After the Finn insurrection affairs pro-

gressed with but little interruption until the summer of 1671, when the Indians committed several atrocious murders. Governor Lovelace took wise but firm measures to check further Indian outrages. In November the Indian sachems and William Tom, clerk of the court on the Delaware, held a council at the house of Peter Rambo, at Upland. The sachems promised to deliver the murderers in six days. One of the guilty Indians escaped, and the other, when taken by the two warriors sent by the sachems to effect his capture, placed his hands over his eyes and said, "Kill me," which was done. The body of the dead Indian was delivered at Wiccaco to the English, who sent it to New Castle, where it was hung in chains.

The English rule on the Delaware was temporarily interrupted by the war between England and France against the United Belgic Provinces, which lasted from 1672 till February 9, 1674. During the second year of this war, on July 30, 1673, New York and its dependencies on the Delaware surrendered to the Dutch fleet under Admiral Evertsen. Peter Alrichs was appointed commander on the Delaware, with instructions not to confiscate the property of any one who would take the oath of allegiance to the Dutch government. At the same time three courts of justice were established by the Dutch on the Delaware—one at New Amstel (New Castle), one at the Hoern Kill, and one at Upland, whose jurisdiction extended provisionally from the "east and west banks of Kristina Kill upwards unto the head of the river." The reestablishment of Dutch authority on the Delaware was complete, but in less than a year, by the treaty of peace made on February 9, 1674, between England and the Netherlands, the latter agreed to give up New York and Delaware to the Duke of York.

On October 1, 1674, English authority was reestablished in New York, and Capt. Edmund Carr was sent to New Castle as commander on the Delaware. On September 25, 1676, the

Duke of York's laws were promulgated on the Delaware, and a court was appointed at Upland. On March 25th of the preceding year (1675), Robert Wade, the first member of the Society of Friends to reside within the present boundaries of Delaware county, purchased an estate at Upland. Three years prior to this, in 1672, George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, passed through the county in returning from a religious visit to New England. Thus was founded on the territory of Delaware, by Robert Wade, the Society of Friends, which was soon to play an important part in the planting of the English race on the Delaware and the founding of the great "Key-stone State."

ERECTION OF UPLAND COUNTY.

The district and afterwards county of Upland, by one account, derived its name from Upland, its seat of justice, named from being situated on high or up land; while another account states that the word Upland is derived from the Sweedish word *upsala*, and was so named by some of the Swedes, who came between 1638 and 1642 from the Swedish province of Upsala, whose capital city of Upsala, in the midst of a vast and fertile plain, is the seat of the oldest university of Sweden, and during the middle ages was an ecclesiastical capital of Scandinavia and northern Europe.

Upland was settled at some time between 1642 and 1645, as Andreas Hudde, then the Dutch commissary on the Delaware, speaks of houses not far from Tinnekonk (Tinicum). Martin says among the original Swedish owners of land at Upland were: Dr. Laurentius Carolus, Neals Matson, Leals Lawson, James Sandilands, Just Danielsen, Jurien Keen, Hans Juriensen, Israel Helms, and the Swedish church.

The first seat of government in Delaware county was at Tinicum; where justice was dispensed by Governor Printz from 1642 to 1654. The next year the Dutch conquered the prov-

ince and removed the seat of government to Fort Cassimer. The Dutch established a court at Fort Altena about 1658. On September 12, 1673, there was established by the Dutch Council at New York, "One court of justice for the inhabitants of Upland, to which provisionally shall resort the inhabitants both on the east and west banks of Kristiana Kill and upwards unto the head of the river." This is the description of the limits of the extent of the Upland district. In 1676 Governor Andross appointed three courts on the Delaware, one of which was to be at Upland. This court met on November 14, 1676, and its first act was to order that Mr. Tom, the former clerk, should deliver unto the present clerk, Eph. Herman, the records of the former court. Mr. Tom had kept these records in bad shape and they were returned to him to straighten, which he had not done at the time of his death, and since which time they have never been found.

On November 12, 1678, we have the first official mention of the county of Upland.

At a meeting of Mr. John Moll, president of New Castle court, with the justices of the Upland court, held at Upland on that day, a division was confirmed and extended; the county of Upland was "to begin from y^e north syde of Oele fransens Creeke otherways Called Steen Kill, Lying in the boght above y^e verdrietige hoeck, and from the said Creek ouer to y^e singletree point on the East syde of this River." In one direction, Upland county extended as far as settlements had been made; and although the authority of the Duke of York to govern New Jersey had been resisted by Fenwick and others, it had been maintained on the ground that the sovereignty of the country did not pass to Carteret and Berkeley, the purchasers of the soil.

At the November court of this year the justices decided to levy a poll-tax of twenty-six gilders upon each tydable (taxable) person, which included every male inhabitant in the county between the ages of sixteen and sixty

years, except the justices, who were by the duke's laws exempt from the payment of taxes, except for the support of the church. This levy was to be collected by the high sheriff before the 25th of the following March, and instead of money he was authorized to receive "wheat at fyve, Rey and barley att four Gilders p scipple, Indian Corne at three gilders p scipple, Tobbacco at 8 styvers p pound, porke at Eight and bacon at 16 styvers p lb: or Elce In wampum or skins att pryce Courrant: The Court further ordering and Impowring the high Sherrife, Capⁿ Edmond Cantwell, to Receive and Collect the same sume of 26 gilders from Every Tydable in the annexed List."

"A List OF THE TYDABLE P^rSONS.

ATT TAOKANINK (TACONY).

oele neelson & 2 sons	3
hans moens	1
Erick Poulsen	1
Christiaen Tomasse	1
Casper fiscck	1
Peter Jookum & serv ^t	2
hans Jurian	1
michill fredericks	1
Justa Daniells & servant	2
Jonas Juriaensen	1
Hend: Jacobs upon y ^e Isl ^d	1
Erick Cock & servant	2
moens Cock	1
Peter nealson	1
gunnar Rambo	1
Lace Cock & servant	2
michill nealson	1
andris Swen & father	2
oele Swenson his servant	1
Swen Swensen & son	2
John Stille	1
Swen Lom	1
oele Stille	1
andries Benckes	1
Jan Mattson	1

Carried forward.....33

Brought forward.....33

dunck Williams	1
Tho: Jacobs	1
Jan Claassen & 2 sons	3
mathias Claassen	1
franck walcker	1
Will Thomasse	1
Peter matson	1
Jan Boelsen	1
Jan Schoeten	1
Jan Justa and 2 sons	3
Jonas nealson & son	2
Peter andries & son	2
Lace Dalbo	1
Rynier Peterssen	1
oele dalboo	1
andries Boen	1
Swen Boen	1
Pelle Rambo Junior	1
andries Rambo	1
Richard Duckett	1
Mr. Jones y ^e hatter	1
Soseph Peters	1
Jan Cock	1
Peter Cock, Junior	1
harmen Ennis	1
arian andries at Peter Ramboos	1

ATT CARKOENS HOEK.

andries homman & son	2
Pelle Erickson	1
Benck Saling	1
andries Saling	1
Laers Boer	1
hans Peters	1
Pelle Puttke	1
harmen Jansen	1
hendrick holman	1

CALKOENS HOEK.

mort mortenson Junior	1
Bertell Laersen	1
moens Staekett	1
hans Jurian	1
hendrik Tade	1

Carried forward.....80

<i>Brought forward</i>	80
andries bertelson.....	1
Jan Bertelson.....	1
Jan Corneliss ⁿ & son.....	2
mort. mortense, Senior.....	1
Lace mortense.....	1
neels matson.....	1
anthony matson.....	1
hendrick Jacobs.....	1
Jacob hendrick.....	1

UPLAND.

Claes Schram.....	1
Robberd Waede.....	1
Jan hendrick.....	1
Rich: Bobbington.....	1
James Sanderling & slaue.....	2
John Test & servant.....	2
Jurian kien.....	1
Rich: noble.....	1
Neels Laerson & son.....	2
henry hastings.....	1
Will: woodman & servant.....	2
John hayles.....	1
mich: Yzard.....	1

MARR: KILL (MARCUS HOOK).

Jan Jansen.....	1
will: orian.....	1
Daniell Linsey.....	1
morten Knoetsen.....	1
Knoet mortensen.....	1
albert hendrick.....	1
Oele Coeckoe.....	1
Carell Jansen.....	1
oele Raessen.....	1
Thom: Denny.....	1
John Browne.....	1
Rich: fredericx.....	1
hans Oelsen.....	1
Tho: harwood.....	1
Jurian hertsveder.....	1
Andries Inckhoorn.....	1
Rodger Pedrick.....	1
Cristaen Claassen.....	1
Jacob Clocker.....	1

Carried forward.....126

Brought forward.....126

EASTERN SHOURE.

oele Dircks.....	1
will Bromfield.....	1
Juns Justafs.....	1
Lace Colman.....	1
hans hofman an his 2 sons.....	3
Peter freeman.....	1
moens Junsen.....	1
Poull Corvorn.....	1

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136 Tydables in Upland Jurisdiction."

Upon a close calculation, by the number of tythables, the whole population did not exceed six hundred, of whom about two hundred and fifty resided in what is now Delaware county.

In 1680 the seat of justice was removed from Upland to the town of Kingsesse, which, according to Smith, was in the late township of Kingessing, in the county of Philadelphia, while Edward Armstrong locates it in the immediate vicinity of the Swedish mill that was erected by Governor Printz, near the Blue Bell tavern, on the Darby road. There seemed to have been no opposition on the part of the settlers at Upland to the removal of the county seat to Kingessing, where it only remained until the succeeding year, when Penn bought the Delaware river country and the court for the county was again convened at Upland.

After having briefly passed over the eras of discovery, pioneer settlements and rival conquests, it may be of some interest to present a list of the rulers on the Delaware from the first settlement in 1624 to the purchase of Penn in 1681.

GOVERNORS AND DIRECTORS OF NEW NETHERLANDS AND ON THE DELAWARE.

	Term of office
Cornelius Jacobsen Mey, Director	1624-1625
William Van Hulst, Director	1625-1626
Peter Minuit, Governor	1626-1633
David Pieterzen De Vries, Governor.....	1632-1633
Wouter Van Twiller, Governor	1633-1638
Sir William Kieft, Governor	1638-1647
Peter Stuyvesant, Governor	1647-1664

GOVERNORS OF THE SWEDES.

Peter Minuit	1638-1641
Peter Hollendaer	1641-1643
John Prinz	1643-1653
John Pappegoya	1653-1654
John Claude Rysingh.....	1654-1655

DOMINION OF THE DUTCH.

P��ter Stuyvesant, Governor of New Netherlands and of the settlements on the Delaware.....	1655-1664
Andreas Hudde, Commissary	1655-1657
John Paul Jacquet, Director	1655-1657

COLONY OF THE COMPANY.

Goeran Van Dyck	1657-1658
William Beekman.....	1658-1663

COLONY UNITED.

Alexander D'Hinoyossa.....	1663-1664
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DOMINION OF THE DUKE OF YORK.

Colonel Richard Nichols, Governor.....	1664-1667
Robert Carr, Deputy Governor.....	1664-1667
Robert Needham, (Commander on the Delaware).....	1664-1668
Colonel Francis Lovelace	1667-1673
Captain John Carr, (Commander on the Delaware).....	1668-1673

DOMINION OF THE DUTCH.

Anthony Colve, Governor of the Netherlands.....	1673-1674
Peter Alrichs, Deputy Governor of the Colonies on the west side of the Delaware.....	1673-1674

DOMINION OF THE ENGLISH.

Sir Edmund Andross.....	1674-1681
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[The commanders on the Delaware during this period were Captains Edmund Cantwell, John Collier, Christopher Billop and Anthony Brockholst.]

Of these different rulers, Stuyvesant, Printz, Rysingh and Andross were the most noted.

Peter Stuyvesant was a son of a clergyman in Friesland, and lost a leg in the attack on the Portuguese island of St. Martin, where he won praise for courage and received censure for misjudgment. "He was autocratic in manner, decided in speech and prompt in action." He was a strict churchman, and true to the interests of his company and the New Netherlands as he understood them. He stood for the company against all rivals, either home or foreign. His forced surrender to the English galled his proud spirit, but it was una-

voidable. He made his home in New York after 1664, and died at eighty years of age.

John Printz was a man of good education, rose rapidly in military rank in the Prussian and German war, and after disgracefully surrendering the fortress of Chemnitz in 1640, was tried and broken of his rank in the army. He was appointed governor of New Sweden, August 16, 1642, and after his return to Europe was made a general, and in 1658 became governor of the district of Jonkoping. He died in 1663, leaving no male issue. His daughter, Armigart, married John Pappegoya. Smith says of Governor Printz that he "possessed many qualifications that fitted him for the position he occupied. His plans were laid with good judgment, and were executed with energy. He managed the trade of the river with the natives so as to monopolize nearly the whole; and while the jealousy of the Dutch on this account was excessive, he succeeded during his whole administration in avoiding an open rupture with that government. But he was imperious and haughty, and sometimes gave offense, especially in personal interviews, when a milder course would have better befitted the occasion."

John Claude Rysingh came into prominence only by the accident of becoming acting governor, and in that capacity committing the blunder that swept New Sweden out of existence as an independent province of the new world. He received a grant of land in Upland and passed out of notice in the future of the province.

The representative of the British government to receive from the Dutch the provinces of New York and Delaware was Major Edmund Andross, of Prince Rupert's dragoons, who had been distinguished in the wars in Holland. He was made governor of the Duke of York's territories in North America. Andross was afterward knighted, and while known in colonial history as a tyrant, yet did much to give a solid form of government to the counties on the Delaware.

CHAPTER IV.

PENN'S PURCHASE—VOYAGE OF THE WELCOME—UPLAND NAMED CHESTER—COUNTY OF CHESTER—PROVINCIAL CAPITAL—FIRST ASSEMBLY—WELSH TRACT—SWEDES IN 1693—CIRCULAR BOUNDARY LINE.

PENN'S PURCHASE.

In the English settlements and conquests of the Atlantic seaboard, southern colonization was commenced by the Cavaliers at Jamestown. Northern occupation dates to the landing of the Roundheads or Puritans, on Plymouth Rock, and central settlement was inaugurated by the Dutch at New York, as the outgrowth of commercial enterprise, by the Catholic, in Maryland, in behalf of religious toleration, and by Penn, the Quaker, on the Delaware, in the interests of universal liberty.

A few Quakers were settled at Upland and Marcus Hook before Penn sent his first ship to the Delaware, and among them were: Robert Wade, Roger Pedrick, Morgan Drewet, Wm. Woodmanson, Michael Izzard, Thomas Revel, Henry Hastings, William Oxley, James Browne, Henry Reynolds and Thomas Nossiter.

Charles II. of England, on March 4, 1681, signed the great charter which gave to William Penn the province of Pennsylvania, now one of the most populous and important States of the Union. This grant was made to Penn in lieu of sixteen thousand pounds that the king owed to his father, the distinguished Admiral William Penn. Soon after receiving his charter Penn sent his first cousin, William Markham, to the colony as his deputy governor. Markham came to New York in June, 1681, and on August 3d of that year was at Upland, where he selected for his council, Robert Wade, Morgan Drewet, William Woodmanse, William Warner, Thomas Fairman, James Sandilands, William Clayton, Otto Ernst Cock and Lasse Cock, nearly all of

whom were residents of the present territory of Delaware county.

VOYAGE OF THE WELCOME.

On August 30, 1682, William Penn sailed from Deal, England, for Pennsylvania, on board the ship *Welcome*, in company with over one hundred passengers, most of whom were Quakers. While the *Mayflower* bore the Pilgrims to a rock-bound coast and the rigors of a winter which many never survived, yet the *Welcome*, although bearing the Quakers to fertile lands in a warmer climate, was scourged with smallpox, from whose ravages thirty of their number died.

No complete record of those who came with Penn on the "*Welcome*" has been preserved, but Edward Armstrong, several years ago prepared from various sources a tolerably complete list, the names of which are here given. It is likely that, including children, the number was over one hundred:

"The captain of the '*Welcome*' was Robert Greenaway. He died April 14, 1685.

"The passengers were:

"John Barber and Elizabeth, his wife, a daughter of John Songhurst, of Shipley, county of Sussex, England. He is supposed to have died on the voyage.

"William Bradford, of Leicester, England, the earliest printer of the province. Among his earliest publications was an almanac, printed in Philadelphia in 1687. He subsequently removed to New York and established *The New York Gazette*, the first newspaper published in that city.

William Buckman, Mary, his wife, and children, Sarah and Mary, of the parish of Billingshurst, Sussex.

"John Carver and Mary, his wife, of Hertfordshire.

"Benjamin Chambers was sheriff of Philadelphia in 1683.

"Thomas Croasdale and Agnes, his wife, and six children, of Yorkshire.

"Ellen Cowgill and 'family.'

"John Fisher, Margaret, his wife, and son John.

"Thomas Fitzwater and wife Mary, and children, Thomas, George, Josiah and Mary. His wife and children, Josiah and Mary, died on the passage.

"Thomas Gillett.

"Bartholomew Green.

"Nathaniel Harrison.

"Cuthbert Hayhurst, his wife and family. He was from Yorkshire.

"Thomas Herriott, of Hurst-Pier-Point, Sussex. He is supposed to have died on the voyage.

"John Key.

"Richard Ingels, was clerk of the provincial council in 1685.

"Isaac Ingram, of Gatton, Surrey. He is supposed to have died on the voyage.

"Thomas Jones.

"Giles Knight, Mary, his wife, and son Joseph, of Gloucestershire.

"William Lushington.

"Jeane Matthews.

"Hannah Mogdridge.

"Joshua Morris.

"David Ogdèn, probably from London.

"Evan Oliver, with Jean, his wife, and children, David, Elizabeth, John, Hannah, Mary, Evan and Seaborn, of Radnorshire, Wales. The last named was a daughter born at sea, almost within sight of the Capes of Delaware.

"— Pearson. It was at his suggestion that the name of Upland was changed to Chester. His first name is supposed to have been *Robert*.

"Dennis Rochford, of the county of Wexford, Ireland, and wife Mary, daughter of John Herriott, and daughters Grace and Mary. Both of the latter died at sea.

"John Rowland and Priscilla, his wife, of Billingham, Sussex.

"Thomas Rowland, of the same place.

"William Smith.

"John Songhurst, of Sussex. He was a member of the first assembly, a writer in de-

fense of the Quakers, and an eminent minister in his society.

"John Stackhouse and Margery, his wife, of Yorkshire.

"George Thompson.

"Richard Townsend, wife Anne, daughter Hannah, and son James, who was born on board the 'Welcome' in Delaware river.

"William Wade, of the parish of Hankton, Sussex; probably died on the voyage.

"Thomas Walmesly, Elizabeth, his wife, and sons, Thomas and Henry, a daughter, and three other children. He was from Yorkshire.

"Nicholas Waln, wife and three children, of Yorkshire.

"Joseph Woodroofe.

"Thomas Wrightsworth and wife, from Yorkshire.

"Thomas Wynne, of Flintshire, Wales. He was speaker of the first two assemblies held in Philadelphia. Chestnut street in Philadelphia is said to have been originally named after him."

Ashmead takes exception to Pearson as coming over in the *Welcome*, and cites the early Quaker records to show that no member by the name of Pearson was here in 1682, and that the two Thomas Pearsons mentioned as early settlers came after 1682. Martin also claims that there was no one by the name of Pearson on board the *Welcome*.

On October 27, 1682, Penn landed at New Castle, and took formal possession of the three lower counties, and on the next day left New Castle and reached Upland, where he landed off the mouth of Chester creek, opposite the house of Robert Wade, with whom he resided for some time. He was the guest of Wade at the "Essex House" but for a short time, and then went to New York. On his return tradition says that he took up his residence at Boar's Head Inn, where he lodged during the time that he remained at Chester, which was the greater part of the winter of 1682-83.

During his brief stay at Chester Penn changed the name of the town of Upland to

that of Chester, and determined upon a location for the capital of his province, two acts of his life the reasons for which have been the subject of much controversy upon the part of the different historians of Delaware county.

UPLAND NAMED CHESTER.

Clarkson, in his "Life of Penn," which, however, was not published for nearly a century after the death of William Penn, states that Penn, upon his arrival at Upland, turned to his friend Pearson and said: "Providence has brought us here safe. Thou hast been the companion of my perils. What wilt thou that I should call this place?" and that Pearson replied "Chester," in remembrance of the city in England from which he came. And Clarkson further states that Penn answered that Chester it should be called, and that when he came to divide the land into counties, one of them should be called by the same name. Smith does not question this statement of Clarkson, but Ashmead denies its authenticity upon the grounds that there was no Robert or any other Pearson that came in the Welcome with Penn, that none of the writers before Clarkson mentions such a change and that Penn three weeks after his arrival issued his proclamation for an election for a general assembly to convene at "Upland," showing at that time the name was not yet changed to Chester. Penn in all probability changed the name of the town from Upland to Chester within a few weeks after his arrival "in deference to the desire of the English settlers who had 'overrun' the town, the major part of whom had come from that locality (Chester) in England."

While Penn deprived the Swedish county of a name recalling the pride and glory of an old city and a great seat of learning, he gave it one associated with memories of the early history of west England, where the ancient city of Chester was known in remote times by the Welsh name of Caerlleon Vawr, which meant the great camp of the legion on the Dee, and

indicated a Roman origin as old if not older than that of Upsala, in Sweden. Chester on the Dee, twenty miles from the open sea, stands where three Roman roads converged, and where the renowned XXth legion of Rome was encamped as early as the second century. It was fought over by Britons, Danes and Saxons; was swept by the great plague of 1647, is memorable for its terrible siege, lasting from 1643 to 1646, and has often been honored by the presence of its monarchs. But not to the glory of its military record or to the proud distinction that it is the only city in England which still retains its walls perfect in their circuit, was the city of Chester indebted to the honor of having the first town of Pennsylvania named after it. It was the memories of many scenes of peace and hours of sweet communion with absent friends passed within its walls, that caused the English Quakers to wish its name to be given to the forest-surrounded town of Upland, in the new world.

COUNTY OF CHESTER.

Chester county was created by William Penn in 1682, and tradition says on November 25 of that year. The present territory of Delaware county continued to be a part of Chester from 1682 to 1789, a period of one hundred and seven years.

The first record of the boundaries of Chester county that we have is in the proceedings of the council held at Philadelphia on April 1, 1685, in which the boundaries of Chester county are officially prescribed as follows: "The county of Chester to begin at the mouth or entrance of Bough Creek upon the Delaware River, being the upper end of Tinicum Island, and soe up that creek dividing the said Island from y^e Land of Andros Boone & Company; from thence along the several courses thereof to a Large Creek called Mill Creek; from thence up the several courses of the said creek to a W. S. W. Line, which line divided the Liberty Lands of Philadelphia from Several Tracts of Land belonging to the Welsh and other In-

habitants; and from thence E. N. E. by a line of Marked Trees 120 perches, more or less; from thence N. N. W. by the herford (Haverford) Township 1000 perches, more or less; from thence E. N. E. by y^e Land belonging to Jno. Humphreys 110 perches, more or less; from thence N. N. W. by y^e Land of John Eckley 880 perches, more or less; from thence continuing the said Course to the Scoolkill River, wch sd Scoolkill River afterwards to be the natural bounds."

Penn obtained ownership of the territory of Delaware county from the Indians by two purchases, the first before 1684 and the second in 1685. The first purchase was made from Secane and Icqouquehan Indian Shackamakers and owners of the land between Manajunk, als Sculkill and Macopanachan, als Chester river. The lands bought were between the "said river beginning on the west side of Manaiunk, called Consohochan and from thence by a westerly line to y^e said river Malopan-akhan." For this territory Penn gave 150 fathoms of wampum, 14 blankets, 65 yds. duffills, 28 yds. stroud watrs., 15 gunns, 3 great and 15 small kettles, 16 pr. stockings, 7 pr. shoes, 6 capps, 12 gimblets, 6 drawing knives, 15 pr. cissors, 15 combs, 5 papers needles, 10 tobacco boxes, 15 tobacco tongs, 32 pound powder, 3 papers beads, 2 papers red lead, 15 coats, 15 shurts, 15 axes, 15 knives, 30 barrs of lead, 18 glasses and 15 hoes.

The second purchase was made by Penn in 1685 through his agent from Lare Packenah Tareekham Sickais Pettquessitt Tewis Essepanaik Petkhoy Kekelappan Feomus Mackalohr Melleonga Wissa Powey, Indian kings and owners of the lands from Quing Quingus, called Duck creek unto Upland called Chester creek. They sold these lands back as far as a man could ride in two days with a horse for: 20 guns, 20 fathom match coat, 20 fathom stroud waters, 20 blankets, 20 kettles, 20 pounds powder, one hundred bars lead, 40 tomahawks, 100 knives, 40 pairs stockings, 1 barrel of beer, 20 pounds red lead, 100 fathom wampum, 30

glass bottles, 30 pewter spoons, 100 all blades, 300 tobacco pipes, 100 hands of tobacco, 20 tobacco tongs, 20 steels, 300 flints, 30 pair scissors, 30 combs, 60 looking glasses, 200 needles, 1 skipple salt, 30 pounds sugar, 5 gallon molasses, 20 tobacco boxes, 100 jewsharps, 20 hoes, 30 gimlets, 30 wooden screw borers, and 100 strings of beads.

PROVINCIAL CAPITAL.

Although some of the early historians cannot agree as to whether Penn originally contemplated to establish his capital at Upland or found it on the high ground where Philadelphia now stands, just above the confluence of and between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, yet a careful examination of his instructions to his commissioners, Crispin, Bezer and Allen, will show that he originally intended to found the proposed capital city of his province at Upland. He only abandoned his purpose when he learned of Lord Baltimore's persistent claim to the territory on which Upland was situated, and then determined to build a city farther up the Delaware. The famous interview in the Sandilands' or old assembly house, between Penn and James Sandilands, could not have been in connection with the purchase of the latter's land at Upland to build a city on, as Penn had abandoned the idea of founding his capital at Upland before sailing from England, on account of it being in the debatable territory between him and Lord Baltimore.

FIRST ASSEMBLY.

The first assembly of Pennsylvania was called by Penn on the 18th day of November, 1682, to meet at Upland on the 6th of December. On that day the assembly met, and among its most important acts were the annexation of the "three lower counties (now the State of Delaware), and the provision for the naturalization of the inhabitants thereof, as well as the Swedes, Finns, and Dutch settlers in Pennsylvania." The assembly on the third day of its session received from Penn

the "Printed Laws" prepared by learned counsel and printed in England, and the "Written Laws or Constitutions" in shape of ninety bills, out of which were passed the sixty-one chapters of "the great body of the laws."

Among the earlier historians of the county and of the State the impression prevailed that the first general assembly of Pennsylvania, which convened at Upland, met in the courthouse, or house of defense, as it was then called. Smith and Martin credited the courthouse with being the meeting place of the first assembly, but Ashmead doubted the fact, and secured evidence from the "Travellers' Directory," published in 1802, and other authentic sources, to show that the first general assembly of Pennsylvania met in the residence of James Sandilands, then known as the "double house." Watson and Day writing on the subject credited the first meeting house of the Friends as being where the first assembly met.

In August, 1893, some working men engaged in excavating for a building on the site of the old Sandilands house, came upon the old walls of that building, and in clearing them away found evidence of the size and adaptability of the house, which they supported, for a place of meeting of such a body as the first assembly of Pennsylvania. The discovery is related in a leading newspaper as follows:

"The foundations of the old house were uncovered a few days ago when workmen were excavating for a block of stores on Edgmont avenue, just below Third street. The foundations were immediately identified by Historian Henry Graham Ashmead and a number of old residents, who recollected having been told of the exact location of the old building, which, when it was erected, was the largest structure in the colony. The foundations were in a good state of preservation, and showed that the building had a frontage of fifty feet on Edgmont avenue, with two entrances, the steps for which were found, and extended

back toward Chester creek, a distance of forty-two and a half feet. An addition, fourteen by thirty-four feet, was also shown. The bricks of the old structure, local history relates, were brought from a brickyard on the site of New Castle, Delaware, where an industry was maintained by the Swedes. The house was erected prior to 1675 by the Sandilands family, who were among the earliest settlers on the site of Chester. In 1675 James Sandilands kept a tavern in the house, and it was here that the first tragedy, of which there is an authentic record, occurred in the commonwealth. Sandilands was tried in 1675 for the murder of a drunken Indian whom he was ejecting from his premises and injured fatally. A special court was convened and Sandilands was acquitted. An old corner stone was found. In it was a number of paper documents which immediately upon being exposed to the air crumbled to dust, and nothing could be learned as to their identity. An old coin was also found, but it was so corroded that nothing could be seen of the mintage. The contractor will polish up the coin and try to discover the date. The old house fell down nearly a century ago, and the ground was afterward filled in, but the existence of the walls was not known until they were uncovered last week. As late as 1802 the walls were still above the ground, and a historian, writing in 1817, says that the house was built of oyster-shell lime, which became ruinous and the building gradually crumbled away. Historians consider the excavation of these walls one of the most important historical finds in Pennsylvania for a generation."

WELSH TRACT.

In 1684 Penn granted forty thousand acres of land on the west side of the Schuylkill river to a number of Welsh, who afterwards claimed they had Penn's solemn promise that they were to constitute a barony or county of their own. A part of this tract when surveyed included the present townships of Haverford and Radnor. The Welsh, when called on for taxes and for

jury service in Chester county, refused to pay the one or render the other, appealing to the governor to make their territory an independent county, which they claimed had been promised them by Penn. There is nothing to show what disposition was made of their appeal, but the strong arm of the law was invoked, and they were compelled to pay taxes and do jury service in Chester county.

SWEDISH INHABITANTS IN 1693.

In Acrelius' "History of New Sweden," on page 190, is given a list of the Swedes living, in 1693, on the Delaware river, in Pennsylvania. There were one hundred and eighty-eight heads of families, with a total population of over eight hundred. The heads of families were: Hindrich and Joran Andersson and two Johan Anderssons, John Arian, Joran Bagman, Anders and Bengt Bengtsson, Anders, Johan and Lven Bonde, Lars Bure, William Cabb, Christian and Jacob Classon, Jacob Clemson, Eric, Gabriel, Johan, Capt. Lasse, Mans and Otto Ernst Cock, Hindrich Collman, Conrad Constantine, Johan Von Culen, Otto and Peter Dahlbo, Hindric Danielsson, Thomas Dennis, Anders Didricsson, Olle Diricksson, Staphan Ekhorn, Eric, Goran and Matte Ericsson, Hindrich Faske, Casper Fisk, Mathias De Foss, Anders and widow of Nils Frendes, Olle Fransson, Eric and Nils Gastenberg, Eric Goransson, Brita, Gostaf, Hans, Jons and Mans Gostafsson, Johan Grantum, Lars Halling, Mans Hallton, Israel Helm, Johan Hindersson, jr., Anders Hindricksson, David, Jacob and Johan Hindricsson, Matts Hollsten, Anders Homman, Anders, Frederick, Johan and Nicholas Hoppman, Hindrich Iwarsson, Hindrich and Matts Jacob, Hindrich Jacobsson, Peter Jocomi, Didrich, Lars and Simon Johansson, Anders, Jon, Mans, Nils and Thomas Jonsson, Christiern, Hans, Joran and Staphan Joransson, Lasse Kemp; Frederick Konig, Marten Knuts-son, Olle Kuckow, Hans Kyn's widow, Jonas and Matts Kyn, Nils Laican, And Persson

Longaker, Hindrich, Lars and Lars (2) Larson, Anders and Mans Lock, Antony Long, Robert Longhorn, Hans, Lucas and Peter Luccasson, Johan and Peter Mansson, Marten (senior), Marten (junior), and Matts Martenson, Johan and Nils Matsson, Christopher Meyer, Paul Mink, Eric Molica, Anders, Jonas and Michael Nilsson, Hans Olsson, Johan Ommerson, Lorentz Ostersson, Hindrick Parchon, Bengt, Gostaf and Olle Paulsson, Peter Palsson, Lars and Olle Pehrsson, Brita, Carl, Hans, Hans (2), Lars, Paul, Peter and Reiner Petersson, Peter Stake, alias Petersson, Anders, Gunnar, Johan, Peter (senior), and Peter (junior) Rambo, Matts and Nils Repott, Olle Resse, Anders Robertsson, Paul Sahlunge, Isaac Savoy, Johan Schrage, Johan Scute, Anders and Boor Seneca, Jonas Skagge's widow, Johan and Matts Skrika, Hindrich Sløbey, Carl Springer, Mans Staake, Chierstin, Johan and Peter Stalcop, Israel and Matts Stark, Adam, Asmund, Benjamin, Lucas and Lyloff, Stedham, Johan Stille, Johan, Jonas and Peter Stillman, Olle Stobey, Gunner and Johan Svenson, William Talley, Elias Tay, Christiern Thomo's widow, Olle Thomasson, Olle Thorsson, Hindrich, Johan, Lars and Matts Tossa, Cornelias, Jacob, Jacob (2), and William van der Weer, Jesper and Jonas Wallraven, Anders Weinom, and Anders Wihler. Many of these were residents of what is now Delaware county.

CIRCULAR BOUNDARY LINE.

Long before Penn received his grant for Pennsylvania, Lord Baltimore had made demand upon the Dutch for all land lying south of the fortieth degree of north latitude, while the controversy between Penn and Baltimore over their boundary line was one that descended from father to son, covering nearly a century.

The boundary line between Upland and New Castle counties in 1678 was at Oele Francen's creeke, now Quarryville creek, in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Delaware. This line was superseded in Penn's charter, March

4, 1681, by a circular line as follows: "on the south by a circle drawn at twelve miles' distance from New Castle northwards and westwards into the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude and then by a straight line westwards to the limits of longitude above mentioned."

Penn desired Markham, who bore a letter from the king to Lord Baltimore about the latter's northern boundary line, to meet Lord Baltimore and settle the disputed boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. After several ineffectual attempts to meet, a final meeting occurred between Markham and Lord Baltimore at Upland on Sunday, September 24, 1682, when the instruments of both parties were set up to see how they would agree, when one of the Maryland party took an observation and reported that Upland was thirty-nine degrees forty-five minutes north latitude. The next morning Lord Baltimore desired to go up the river to the beginning of the fortieth degree and run from there westward, which Markham declined on the ground that Baltimore could have no claim on the river twelve miles northward of New Castle, because Penn's charter fully covered all land on the Delaware above that point. Baltimore claimed his own grant, made prior to Penn's, and declared he would take his own wherever he found it. The governors then parted, and Baltimore, as he descended the river, landed at Marcus Hook and notified the inhabitants not to pay any more quit rents to Penn, as that place was within the boundaries of Maryland.

While Penn and Baltimore could not adjust their boundary line, the court at Chester, on March 14, 1683, declared Naman's creek to be the division line between Chester and New Castle counties. This division continued ten years, and then, on August 9, 1693, the provincial council of Pennsylvania declared in a resolution that "the bounds of New Castle county shall extend northward to the mouth of Naman's creek and upwards along the southwest side of the northmost branch (excluding

the townships of Concord and Bethel), and not to extend backwards of the said northmost branch above the said two townships."

Eight years after the division line was designated by the council, the three lower counties petitioned Penn to have the circular boundary line run. Penn granted the petition, and December 4, 1701, Isaac Taylor, surveyor of Chester county, and Thomas Pierson, surveyor of New Castle county, met in the presence of Caleb Pusey, Philip Roman and Robert Pyle, justices of Chester county, and Cornelius Empson, Richard Halliwell and John Richardson, justices of New Castle county, and ran the circular division line. They began "at the end of the horsedyeke next to the town of New Castle" and measured due north twelve miles to a white oak marked with twelve notches, and standing on the lands of Samuel Helm, on the west side of the Brandywine creek. From this white oak they run eastwardly and circularly on a twelve mile radius until they reached the Delaware river on the upper side of Nathaniel Lampley's old house at Chichester. Returning then to the notched white oak, the surveyors ran the west part of the line westward and circulatory on the same radius until they came to a marked hickory standing near the western branch of Christiana creek. The cost allowed by the grand jury of Chester county for this survey was twenty-six pounds and nine shillings.

Ashmead corrects an erroneous impression that Mason and Dixon afterward ran the circular line, and in concluding his account of the circular boundary line between Delaware county and the State of Delaware says: "As stated before, no survey of the circular line between Delaware and Pennsylvania has been made since that run by Isaac Taylor and Thomas Pierson, in 1701, and it may be asserted without fear of contradiction that no person at this time knows exactly where the line dividing New Castle county, Delaware, and Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is, and where it enters the Delaware river."

CHAPTER V.

PENN'S WORK—INTER-COLONIAL WARS
AND ASSOCIATORS—ACADIAN EXILES.

PENN'S WORK.

The Puritan swept King Philip and his tribes from the face of the earth, and extended New England to the Hudson. The Cavalier crushed Powhattan's thirty-tribe confederation, and carried westward his line of settlements in Virginia and the Carolinas to the Blue Ridge mountains; but Penn, by treaties, secured at a trifling cost the peaceable possession of his province to the Susquehanna river, while his rivals won their lands by a great loss of life and an immense expenditure of wealth. Theirs was the old story of conquest and subjugation. His was the new lesson of purchase, peace and prosperity.

William Penn established his colony upon the broad principles of Christian charity and constitutional freedom, and a powerful and prosperous State grew up as the success of his experiment, which had been pronounced impracticable and visionary by all the philosophers and statesmen of his age. The only defect in his magnificent scheme of government was, that while he provided for universal suffrage, he did not provide for universal freedom by prohibiting human servitude within the bounds of his great province. But in all probability, if Penn had lived to have seen the evils of slavery that grew with its extension, he would have been the first to demand the emancipation of the slave.

William Penn returned to England in 1684, and five years later was deprived of his proprietary rights, because he was suspected of adherence to the fortunes of James, who had been driven from the throne by William, Prince of Orange. His province was restored to him in 1694, and in 1699 he revisited his American colony. He remained two years, and then was suddenly called to England to

oppose a parliamentary proposition to abolish all proprietary governments in America. He never returned, being prostrated, in 1712, by a paralytic disorder that terminated his life on July 30, 1718, when he was in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

Time in his flight has numbered over two centuries since William Penn set foot on the present great and populous State of Pennsylvania, and the results of his work on the Delaware are truthfully given on the tablet in Independence Hall, on which is inscribed, "William Penn, born in London, October 14th, 1644, laid the foundations of universal liberty A. D. 1682, in the privileges he then accorded the emigrants to Pennsylvania, and thus enabled their descendants to make the colony the Keystone State of the Federal Union in 1789."

INTER-COLONIAL WARS.

In the colonial history of this country there were four great wars, known by the name of the Inter-colonial wars:

- I. King Williams' war, 1689-1697.
- II. Queen Anne's war, 1702-1713.
- III. King George's war, 1744-1749.
- IV. French and Indian war, 1754-1763.

During these wars, while the northern borders of New York and the New England States were ravaged by fire and sword, and while the Virginia and Maryland frontier was raided by Indian war parties, the settlers of south-eastern Pennsylvania suffered no molestation and felt no alarm of invasion until 1747 and 1748, during which years French and Spanish war vessels threatened the towns along the Delaware.

From 1718 up to 1747 there were but few events of importance in the history of Chester county beyond a proposed removal of the Provincial capital to Chester, the enlistment of redemptioners, and the raising of troops for a Canadian expedition.

In 1728 several members of the general assembly were rudely insulted in Philadelphia

and obtained the passage of a resolution requesting the governor and council to select another town in the State for a capital. The council recommended Chester "if the house on further experience shall continue in the sentiments," which it seems they did not, as likely this move on their part frightened into respectful behavior those Philadelphians or others who had offered the insults. In 1739 James Mather, in the borough of Chester, and Henry Hockley and Henry and Lazarus Finney, in the county, enlisted fifty-eight redemption servants for an English expedition, that sailed to ravage the Spanish settlements in the West Indies. For the time of these redemptioners the loan office, in 1741, paid £515 11s. 9d. In 1746 the crown ordered four hundred men to be raised in Pennsylvania to take part in an expedition for the conquest of Canada. One of the four companies raised in this State was Capt. John Shannon's. It was recruited in New Castle and Chester counties along the Delaware, lay at Chester for some time, and then went into cantonment at Albany, New York, where it remained near a year, and suffered severely a part of the time for clothing and provisions.

In 1747 a French privateer entered Delaware bay and captured several vessels, and the next year the Spanish privateer St. Michael, carrying twenty-two guns and a crew of one hundred and sixty men, not only entered the bay, but came up the river as high as New Castle. The tide and a calm being against the St. Michael, she went down the river and lay for some time in the bay, where she remained for a short time and captured several vessels.

ASSOCIATORS.

During the years 1747 and 1748 Chester county had a voluntary military association, called into existence by alarms of invasion on the seaboard, which was a part of the "Associators" that was thoroughly organized throughout the inhabited part of the province. The "Associators" were Pennsylvania's great

training school for the Revolutionary war. The "Associators" were organized by voluntary effort, because the assembly would not pass any effective military law. Chester county had two associate regiments, whose officers were:

Colonels. — William Moore, Andrew McDowell.

Lieutenant-colonels. — Samuel Flower, John Frew.

Majors. — John Mather, John Miller.

Captains.

David Parry.	John Mather.
Roger Hunt.	James Hunter.
George Aston.	John Miller.
William McKnight.	William Clinton.
Moses Dickey.	Thomas Hubbert, jr.
Richard Richison.	George Leggitt.
Andrew McDowell.	Job Ruston.
John McCall.	William Bell.
George Taylor.	Joseph Wilson.
James Graham.	Henry Glassford.
Robert Grace.	William Boyd.
Hugh Kilpatrick.	William Reed.
John Williamson.	William Porter.

Lieutenants.

Isaac Davis.	James Mather.
Guyon Moore.	Charles Moore.
Robert Morrell.	George Bentley.
Robert Anderson.	Morris Thomas.
John Boyd.	John Rees.
John Cuthbert.	Thomas Leggitt.
John Cunningham.	Joseph Smith.
John Culbertson.	Robert McMullen.
John Vaughan.	James Cochran.
William Darlington.	Robert Allison.
John Kent.	John Culbertson.
William Buchanan.	Thomas Hope.
James McMakin.	Robert Mackey.

Ensigns.

Nathaniel Davis.	James Montgomery.
William Little.	John Hambright.
Edward Pearce.	George McCullough.
Samuel Love.	James Scott.

Robert Awl.	Anthony Prichard.
Francis Gardner.	Archibald Young.
Jacob Free.	James Dysart.
William Cumming.	Rowland Parry.
John Johnson.	Joseph Parke.
Joseph Talbot.	John Emmitt.
Benj. Weatherby.	John Donald.
Thomas Brown.	Thomas Clarke.
William Carr.	John Smith.

In the fall of 1748 a general sickness, that was a true pleurisy, prevailed in the county, and of those who were attacked with it, but few recovered.

Three years later, in 1751, a parliamentary act was passed to correct the calendar then in use, and by its provisions Wednesday, September 2, 1751, was to be followed Thursday September 14, 1751. Pennsylvania accepted this change, as also did Chester Monthly Meeting of the Friends, who also provided that January should be the first month of the year instead of March, as they had computed time from 1682 according to the 35th section of the great law, passed in that year, which read as follows :

"35. And Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the dayes of the Week and y^e months of the year shall be called as in Scripture & not by Heathen names (as are vulgarly used) as the first, Second, and third days of y^e Week, and first, second, and third months of y^e year, and beginning with y^e Day called Sunday and the month called March."

During the first of the two Inter-colonial wars Chester county had been called on for neither men nor means. In the last years of the third war her citizens had been alarmed by the threatened capture of her sea-board towns, and when the fourth or French and Indian war had been fairly commenced in the western part of the province some apprehension was felt on the Delaware. In 1755 Chester was one of the four eastern counties called on for sixty wagons for the use of Braddock's army in its march on Fort Du Quesne, and after the fatal battle of the Monongahela, two companies

were hastily raised in the county by Captains Isaac Wayne and George Aston, and marched into Northampton county to guard the frontier families there from expected Indian attacks.

In 1758 Gen. John Forbes captured Fort Du Quesne, and in his army were three companies that contained Chester county men. Captain West's, Haslet's and Singleton's. Capt. John Haslet was of New Castle county, and in his company were the following men from Chester county : Peter Allen, William Boggs, James Brieslin, Edward Gallagher, Thomas Harvey, John McAfee, James Thomas, and Samuel White. In Capt. John Singleton's company were many Chester county men, and of those from the borough of Chester were : Samuel Armitage, William Bevard, David Coupland, Thomas Callican, Thomas Connolly, John Cross, John Cruthers, Hugh Davis, William Foster, William Henry (drummer), William Kennedy, Terence Kealy, John Long, Edward McSorley, Patrick Roe, John Richeson, John Shannon, Edward Sheppard, and David Way.

In 1759 Gen. John Stanwick was ordered to build Fort Pitt on the ruins of Fort Du Quesne, and was to receive a certain number of soldiers and teams from Pennsylvania. Chester county was required to furnish sixty-four wagons and two hundred and fifty-six horses, for which a certain rate of compensation was to be paid the owners. The county furnished no inconsiderable part of these teams, although Stanwick wrote that Chester, as well as Bucks county, had only given him nominal assistance in wagons and horses. Of the Chester county men in Stanwick's army, we have the names of seventeen, who served in the following companies : Capt. John Mather, junior's, Capt. Robert Boyd's, Capt. James Armstrong's, and Capt. Jacob Richardson's. In Captain Mather's company were : John Gorsel, Evan Jones, Jacob Kirgan, and Hugh Wallace. In Captain Boyd's company were : James Campbell, James Darragh, Samuel Fillson, James Hamilton, George Matthews, Robert Sandford, John Small, John Travers,

and John Willson. In Captain Armstrong's company were: William Moore and James Parr. In Captain Richardson's company was William Cassiday.

ACADIAN EXILES.

From 1755 to 1761, a subject that deeply interested the citizens of Chester county was that of the maintenance of a certain number of the Acadian exiles, whose wrongs and sufferings have been immortalized in Longfellow's "Evangeline." The ancestors of these Acadian exiles, or French neutrals, from Nova Scotia, had become conditional subjects of Great Britain when their country was conquered by the English in 1713. The Acadians were not to be required to take up arms against France, but in 1755, because a few of them were found in arms in the cause of the French, Governor Lawrence demanded that the whole Acadian population, over seven thousand in number, take an unconditional oath of allegiance to the British monarchy, which they refused to do, as it was a violation of the treaty of 1713. Governor Lawrence then confiscated their real estate, burned their houses, and transported them to different parts of the British North American colonies, instead of sending them to France, where they asked to be sent.

Five hundred of these poor Acadians were sent to Pennsylvania, where they suffered greatly, in the different counties in which they were placed. Nathaniel Pennock, Nathaniel Grubb, and John Hannum were the commissioners named to distribute the Acadians sent to Chester county, where but one family was located in each township. Having little or no means of their own, these injured people became a charge upon the public, and, to add to their distress, in 1757 the assembly passed an act to bind out their children, which they bitterly opposed, as they were principally Catholics and did not wish their children placed under the influence of those of a different religious belief. In 1761 it was found

that the support of these exiles had cost Pennsylvania seven thousand pounds from the time they had been landed up to that year. After 1761 they soon became self-supporting, and were no longer a burden to the province.

CHAPTER VI.

BEGINNING OF THE REVOLUTION — QUAKER NEUTRALITY — BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE — BRITISH RAVAGES — COUNTY SEAT REMOVAL TO WEST CHESTER.

BEGINNING OF THE REVOLUTION.

The story of the Revolution has been told too often to need repetition on these pages. The whig element of population in Chester county was very active in the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle in urging the province to resistance of the tyrannical measures of the British ministry.

Chester was selected as the first point on the Delaware where a customs officer was stationed to board vessels and enforce the due observance of the revenue laws. In 1771 a confiscated schooner was taken by force from the customs officer, and on Christmas, 1773, the tea ship Polly, following another ship, came to anchor at Chester, as no pilot would dare to run her up to that place on account of the excited condition of the people along the Delaware. The Polly went from Chester to Philadelphia, where the people refused to allow her cargo of tea to be landed, and the vessel had to return to London with her duty bearing tea, whose selling price would have been cheaper than that of the untaxed article then sold in Pennsylvania, but this reduction mattered nothing as the people were opposing taxation without representation, which principle was involved in the landing and sale of the tea at any price however reduced.

On June 18, 1774, a meeting was held at Philadelphia, and a call for a continental Congress was advocated. On June 28th, a circular

letter was issued by a committee appointed by that meeting, for county delegates to meet in Philadelphia on July 15th. This letter was sent to Francis Richardson, Elisha Price and Henry Hayes, of Chester county, who on July 4th issued a call to the voters of the county to meet at the court house on the 13th, "to choose a number of our best and wisest men as a committee for this county" to meet the delegates from other counties to consider the affairs of the province. The meeting on the 13th passed resolutions pledging due faith to King George III., condemning parliament for shutting the port of Boston, demanding the free use of their own property: asserted the protection of the liberties of America as a duty due to their posterity, calling for a congress of deputies, recommending the purchase of no merchandise brought from Great Britain under restrictions, and recommending generous contributions to the suffering brethren at Boston. The meeting appointed the following persons, or a majority of them, as the committee from Chester county to the Philadelphia convention of delegates: Francis Richardson, Elisha Price, John Hart, Anthony Wayne, John Sellers, Hugh Lloyd, William Montgomery, Francis Johnston, William Parker, Richard Riley, Thomas Hockley, Robert Mendenhall and John Fleming. Of this committee, Francis Richardson, Elisha Price, John Hart, Anthony Wayne, Hugh Lloyd, John Sellers, Francis Johnston and Richard Riley attended the Philadelphia meeting of county delegates, which asked the general assembly to appoint delegates to the Continental Congress then in session. Elisha Price was a member of the committee which presented this petition to the general assembly that acted favorably on the same and promptly appointed eight delegates, two of whom, John Morton and Charles Humphreys, were residents of the present territory of Delaware county.

The Continental Congress of 1774 recommended that the importation of all English goods should be prohibited, and that no article should be exported to that country after 1776

unless parliament should repeal the obnoxious law against which the American people complained. On December 20, 1774, a meeting was held at the Chester county court house, which gave their approval to the measure recommended by the Continental Congress, and appointed a large committee to act for the county in the furtherance of the congressional recommendation.

During the year 1774 the people of Chester county contributed liberally to the fund that was raised in the colonies for the relief of the necessities of the people of Massachusetts, occasioned by the enforcement of the Boston port bill.

On the 23d of January, 1775, the Provincial Convention met at Philadelphia, and the delegates present from Chester county were: Anthony Wayne, Hugh Lloyd, Richard Thomas, Francis Johnston, Samuel Fairlamb, Lewis Davis, William Montgomery, Joseph Musgrave, Joshua Evans, and Persifer Frazer. This body recommended to the assembly the passage of a law prohibiting the future importation of slaves.

The Chester county delegates returned home and held a meeting at the house of Richard Cheyney in the interests of the abolition of slavery, and appointed another meeting at David Coupland's for May 31st, but ere that time arrived the news of Concord and Lexington had set the land aflame, and the prophecy of Patrick Henry had become history. The minions of Lord North's ministry—against the better sense of the people of England—had provoked the colonies to armed resistance. The news of Lexington was the call to arms in Pennsylvania, and Anthony Wayne was foremost in Chester county in raising troops and arming them. The assembly appointed a committee of safety, of which Anthony Wayne, Benjamin Bartholomew, Francis Johnston, and Richard Riley were the members from Chester county. Rifles and ammunition were scarce, yet the arming of the troops went forward as rapidly as pos-

sible, and of the four rows of *vaisseaux-de-frise* thrown across the Delaware river, at the suggestion of Dr. Franklin, one was sunk within the present territory of Delaware county, and extended across the main channel of the river, opposite the upper end of Hog island. Richard Riley urged the placing of a line of obstructions across the river at Marcus Hook, a movement that Wayne warmly commended, but it was never done.

In September, 1775, the committee of Chester county, of which Anthony Wayne was chairman, met, and notwithstanding the political tendency of the people was toward independence, yet they issued a disclaimer of any idea of separation from the mother country. Some members of this committee should have been politicians enough not to issue such a paper. Wayne, however, might be excused, as Ashmead sums up his political and military capacity finely when he says, "Wayne, who was an admirable soldier, but a wretched politician."

On January 2, 1776, Wayne was appointed colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania battalion, five hundred and sixty strong, which rendezvoused at Chester, and then marched to New York. Soon after Wayne's departure, Col. Samuel Miles arrived near Chester with a regiment of one thousand riflemen, to harass the British if they attempted to come up the Delaware river toward Philadelphia.

Powder mills were started up through the county, and there is record of five battalions of militia in the county, having one thousand eight hundred and thirty firearms, and commanded as follows:

First battalion, Col. James Moore.

Second battalion, Col. Thomas Hockley.

Third battalion, Col. Hugh Lloyd.

Fourth battalion, Col. William Montgomery.

Fifth battalion, Col. Richard Thomas.

As the months of April and May passed, public affairs were rapidly shaping themselves toward the separation of the Thirteen Colonies from the mother country.

On the 18th of June, 1776, a provincial conference was held in Philadelphia, to which Chester county sent as delegates: Col. Richard Thomas, Maj. William Evans, Col. Thomas Hockley, Maj. Caleb Davis, Elisha Price, Samuel Fairlamb, Capt. Thomas Levis, Col. William Montgomery, Col. Hugh Lloyd, Richard Riley, Col. Evan Evans, Col. Lewis Gronow, and Maj. Sketchley Morton. This conference provided for an election of members to a proposed constitutional convention, and adjourned on the 18th, after all the delegates had declared their "willingness to concur in a vote of the Congress declaring the United Colonies free and independent states."

At a meeting of the Chester county committee, held at Richard Cheyney's house, in Downingtown, July 1, 1776, the following appointments were made in the battalion of the Chester County Flying Camp, which was organized that day:

Captains—Joseph Gardner, Samuel Wallace, Samuel Culbinson, James Boyline, John McDowell, John Shaw, Matthew Boyd, and John Beaton.

First Lieutenants—William Henry, Andrew Dunwoody, Thomas Henry, Benjamin Culbinson, Samuel Lindsay, Allen Cunningham, Joseph Strawbridge, and Joseph Bartholomew.

Second Lieutenants—Robert Filson, William Lockard, Thomas Davis, Samuel Hamill, Jeremiah Cloud, Joseph Wherry, David Curry and Alexander McCarragher.

Ensigns—William Cunningham, John Grardtresh, John Filling, Andrew Curry, Thomas James, Lazarus Finney, Archibald Desart, and John Llewellyn.

The field-officers appointed were Col. William Montgomery, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Bull, and Maj. John Bartholomew.

On July 4, 1776, when the Declaration of Independence came up for adoption or rejection, it was sanctioned by the vote of every colony and of the Pennsylvania members present that day, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton and James Wilson voted in the affirmative

and Thomas Willing and Charles Humphreys in the negative.

John Morton and Charles Humphreys were from what is now Delaware county.

QUAKER NEUTRALITY.

The contest for violated rights had now passed into a war for separation and independence. This change in the nature of the great struggle led to the division of the people of Chester county into three classes: whigs, torys and neutrals. The neutrals comprised the Quakers, or Friends, who, true to their principles of non-resistance, were perfectly passive as a people throughout the Revolutionary war, yet they advocated the colonial side until arms were taken up, and then contributed of their means to relieve the wants of those who suffered in the struggle.

Smith, in speaking of the neutral course of the Quakers, or Friends, in the Revolutionary struggle, says: "When it became necessary to resort to 'carnal weapons' the Quakers, who had before been active, withdrew from the controversy, and a very large majority of the Society assumed and maintained a position of passive neutrality throughout the war. Still there was a considerable number who openly advocated a resort to arms. Even within the limits of this little county (Delaware), one hundred and ten young men were *disowned* by the Society for having entered the military service in defense of their country. Doubtless the Society furnished its proportion of tories, but the number was greatly exaggerated at the time by those unacquainted with Quakerism. Such persons construed their (Quaker) testimonies against war, and their dealings with members who participated in it, as indirectly favoring the enemy. Their refusal to pay taxes exclusively levied for war purposes, was especially viewed in this light."

Many of the younger Quakers were in favor of the Colonial cause, but the older members were for a passive course and circulated extensively a "testimony" against war, which

was claimed to have "exerted an influence against the patriots, and gave aid and comfort to the enemy."

BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE.

The military events in Chester county from the Declaration of Independence up to the battle of the Brandywine, while not of great importance, yet were of unusual interest to its residents. Shortly after the Declaration all the lead obtainable was gathered up for the army, even the leaden window and clock weights, and in November troops were ordered to rendezvous at Chester, as it was feared that a British fleet might come up the Delaware to capture Philadelphia. During December the reverses of the Continental army caused doubt and almost despair of Colonial success, and in Chester county but little could be purchased with Continental money, the Quaker inn-keepers having pulled down their signs on the Lancaster road to avoid receiving Congress money. On April 14, 1777, Colonel Smith reported that Chester county then contained five thousand men capable of bearing arms, and ten days later Congress ordered fifteen hundred militia to rendezvous on the Delaware. After one or two false alarms the British fleet entered the Delaware, but finding it hazardous to sail up that river it went to the Chesapeake bay. Washington thereupon broke camp, and on August 24th arrived at Chester, where a considerable body of militia had been gathered. The next day Washington marched to Wilmington, and took position on the east side of Red Clay creek. In the meantime Gen. John Armstrong was placed in command of the militia that was being concentrated at Chester with a view of harrassing the rear of the British army. On September 8th Howe made dispositions to turn Washington's right and cut him off from Philadelphia, but the American commander, detecting the British move, retreated to the high ground at Chadd's ford on the east side of the Brandywine creek.

Washington drew up his army so that the

center, under the command of Greene, and comprising the brigades of Wayne, Weedon and Muhlenberg, and Maxwell's light infantry, rested on Chadd's ford, where a battery of six guns commanded the crossing, and slight earthworks and a redoubt had been thrown up. His left wing comprised the Pennsylvania militia, under command of General Armstrong, and stretched two miles through "Rocky Field" to Pyle's ford, where Colonel Eyre, with two militia artillery companies, had his cannon planted to command that crossing. The right wing of the army stretched two miles up the Brandywine from Washington's headquarters, and was composed of three divisions of two brigades each, commanded by Sullivan on the right, Stephens in the center, and Stirling on the left.

On the 11th of September, 1777, Howe marched his army in two columns against Washington, Cornwallis commanding one and Knyphausen the other. A heavy fog shut out Howe's movements from the Americans and he daringly dispatched Cornwallis with his left wing up the Brandywine to cross above the forks and turn Washington's right. Colonel Ross first observed the column of Cornwallis on its march and sent word of its movement through Sullivan to Washington, who instantly determined to cross the Brandywine and shatter or capture Knyphausen's division before Cornwallis could return to its support. Greene had sent his advance guard across the stream and Washington was preparing to cross when Sullivan sent him a note saying that Major Spear had come from above the forks and that Cornwallis was not in that locality. This caused Washington to fear a *ruse* on the part of Cornwallis, who might then be in supporting distance of Knyphausen, and he countermanded the order to cross.

About two o'clock Justice Thomas Cheyney arrived at Chadd's ford and reported to Washington that he and Col. John Hannum that morning saw a large British force moving to Jefferies' ford, on the east branch. By this

time came a note from Sullivan stating that the enemy was in the rear of his right. Thus the brave and gallant, but slow and neglectful Sullivan had failed to make a proper reconnaissance and allowed Howe to use again the strategem which had given him victory on Long island.

Washington immediately secured a guide in the person of Joseph Brown, a resident of the community, and started for Sullivan's division by the shortest way.

Howe accompanied Cornwallis, and crossing the East Branch at Jefferies' ford found the American troops hastily forming in a strong position on a hill above Birmingham meeting house. Sullivan hesitated in his dispositions, Stirling and Stephens moved with promptitude, but Debarre made a blunder in getting Sullivan's division in position, leaving a half-mile gap in the line and the British then turned the unformed right. The left next gave way and the brunt of battle fell on the center, where Sullivan exhibited great personal courage and repelled five separate attacks. Sullivan had his artillery in the center, which was finally compelled to retreat.

When Washington reached the field he rallied a number of troops on a height to the north of Dilworthtown, where Lafayette was wounded while rallying a disorganized line.

Washington before starting had ordered Greene to move to Sterling's aid, and one of his brigades—Weedon's—made four miles in forty-five minutes and formed in Sandy Hollow or Dilworth's Path, a narrow defile flanked on both sides by woods. Here Greene opened his ranks to let Sullivan's artillery and flying troops through and closed again to receive the British, who made charge after charge. Late in the evening Greene fell back in good order toward Chester.

After Washington left Chadd's ford, where General Maxwell's brigade had crossed in the morning and given Knyphausen's advance a warm reception, Wayne easily held his position until near sunset, when Knyphausen

forced his way across the stream, and Wayne, who had not a thousand men that had ever been under fire, was compelled to retreat with the loss of part of his artillery and stores. Armstrong's militia division fled at the same time toward Chester, where Washington's entire force had retreated.

Washington never made a detailed report of his loss at Brandywine, and Howe's report of the British loss as only 578 killed and wounded, is regarded as not being correct.

On the next day after the battle Washington retreated through Darby to Philadelphia, and three days later left Germantown and marched to Goshen church, where on the 16th Wayne attacked the right of the British army. In a few minutes the battle would have been general but for the breaking of a heavy rain storm which separated the armies and wet Washington's ammunition to such an extent that he retreated to Yellow Springs and then retired across the Schuylkill.

After the battle of the Brandywine the main part of the British lay at Dilworthtown for five days. A part of it, under Cornwallis, on the 13th marched past Concord meeting house and camped at Village Green, while a detachment occupied Chester. On the 15th Cornwallis marched by the way of the present villages of Glen Riddle, Lima and Howellville to Goshen church, where on the 16th he joined Howe who had left Birmingham meeting house and marched by the way of the Turk's Head tavern, now West Chester.

When Howe took Philadelphia on September 25th, his fleet had come up the Delaware as high as Chester, and he then bent his energies to capture the American forts commanding the river between those two places, as he had to have an open water way to bring supplies to his army.

Washington sent General Potter to Chester county with a body of troops to annoy the British and cut off their supplies as brought by land from Chester to Philadelphia.

Howe's first attempts at clearing the river

were unsuccessful. Col. Dunop was defeated at Red Bank, an unsuccessful attack was made on Fort Mifflin, and the frigate *Augusta* and the sloop of war *Merlin* were destroyed while endeavoring to remove obstructions in the Delaware. But Cornwallis effected the opening of the river, and with six thousand men, on November 20, 1777, took possession of Fort Mercer, that had been evacuated the day before, while eight armed Colonial vessels and two floating batteries were destroyed to prevent them falling into the hands of the British.

BRITISH RAVAGES.

From the 11th to the 16th of September, 1777, the British army took and destroyed one hundred and ten thousand dollars worth of property in Chester county that was reported, but the amount is supposed to have been much larger, as the Quakers were the heaviest losers, and generally refused to furnish any estimate of their losses. The inhabitants of the county suffered continual loss at the hands of the British during all the time that Howe held Philadelphia.

In the September losses, it is said, were three hundred and eighteen horses, five hundred and forty-six cattle, one thousand four hundred and eighty sheep, nine thousand and sixty-two bushels of wheat, and over ten thousand bushels of other grain, besides five hundred and fifty tons of hay.

In the territory of the present county of Delaware the losses were reported as follows:

TOWNSHIP.

Birmingham (part of).....	£5,844
Thornbury (part of)	787
Chester	2,742
Chichester	87
Aston	1,245
Concord	961
Marple	217
Newtown	86
Ridley	639
Edgmont	504
Haverford	1,733
Darby	1,475
Radnor	1,499

After the British evacuated Philadelphia there was but little of military interest that happened in Chester county, until the close of the Revolutionary war. During that entire struggle there was but little security of property in the county. The Americans plundered the tories and Quakers, and what they bought from the whigs was paid for chiefly in Continental money that rapidly depreciated in value until it was worth but a few cents on the dollar. The British took everything in their way of the whigs and Quakers, and often did not spare the property of the tories. Two or three false alarms were raised of a British fleet being bound for the Delaware river, and the militia was ordered to be in readiness to take the field.

In 1779 Capt. Matthew Lawler raised a crew of over one hundred men at Chester for his privateer brig, the "Holker," which in July, 1780, off the coast of New Jersey, engaged and captured the loyal privateer "Lord Rodney."

On March 30, 1780, Col. Robert Smith was appointed county lieutenant, and Col. Thomas Cheyney, Louis Gronow, Andrew Boyd, Thomas Levis, and Robert Wilson as sub-lieutenants, and during that year requisitions were made by the council on Chester county for flour, forage, wagons and five hundred militia.

In 1782 a wagon train of British goods passing through the county under a protection flag from Washington, for the British prisoners at Lancaster, was seized on some alleged violation of the passport by those in charge of the goods. The matter was brought to the attention of the council and of Congress and the goods were turned over to the secretary of war.

In 1782 occurred the famous battle off the capes between the American vessel Hyder Ali, commanded by Capt. Joshua Barney, and the British ship General Monk, in which the latter was captured and was brought to Chester.

From 1780 to 1786 occurred the contest over removing the county seat from Chester to some more central part of the county.

The militia of Chester during the latter part of the Revolutionary war were divided into eight classes, and when a class was called out those belonging to it who could not go paid a fine, varying from fifteen to fifty pounds for two months' service. The proceeds of these fines were used in employing substitutes, which in some regiments nearly equaled the number of those regularly drafted.

The officers and number of men enrolled in the eight battalions of Chester county were as follows :

1st.—Lieut.-Col. Thomas Bull, Maj. Peter Hartman ; number of men, 672.

2d.—Lieut.-Col. John Bartholomew, Maj. Cromwell Pearce ; number of men, 873.

3d.—Lieut.-Col. George Pierce, Maj. Edward Vernon ; number of men, 510.

4th.—Lieut.-Col. Richard Willing, Maj. William Brooke ; number of men, 670.

5th.—Lieut.-Col. John Gardner, Maj. John Culbertson ; number of men, 623.

6th.—Lieut.-Col. David McKey, Maj. Samuel Evans ; number of men, 484.

7th.—Lieut.-Col. Isaac Taylor, Maj. John Craig.

8th.—Lieut.-Col. Joseph Speer, Maj. John Boyd ; number of men, 570.

The captains in the above battalions, serving at different periods, were : Thomas Carpenter, Joseph Mendenhall, William Whiteside, Joseph Luckey, Hugh Reed, John Boyd, John Bryan, David Curry, Robert Corry, Thomas Taylor, Joseph Johnston, Sampson Thomas, Jonathan Rowland, Evan Anderson, William Harris, Isaac Thomas, Alexander Lockart, John Craig, Thomas Levis, John Flower, Jonathan Vernon, John Lindsey, Edward Vernon, John Pitts, Mordecai Morgan, Joseph Bogg, John Fleming, and Captains Cypher, Wilson, Hister, Boylan, Morrell, Moore, Smith, Cochran, Henry, Marsh, McCloskey, Quin, Kirk, Price, Kemp, Pierce, Huston, Dunning, Allen, Graham, Denny, Barker, Elton, Scott, Beatty, Griffith, Carroll, Hollman, Brumback, Barber, Snyder, Ery,

Cummings, Jenkins, Kincaid, Corbie, Hays, Williamson, Blackburne, Colby, Ramsay, McKee, Fulton, Evans, Black, Ramage, and Strode.

COUNTY SEAT REMOVAL TO WEST CHESTER.

For nearly a century the citizens of the western part of the county made no serious objection to the county seat being situated on the eastern edge of the county. But on January 28, 1766, a petition was presented to the assembly asking for the removal of the seat of justice to, and the erection of, a court house at some point near the center of the county. Petitions and counter-petitions were presented upon the subject, but no action was taken; and the Revolutionary war caused the matter to rest until 1786, when the assembly, on the 20th of March, passed an act empowering William Clingan, Thomas Bull, John Kinkead, Roger Kirk, John Sellers, John Wilson and Joseph Davis, or any four of them, to buy land at some convenient place in the county and erect a new court house and prison, and then to sell the old court house and prison in the borough of Chester. They purchased a lot of land in east Caln township from Rosanna Sheward, but never proceeded to erect buildings, as it is said that a majority of them were opposed to the removal. On March 22, 1784, a supplement to the original act was passed, substituting John Hannum, Isaac Taylor and John Jacobs, who were active removalists, in place of the first named commissioners; and it contained a clause restricting them from erecting the court house and prison "at a greater distance than one mile and a half from the Turk's Head tavern, in the township of Goshen, and to the west or southwest of said Turk's Head tavern, and on or near the straight line from the ferry called the 'Corporation ferry,' on the Schuylkill, to the village of Strasburg." On May 1, 1784, Benjamin Trego, of Goshen township, made a deed to the commissioners for a lot to erect county buildings on, for the sum of five shillings. Work was immediately commenced,

and by winter the walls of the court house were nearly completed. The anti-removalists procured a suspension act, to be passed on March 30, 1785, which the removalists so far disregarded as to continue work on the new court house. This course of action angered the people of Chester to such an extent that they organized an expedition to go and tear down the new court house. Major John Harper led this force, which was equipped with a field piece, a barrel of whisky and plenty of small arms. He halted his force and planted his cannon near the courthouse, which was garrisoned by a considerable body of armed men, under command of John Hannum; but a truce was called, and Major Harper's force was allowed to enter and inspect the building, after which it retired peacefully, as tradition says, upon the promise by Colonel Hannum that work should cease until the legislature should take action upon the subject—a promise kept only until the anti-removalists were out of sight. The suspending act was repealed March 18, 1786, and on September 25th an act was passed directing William Gibbons, the sheriff, to remove the prisoners from the old to the new jail. The new county buildings were completed by fall, and the first court was held on November 28, 1786, when West Chester (The "Turk's Head") began her existence as the county seat of Chester county.

The old court-house and other county buildings in Chester were sold to William Kerlin, on March 18, 1788, for four hundred and fifteen pounds.

CHAPTER VII.

ERECTION OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

Immediately after the removal of the county-seat to West Chester, the anti-removalist party took steps toward securing the erection of a new county with Chester for its capital, out of the southeastern part of Chester county and

their efforts met with success that in three years, on September 26, 1789, they secured the approval of an act authorizing a division of the county of Chester and the erection of the southeastern part thereof into a new county by the name of DELAWARE COUNTY.

A portion of this act reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, the inhabitants of the borough of Chester, and the southeastern part of the county of Chester, having by their petitions set forth to the General Assembly of the State, that they labor under many and great inconveniences from the seat of justice being removed to a great distance from them, and have prayed that they may be relieved from the said inconveniences by erecting the said borough and southeastern parts of the said county into a separate county; and as it appears but just and reasonable that they should be relieved in the premises.

"2. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That all that part of Chester county lying within the bounds and limits hereinafter described the same shall be, and the same is hereby erected into a separate county; that is to say, Beginning in the middle of Brandywine river, where the same crosses the circular line of New Castle county; thence up the middle of said river to the line dividing the lands of Elizabeth Chads and Caleb Brinton, at or near the ford commonly known or called Chad's ford; from thence on a line, as nearly straight as may be, so as not to split or divide plantations, to the great road leading from Goshen to Chester, where the Westtown line intersects or crosses the said road; and from thence along the line of Edgmont, Newtown, and Radnor, so as to include those townships, to the line of Montgomery county, and along the same to Philadelphia county line, and along the same to the river Delaware, and down the same to the circular line aforesaid, and along the same to the place of beginning, to be henceforth known and called by the name of 'Delaware county.'"

Birmingham and Thornbury townships were divided by this act, which, however, made pro-

visions, that the parts falling in each county should each constitute an independent township and retain the name of the original township from which it was taken.

"By the provisions of the act John Sellers, Thomas Tucker and Charles Dilworth were appointed to 'run and mark the line dividing the counties of Chester and Delaware,' and they scrupulously performed their duty."

The running of this line severed a fraction of territory from the rest of the county of Chester, being the land in a northward half mile sweep of the Delaware between Smith's bridge and the circular line of New Castle county, Delaware. In order "not to split or divide plantations" a more crooked line could hardly have been run than the line that divides Delaware from Chester county.

On November 30, 1789, the inhabitants of Thornbury township petitioned the legislature to be reannexed to Chester county, but the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

In the meantime (on November 3d) the old court-house and jail were bought by Delaware county from William Kerlin for £693 3s. 8d.

The first election in the new county was at Chester in October, and the first court was held on February 9, 1790, and the new county was then fairly launched upon its career amid the counties of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, whose creation but ante-dated its birth by a few years.

CHAPTER VIII.

WHISKY' INSURRECTION—SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND—COTTON AND WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.

WHISKY INSURRECTION.

Some two or three events succeeding the formation of the county need notice before taking up the history of the whisky insurrection.

The citizens of the newly formed county of

Delaware soon found that the cost of separate government was far higher than what they had expected, but they paid their taxes, although grumbling at unnecessary county expenses. The maintenance of the great highway, from the State of Delaware, through Chester, to Darby, was a heavy burden on the taxpayers. The county was unable to keep this road in any kind of condition in the winter season, and the legislature finally, in 1799, on account of the road being principally used by outsiders, allowed the county commissioners to erect toll-gates on the same for the term of five years, the toll being from two cents for a man and horse, up to twenty-five cents for a coach, carriage or wagon with four horses.

On April 9, 1792, the Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Company was incorporated. The making of their road, the first turnpike road in America, was immediately commenced, but was not finished until 1794. Four miles of this road is in Delaware county, and the average cost of the road was \$7,516 per mile.

In 1793 the yellow fever almost depopulated Philadelphia, and the cry of distress from that sorely afflicted city met with a sympathetic response from the heavily taxed citizens of Delaware county, not ten thousand in number, who contributed \$1,291.57 to the relief of the sick and the needy of the "City of Brotherly Love."

The next year, 1794, witnessed the culmination of the whisky insurrection in southwestern Pennsylvania, where it had been brewing for three years, and of the five thousand two hundred troops that Pennsylvania was to furnish toward its suppression, twenty cavalymen and sixteen artillerymen were to come from Delaware, which finally sent a troop of horse, which is stated to have numbered ninety-six.

The whisky insurrection was the first rebellion against the United States government. It was confined to Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland and Allegheny counties, Pennsylvania, and Monongalia and Ohio counties, Vir-

ginia (now West Virginia). Its undeveloped elements of strength were such that Alexander Hamilton, in a letter, said that it endangered the very foundations of the newly established republic; but it died for want of military leaders, when the United States army came into its territory. The settlers of the disaffected district were largely Irish and Scotch-Irish, who cherished traditions of oppressive acts by excisemen in the land of their forefathers, and were opposed to all excise taxes. After the Revolutionary war they secured the repeal of the excise act of 1772, and in 1791, when Congress imposed a duty of four pence per gallon on distilled liquors, they openly defied the law, and illtreated those who attempted to collect the excise tax. Washington issued a proclamation in 1792, warning all to submit to the law, and Congress, in 1794, amended the law, yet the insurgents continued to resist and to demand the absolute repeal of the act. This led Washington to issue a second proclamation, commanding all insurgents to disperse, and at the same time calling for an army of nearly thirteen thousand, to be raised in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, to suppress the insurgents, who were then in arms in the disaffected district. This army, when it reached southwestern Pennsylvania, found that the shrewd and good common sense of the insurgents, when they found themselves without leaders of any military ability or experience, had caused them to disperse. No opposition was encountered, and no further trouble was ever had there in the collection of the duty on distilled liquors.

Capt. William Graham, of Chester, raised a company of cavalry in and around that place, and when he was ready to join the expedition, the ladies of Ridley township presented his company with a beautiful white silk flag.

One well acquainted with the history of the whisky insurrection states that the argument of the insurgents was that grain could not be taken over the mountains or 2,000 miles down the rivers with any profit unless it was con-

verted into whisky ; that a tax of four pence a gallon on whisky made in southwestern Pennsylvania was one-fourth its value, while if made on the banks of the Brandywine it was perhaps less than one-eighth of its value ; and that "the injustice of being obliged to pay as much excise out of two shillings, with difficulty procured, as other citizens better situated have to pay out of perhaps three times that sum, much easier obtained, comes home to the understanding of those who cannot comprehend theories."

The military leader of the insurrection was David Bradford, a native of Maryland and a prominent lawyer in Washington county. He became extensively known, and wielded an immense influence. He was admitted in 1782, and the year after was appointed district attorney. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution he was a zealous federalist. When the convention of the four western counties met at Pittsburg, September 7, 1791, Bradford was one of the three representatives from Washington county. He was one of the committee calling the people to rendezvous at Braddock's Field, August 1, 1794. There he was unanimously elected the major-general to command the forces of the insurrectionists. When the government issued the amnesty proclamation, all the citizens were included except Bradford. He fled to Bayou Sara, in Louisiana territory, then in possession of Spain, and died there about 1809. He was respectably connected, being a brother-in-law of Judge James Allison, the grandfather of John Allison, late register of the treasury of the United States. In Louisiana he became a successful planter, and won his way to wealth and a fair social position. A granddaughter became the wife of Richard Brodhead, United States senator from Pennsylvania, 1851-57, and a son is said to have married a sister of Jefferson Davis.

From 1794 up to 1804 there was nothing of unusual interest happening in the county. In the latter named year a farm of one hundred

and thirty-seven acres adjoining the site of Media was purchased for a county home. For the next eight years the county grew slowly in population and wealth, and the farmers sought to increase their crops by the fertilization of their land. Gypsum was first used, but being exhaustive of the soil, lime was substituted in its place with the best of results.

SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND.

The orders of council against our commerce and the impressment of our seamen, on the part of Great Britain, led to the declaration of war against that country by the United States on June 18, 1812. This war is known as the second war with England, or the war of 1812.

Opinion in Delaware county was not entirely in favor of the war, and on August 22d a large meeting of federal-republicans was held at the court-house, at which the war was condemned and the country was appealed to to make a change in the Democratic administration and save a protracted war. This meeting, however, amounted to nothing beyond passing resolutions.

The militia was held in readiness to march on short notice to protect Chester, and stay any attempted expedition by the way of the river against Philadelphia, but there was no such real need during the entire war.

In September, 1814, after the failure of the British to take Baltimore, steps were taken to fortify the Delaware river to protect Philadelphia. Below Marcus Hook earth works were quickly thrown up to command the river shore. Earth works were also thrown up between Crum and Ridley creeks, to command the Queen's Highway.

In October a cantonment was located at the high ground just back of Marcus Hook cross-roads, called Camp Gaines and afterward Fort Snyder. Major-general Worrall had command, and several thousand three months' men were in camp.

Delaware county furnished six companies of drafted and volunteer troops :

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	REGIMENT.
Mifflin Guards.....	Samuel Anderson.....	1st.
Delaware County Fencibles, ..	James Serrill.....	22d.
First Company.....	William Morgan.....	—
First Company.....	John Hall.....	65th.
Fifth Company.....	James Lackey.....	65th.
Sixth Company.....	Benj. Wetherby.....	65th.

All danger of invasion having passed away, the encampment was broken up in December, 1814, and the companies were discharged.

After the close of the war the county grew slowly for the next decade, during which there were two events of importance, one the establishment of the Delaware County bank, incorporated in 1814, and the issue, in 1819, from the office of Butler & Worthington, at Chester, of the *Post Boy*, the first newspaper published in the county.

COTTON AND WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.

“In the new era of industrial progress which was coming, the county of Delaware occupied no secondary position in the story of that time, but it marched abreast of the Commonwealth in the movement which has resulted in placing Pennsylvania in the fore-front of manufacturing States.”

The first cotton mill in the county was operated in 1798, by Nathan and David Sellers of Upper Darby. In the same year Isaac Oakford had a fulling mill and calico stamping works at Darby, and in 1810 the Bottomly family started a woolen factory in Concord township, while Benjamin Smith and William Stedham had commenced spinning and carding at Siter's clover-mill, near the Spread Eagle tavern. About 1812 Dennis Kelley and a Mr. Wiest built a small stone factory on Cobb's creek, which during the war of 1812 ran day and night for long stretches.

After the second war with England many old grist mills were changed into cotton and woolen factories and filled with crude machinery. The result of these injudicious experiments was that these establishments all passed into the sheriff's hands and were closed. In 1821 there was but one cotton

factory running successfully in the county, and it was that of Wagstaff and Englehorn, the former of whom was a practical cotton spinner from England.

Thus ended in 1821 a crude experimental stage, which was succeeded by the permanent establishment of cotton and woolen manufacturing, and it was inaugurated by the introduction of the power loom and skilled operatives.

In the five years from 1821 to 1826 the increase was wonderful. In 1821 there was one cotton factory. In 1826 there were fourteen woolen mills, twelve cotton factories, and one power loom mill, or twenty-seven establishments, employing seven hundred and sixty-three hands.

Thus was firmly established the great industry of Delaware county whose loom products to-day are in every market in the land.

CHAPTER IX.

DELAWARE COUNTY INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE — HAVERFORD COLLEGE — TEN-HOUR MOVEMENT — EARLY RAILROADS — GREAT FLOOD — VILLA NOVA COLLEGE — COUNTY SEAT REMOVAL TO MEDIA.

DELAWARE COUNTY INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

An important event in the history of the county was the organization, on September 21, 1833, of the “Delaware County Institute of Science,” under whose authority and direction the first history of Delaware county was published. It was organized by the association at first of five persons: George Miller, Minshall Painter, John Miller, Dr. George Smith and John Cassin.

The early history of this institution is best told in the language of Dr. George Smith, the historian, and one of its founders: “The object of the association was to promote the study and diffusion of general knowledge, and the establishment of a museum. The number of mem-

bers gradually increased, and when it became necessary for the institution to hold real estate, application was made to the supreme court for corporate privileges, which were granted on the 8th of February, 1836. A hall of very moderate pretensions was built in Upper Providence, in the year 1837. Lectures were also given in the hall for some time after its erection. The museum embraces (1862) a respectable collection of specimens in every department of the natural sciences, and particularly such as are calculated to illustrate the natural history of the county. It also embraces many other specimens of great scientific or historical value. Nor has the establishment of a library been neglected; and although the number of books it contains is not large, it is seldom that the same number of volumes is found together of equal value. It has not failed to observe and record local phenomena and to investigate local facts; and the usefulness and value of the natural productions of the county have, in more than one instance, been established by laborious scientific investigations."

The hall was formally opened in September, 1836, when Dr. Robert M. Patterson, then director of the United States mint, delivered an interesting address.

In 1867 the present fine two-story brick building in Media was erected, and the institute removed to the hall which occupies the entire upper story. The building and lot is worth \$30,000, and the library contains four thousand volumes, while its rare ornithological collection has been greatly increased in value and extent by the recent donation of the collection of the late Isaac Worrall. The collection of gold, silver and copper coins is very fine.

Dr. George Smith was president of the institute from its organization in 1836 up to his death, in 1882, and then was succeeded by Hon. John M. Broomall, the present incumbent. The present librarian is Lewis S. Hough, A.M., a courteous gentleman and the

author of several interesting works on financial subjects.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

While the Friends had always maintained excellent schools from the time they came to the Delaware, yet they made no attempt to found a college in Delaware county until 1832, when prominent members of the Society in the middle Atlantic States sought "to provide a place for the instruction of their sons in the higher learning, and for moral training, which should be free from the temptations prevalent at many of the larger colleges." This movement led to the purchase of a tract of land in the northern part of Haverford township, on which, in the following year, was erected "Founder's Hall," the first building of the present Haverford college, which was then opened under the unpretentious title of "Haverford School," although a full and high collegiate course of study was inaugurated at the opening session. In 1845 the children of others than Quakers were admitted, and to-day Haverford college, with its many stately and graceful buildings, is situated in one of the most beautiful parks that any college in America can boast, and ranks with the leading educational institutions of the land.

Of the institution it has been beautifully said: Haverford's aim is "to teach high thought and amiable words, and courtliness and the desire of fame, and love of truth and all that makes a man."

The year following the establishment of Haverford college witnessed the acceptance of the common school system by fourteen townships, and its rejection by seven townships of the county. Meetings were held for and against free schools, and two years later, in 1836, thirty-three petitions from Delaware county, containing ten hundred and twenty-four names, were presented to the legislature, asking the repeal of the school law, while thirteen petitions, bearing eight hundred and seventy-three names, were sent to the same body, remonstrating against the repeal of the law.

TEN-HOUR MOVEMENT.

While the school controversy was at its height, an agitation of the ten-hour movement was inaugurated in Delaware county by a meeting on February 20, 1836, at the Seven Stars tavern, Village Green, of operatives of the cotton-mills on Chester creek. Lewis Cornog was president, and John Haynes secretary of this meeting, whose object was to oppose the long-hour system of work enforced by the cotton mill operators. Although the Chester creek operatives struck, nothing came of their action, and the old system continued for ten years longer. The movement then was pushed with energy in Philadelphia and Manayunk, and a correspondence was opened with the operatives of this county, who again met at the Seven Stars and perfected an organization, which met weekly until a law was passed, to take effect on July 4, 1848, making ten hours a legal day's work in all cotton, woollen, flax, paper and glass factories in the State.

Many factories stopped in Delaware county, when the ten-hour law went into operation, and when they resumed ignored it. The operatives failed to get the benefits of the law, and after holding many meetings and sending two delegates—John Wilde and S. M. Challenger—to New England, where they consulted with General Butler, they received more attention at the hands of their employers. Finally the law was observed and obeyed by all the operators and the mill-owners in the county, and the fourteen and fifteen-hour day of mill work was a thing of the past.

EARLY RAILROADS.

Following close upon the founding of noted institutions of science and higher education in the county, and the adoption of the ten-hour system for the benefit of the working classes, came the introduction of the railroad to supercede the slower methods of travel by stage coach and canal boat.

Early travel was by means of horses and boats. Some time between 1780 and 1790

stage lines were established from Philadelphia to Wilmington and Baltimore by the way of Chester. A special stage line was established from Chester to Philadelphia about 1830, and a line of stages was then on the road from Philadelphia to New London and Baltimore by the way of Concord.

While the stage coach lines were developing by land, river navigation grew from canoe and shallop to sloop and packet. In 1790 John Fitch ran a steamboat called the *Perseverance* on the Delaware river. The *Perseverance*, although nearly twenty years ahead of Fulton's *Clermont*, was so defective in construction that it was continually breaking down.

But in 1834 stage coach and steamboat and pike and river in Delaware county had a contestant for travel and traffic in the railroad. In that year that part of the Pennsylvania railroad that passes through Haverford and Radnor townships, was completed by the State under the name of the "Columbian Railroad." On Wednesday, February 28, 1834, the first train of cars from Lancaster to Philadelphia passed over the road, drawn by "Black Hawk," which was built in England, and was the first locomotive used on the road.

On April 11, 1835, the Delaware Branch Railroad Company was incorporated to construct a railroad from Chester along Chester creek to intersect with the Pennsylvania extension at West Chester.

In 1836 the Philadelphia and Delaware County Railroad Company, which had been incorporated April 2, 1831, obtained legislative sanction to increase its capital stock, and changed its name to that of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Wilmington Railroad Company. The company obtained the right of way from the Delaware State line to Wilmington, and proceeded to construct its road from Philadelphia to Wilmington, which was opened on January 14, 1838, to public travel. Its first track which was from Gray's ferry to Chester is now leased to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and its present track

between Philadelphia and Chester was built in 1870-71.

GREAT FLOOD.

There is historical record of floods in what is now Delaware county in 1683, 1705, 1740, 1795, 1822, 1830 and 1839, but none of them or any one since has approached anyways near to the flood of Saturday, August 5, 1843, which is known as the great freshet or flood.

On the morning of the 5th a moderate rain set it at seven o'clock, and continued until two o'clock, when a great cloud seemed to have burst over that part of the country drained by the waters of Chester, Ridley, Crum and Darby creeks. Fields and roads were flooded and an angry swelling tide of waters rose in the creeks just named, which swept bridge and dam and mill and factory like straws before it in its wild rush riverwards. Thirty-two bridges were destroyed or seriously injured, the Knowlton cotton mill swept away, other mills and factories badly damaged, private houses swept away and nineteen lives lost, ere the waters subsided. The county commissioners were almost dumbfounded by the damage and destruction of bridges, and asked the legislature to exempt the county from State tax for one year, which request was refused. Loans were made, and in a short time both public and private damage was repaired. Particular accounts of this flood will be found in the histories of the townships where it occurred.

VILLANOVA COLLEGE.

The Augustinian college at Villanova, in Radnor township, is the property of the Catholic Brotherhood of St. Augustine, and was founded in 1842 by Rev. John Possidius O'Dwyer, O. S. A., who served as its first president. The first college buildings comprised a two and one-half story stone house, the former residence of John Rudolf. A new college hall was built in 1849, which now constitutes the east wing of the main college building that was erected in 1873. Villanova college is a fine structure, surrounded by beautiful and

extensive grounds. It was founded for the education of the laity in the classics, arts, sciences and polite literature, and in 1848 was empowered to grant degrees the same as other colleges and universities in the United States. Since 1842 this college has had students from nearly every State and territory in the Union, and from Mexico, the West Indies, South America, and several European countries.

Villanova college was named in honor of St. Thomas, of Villanova, the great archbishop of Valencia, in Spain, and the first patron of learning in the western hemisphere, who founded, on September 21, 1551, the university of Mexico, the first school on a grand scale that was established in the Americas.

In addition to the college at Villanova, there are a convent, with novitiate and study house, and a magnificent church of Gothic architecture.

The stately pile of buildings at Villanova are supplied with spring water, lighted with gas, and heated with steam.

MEXICAN WAR.

The most important event directly after the great flood and the founding of Villanova college, that attracted the attention of the people of the county, was the Mexican war. During that struggle, in 1846, the Delaware County Grays, commanded by Capt. John K. Zeilin, offered their services to President Polk to go to Mexico; but their offer was refused, as the Pennsylvania quota was filled before it was received.

COUNTY SEAT REMOVAL TO MEDIA.

The first agitation of a removal of the county seat of Delaware county, it is said, was due to Robert Frazer, a lawyer, who was defeated for a nomination by delegates from Chester and some townships near it. Radnor township was nearer to the county seat of Montgomery county than to Chester, and this in connection with the fact that taxes were lower in that county than Delaware, caused the people of

that township to petition for annexation to Montgomery county. This caused alarm in other northern townships and they agitated a removal of the county seat to some point near the center of the county as a means to hold Radnor township.

Mr. Evans, of Chester county, on March 21, 1821, presented nineteen removal petitions to the legislature, and ten days later Mr. Lewis presented twenty-five remonstrances. No action was taken on either, and the removalists made no further effort for nearly twenty-five years. In 1845 the public buildings at Chester needed a large amount of repairs, and the removalists again became active to prevent those repairs being made. They called a meeting at the Black Horse tavern on November 22, 1845. This meeting issued a call for township delegates to convene there on December 6th, to choose the county property, Black Horse, Rose Tree, Chester or Beaumont's Corner, as a place suitable for a county seat.

Each township was to elect two delegates, and on December 6th, the following delegates were present :

Birmingham — Dr. E. Harvey, J. D. Gilpin.
 Chester — J. K. Zeilin, Y. S. Walter.
 U. Chichester — Robert R. Dutton.
 Concord — M. Stamp, E. Yarnall.
 Edgmont — E. B. Green, George Baker.
 Marple — Abraham Platt, Dr. J. M. Moore.
 Middletown — Joseph Edwards, Abraham Pennell.
 Newtown — Eli Lewis, T. H. Speakman.
 N. Providence — R. T. Worrall, Peter Worrall.
 U. Providence — Emmor Bishop, Thomas Reese.
 Thornbury — Eli Baker, Daniel Green.
 Tincum — Joseph Weaver, jr.
 From Aston, Bethel, Darby, Upper Darby, Haverford, Radnor, Ridley and Springfield townships no delegates were present. A vote was taken and gave eight votes for the county property, six each for Black Horse and for

Chester, and two for Rose Tree. After several more votes had been taken the county property received twelve votes, a majority of the delegates present. This result was not accepted by the anti-removalists and a bitter contest was waged over the matter through the county newspapers. A reconciliatory meeting was held on December 30th at the hall of the Delaware County Institute of Science, and petitions were put in circulation asking the legislature to pass an act providing for a popular vote on the question of removal. A bill was submitted to the legislature, in which the site of the new county seat was designated, and John Larkin, jr., the member from Delaware county in the house, although in favor of removal, opposed the bill in the shape in which it was presented and secured its defeat. In 1847 the legislature passed an act submitting the removal of the county seat to a point within half a mile of the county property, and not over a half mile from the State road, to a popular vote, which was taken on October 12, 1847, in the different townships, with the following result :

TOWNSHIPS.	For Removal.	Against Removal.
Aston	89	129
Bethel	10	72
Birmingham	62	21
Chester	50	319
Upper Chichester	4	72
Lower Chichester	12	92
Concord	83	70
Darby	55	91
Upper Darby	168	32
Edgmont	150	0
Haverford	147	3
Marple	124	13
Middletown	223	17
Newtown	118	1
Upper Providence	129	2
Nether Providence	113	30
Radnor	152	40
Ridley	19	152
Springfield	114	10
Thornbury	116	5
Tincum	2	19
Totals	1942	1100

Although there was a majority of seven hundred and fifty-two votes in favor of removal, the anti-removalists did not abandon the contest, and determined to contest the validity of the act providing for the election on the grounds that it had been submitted to the vote of the people in like manner to a vote that was taken under an act of the legislature, in the townships, on the question of the sale of spirituous liquors within their respective boundaries, and which was illegal, as the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that the act under which it was taken was unconstitutional.

In the meantime an act was passed on April 9, 1848, confirming the removal of the seat of justice, but containing a proviso that declared the act should not go into effect until the Supreme Court had decided "the question as to the constitutionality of the act under which it had been voted upon by the people. At the December term of that year the case was argued, and at the following spring term the Supreme Court held the act to be constitutional."

The commissioners, in pursuance of the removal act, soon purchased a tract of forty-eight acres of land adjoining the county farm for five thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars. Laying out the town of Media on this tract, they proceeded to erect public buildings on one of the lots, and sold the remainder of them at a great profit to the county.

In 1851 the public buildings were completed, and the court records were removed from Chester to Media, where the first session of court held at that place commenced on Monday, November 24, 1851.

The selection of the site of Media for a county seat had something to do with hastening the project of a railroad from Philadelphia to West Chester, to pass through the territory of Delaware county. The West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad Company was incorporated April 11, 1848, and in the autumn of 1856 had built their road as far as Media. By the close of that year the road had reached

Lenni, and on New Year's day, 1857, was at Grubb's Bridge, near the site of Wawa. On Tuesday, November 11, 1858, the road was completed to West Chester, where two days later a celebration was held in honor of its completion.

The building of the West Chester and Philadelphia railroad partly led to the construction of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central railroad from Grubb's bridge to Chadd's Ford. The Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company was incorporated March 17, 1853, and between January 3, 1855, and the close of the year 1858, constructed their road from Grubb's bridge to Chadd's Ford. This road afterward became the property of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and was later transferred by that corporation to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

The location of the county-seat near the geographical center of the county was no real detriment to Chester, whose true progress and successful development was to be in manufactures, and did not lie in the hotel and business patronage of persons attending courts and transacting legal business in the county offices. The new county-seat location had a decided and beneficial effect upon the development of the northern part of the county. It led to the building of Media, the early construction of the West Chester and Philadelphia railroad, with its continuous line of prosperous villages, many of which will become places of future size and importance, and gave an impulse to farm cultivation and rural road improvements that have made the country, for miles surrounding it, a beautiful sight to look upon by the traveler and the tourist.

While the northern part of the county, from 1845 to 1860, was rapidly developing, the southern part was also growing, and made rapid strides of progress toward great wealth and abundant prosperity. Chester, instead of retrograding when the seat of justice was removed to Media, entered upon

her present remarkable career of commercial prosperity, which was inaugurated, about 1850, by John P. Crozer, James Campbell, John Larkin, jr., and John M. Broomall. Chester, up to that time, was surrounded by large farms, whose owners would not sell a foot of land at any price. "Death and debt have no respect for conservatism, and by degrees these agencies worked in behalf of the change that was dawning." John P. Crozer and John M. Broomall bought the Kerlin farm, which they laid out into streets, and the former erected the first of his Upland cotton mills to the northwest of the town. James Campbell changed the old prison and work-house into a cotton mill, and John Larkin, jr., bought a part of the Cochran farm, which he laid out in streets and squares, and on which he erected over five hundred dwellings and several cotton mills. Thus were launched the great manufacturing interests of Chester, whose population, in the decade between 1850 to 1860, increased from one thousand six hundred to four thousand six hundred, nearly trebling itself. The entire southern part of the county was profited by the spirit of enterprise that was transforming Chester village and borough into a city and a manufacturing center, and neatness, taste and evidences of thrift were to be met with on nearly every farm in the tide-water region of the county, from Philadelphia to the Delaware State line.

Industry, thrift and progress marked all sections of the county from the Brandywine to the Schuylkill.

Delaware county was slowly but steadily developing into one of the most beautiful and wealthiest counties of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

But this fair picture of the county's prosperity, whose colors were brightening every day by the establishment of some new mill or factory, and the introduction of some new industry, was doomed to be darkened for a time by the shadows of the greatest war of modern times.

CHAPTER X.

THE CIVIL WAR—REGIMENTAL HISTORIES —NAVAL LIST.

THE CIVIL WAR.

When the dark storm of civil war burst upon the land in 1861, and the roar of Sumter's cannon rolled northward and westward over the States of the Union, shattering all hopes of peace and reconciliation between the North and the South, a spirit of intense patriotism was awakened in Delaware county. "It was amazing with what rapidity the news sped from farm house to farm house that Fort Sumter would be evacuated by Major Anderson on the morrow. In Chester, Media, Darby, Rockdale, Kelleyville, in all the towns, villages, and cross-road hamlets in Delaware county, the people, abandoning their usual avocations, gathered in excited groups to discuss the engrossing intelligence, knowing not in what direction to give expression to their enthusiasm, save in demonstrations of patriotism. Over the court house at Media, at the town hall at Chester, and the public buildings throughout the county, over mills, stores, workshops and private dwellings, before nightfall the 'Stars and Stripes' floated to the winds, or where that was not done, the angry muttering of the populace soon compelled compliance with the popular will, and tri-colored badges were displayed on the breasts of almost every man, woman and child, for the people were stirred as no living man then could recall the like in all our National history."

Sunday was passed in suspense, and Monday brought Lincoln's proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand troops for three months.

On Monday morning the citizens of Media met in the court house, where arrangements were made to form a rifle corps, and on Monday evening at Chester, "the old town hall, with its memories of the stirring days of '76,

once more rang with patriotic calls to the people to arm in defense of liberty and human rights."

Two companies were instantly raised, one the "Delaware County Union Rifles" (Co. F, Fourth Volunteers), at Media, which left for Harrisburg on April 19th; and the other, the "Union Blues" (Co. I, Ninth Volunteers), was recruited in Chester, and on April 20th departed for Harrisburg.

Home guard companies were formed all over the county, and after the Union defeat at Bull Run, recruiting became brisk in all the townships for new military organizations.

An account of the different companies and parts of companies raised in Delaware county for the Federal army during the war will be given in the histories of the different regiments in which they served.

REGIMENTAL HISTORIES.

The history of each of the regiments in which Delaware county companies served during the late civil war is worthy of notice in any history of the county.

The company rosters given to-day of Delaware county companies are generally compiled from Bates' history of the Pennsylvania volunteer regiments, which was published by the authority of the State. The National government denied access to the company rolls at Washington, and Bates had to compile his company rosters from private correspondence, old muster rolls, and various other private and public sources of information. Erroneous spelling, and the loss of some soldiers' names was the inevitable result of such a compilation. Errors found in some of these company rosters have called forth unjust criticism from parties ignorant of the facts.

The lists of those brave sons of Delaware county who died in defense of their country, that are given in this work are compiled from Bates' history, and may not possibly contain the names of every fallen hero for the reasons above given in relation to the unavoidable errors occurring in the State compilation.

FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

This regiment, commanded by Col. John M. Hartranft, was mustered into the service in April, 1861, and was stationed successively at Washington, near Bladensburg, and at Alexandria, where its pickets, on June 30, had a skirmish with a small Confederate force. Its time expired on the day of the battle of Bull Run, and it refused to remain at McDowell's request. Most of its men afterward re-enlisted and fought bravely on many a bloody battlefield.

The following company in this regiment was from Delaware county:

Company F, from Media; Capt. George Dunn.

This company was known as the "Delaware County Union Rifles," and was discharged the day before the battle of Bull Run, thus having nothing to do with the refusal of the regiment to remain on the day of that battle.

NINTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

The 9th was a three months' regiment, and after being stationed for some time near Wilmington, Delaware, it joined General Patterson, under whom it served in Maryland and in Virginia until its term of enlistment had expired.

In it was one Delaware county company.

Company I, from Chester, Capt. H. B. Edwards.

This company was known by the local name of the "Union Blues."

TWENTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA.

This regiment was raised for three years, and a month or so after it had been attacked by the mob at Baltimore (April 19, 1861), it received one company from this county. The 26th was at the siege of Yorktown, and fought bravely in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania Court-house. It lost one

hundred men at Chancellorsville and two hundred and sixteen at Gettysburg, where it withstood the charge of a whole Confederate brigade. It took two cannon at Spottsylvania, and was mustered out June 18, 1864, in front of Independence Hall, in Philadelphia. Hon. Thos. V. Cooper served in Co. C.

In the regiment was one company from this county.

Company K, from Chester, Capts. William L. Grubb, John F. Meekins and James L. Seary.

KILLED AND DIED IN COMPANY K.

Capt. John F. Meekins, killed at Second Bull Run.

Sergt. Samuel P. Morris, died of wounds.

Corp. Nathan R. Van Horn, killed at Gettysburg.

Corp. James L. Gelsten, killed at Gettysburg.

James T. Bell, died of wounds.

John Derlin, killed at Gettysburg.

James Gleason, died of wounds.

James Higgins, killed at Second Bull Run.

John McClem, died April 21, 1862.

Andrew Phillips, died of wounds.

George Roan, killed at Gettysburg.

Charles Shut, died May 23, 1862.

Henry Smith, died in Andersonville, August 20, 1864.

George Wood, killed at Gettysburg.

James Welsh, died of wounds.

THIRTIETH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

(*First Reserves*).

This celebrated fighting regiment was mustered into the Federal service on July 26, 1861, having passed through Baltimore unmolested on June 21st. It repulsed a Confederate charge at Mechanicsville, and three heavy charges at New Market. The First Reserves fought at Second Bull Run, made a daring charge at South Mountain, was in action at Antietam, and at Fredericksburg charged under an enfilading artillery fire and took an entrenched position. The regiment made brilliant charges at Gettys-

burg, fought at Bristoe Station, and did good fighting in the battle of the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania. The last day of its service was spent in the battle of Bethesda, where it was conspicuous for coolness and bravery. The regiment was mustered out June 13, 1864, at Philadelphia.

There were two companies from Delaware county in this regiment: Company C, first recruited at Chester as the "Keystone Guards," and then known for a time as the "Slifer Phalanx"; and Co. F, raised at Crozerville and Rockdale as the "Rockdale Rifle Guards, and later known as the Archy Dick Volunteers."

Company C was successively commanded by Capts. Samuel A. Dyer, Joseph R. T. Coates, and Edward Larkin.

Company F had for commanders, Capts. William C. Talley, Joseph P. Drew and Henry Huddleson.

KILLED, DIED AND MISSING IN COMPANIES C
AND F.

Company C.

Second Lieut. John H. Taylor, killed at South Mountain.

Aquilla Coates, died September 26, 1861.

Harry Hobough, died October 30, 1861.

R. Mills, died of wounds May 31, 1864.

Thomas McGarvey; died of wounds May 31, 1864.

James Pollock, died of wounds November 10, 1862.

J. T. Schofield, killed at Betherda Church.

Alfred G. Webb, killed at Fredericksburg.

Solomon Wesler, killed at Spottsylvania.

Company F.

First Sergt. John McDaniel, missing at Bethesda.

Isaiah Budd, died August 1, 1863.

Henry Bailed, killed at Mechanicsville.

Charles W. Cheetham, killed at Charles City.

James Glass, killed accidentally in 1861.

James Gorman, killed at Antietam.

John Howard, died of wounds July 10, 1861.

John Kilroy, killed at second Bull Run.

H. J. Kernes, died August 13, 1862.
 Michael Maklem, killed at Spottsylvania.
 Joseph Mills, died July 10, 1864.
 John C. Roberts, missing at Bethesda.
 John Stewart, killed accidentally in 1861.
 Edward Smith, killed at Mechanicsville.
 Oliver Thomas, died in August, 1862.
 James Wyatt, killed at Charles City.

Capt. Samuel A. Dyer, of Company C, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the 175th regiment, and his successor, Capt. Joseph R. T. Coates, was brevetted major. Capt. William Cooper Talley, of Company F, was promoted to colonel of the 30th regiment.

FIFTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

This regiment was under Wool in the capture of Norfolk, garrisoned Washington, North Carolina, for some time, and served in the armies of the James and the Potomac. It helped capture Fort Harrison, where one hundred and twenty-eight of its two hundred and twenty-eight men were killed and wounded. It bore an honored part in the closing campaign of the army of the Potomac.

One-half of Company A of this regiment was recruited in Delaware county, as well as many men in Companies B, C, and K. Capt. Theodore Blakely, of Company B, who fell at Fort Harrison on September 29, 1864, was a brave and gallant soldier from Chester. He once made a foray with one hundred men in North Carolina, and captured a Confederate cavalry encampment of sixty men without firing a gun, the surprise being so complete. Capt. Thomas I. Leiper, of Company A, was also from this county.

Besides Capt. Theodore Blakely, one other man from this county, private William Valentine, of Company A, was killed, falling in action on April 29, 1863, while Thomas Hardy, likewise of Company A, died March 5, 1864.

THIRD PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

(*Sixtieth Regiment.*)

No cavalry regiment in the Union army rendered better service than the 3d cavalry. It

fought through the Peninsular campaign, was at Antietam, helped twice to defeat Stuart's Confederate cavalry, and at Gettysburg bore the weight of the charge of Hampton's whole division. It led the charge at Culpeper, sustained the attack of Gordon's division near Bristoe, and at Hope church, as dismounted cavalry, helped repulse the charge of the "Stonewall Brigade." The 3d cavalry was constantly in service under Grant from the Wilderness to Richmond, served as a part of his escort when he entered Petersburg, and was in the advance of his line of battle at Appomattox Court-house. Delaware county men served in Companies A, C, E, F, I, K, and M. Of these men, John O'Brien, of Company F, died October 25, 1863, Sergt. Benj. McDonald, of Company M, died of accidental wounds, September 12, 1861, and James Aides, of Company I, died of wounds received in action.

NINETY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

This three-years regiment was raised in Chester and Delaware counties, and in December, 1861, was sent south, where it served gallantly in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina. During the night succeeding the unsuccessful assault on Fort Wagner, four companies of the regiment, including two from Delaware county, crawled in the darkness to the very slope of the intrenchment and dragged away the wounded soldiers of the fifty-fourth Massachusetts. In April, 1864, the regiment joined the army of the James. In May it made two desperate and successful charges, and in June carried the enemy's works in front of the cemetery, near Petersburg. At the mine explosion it carried a line of rifle pits, and afterwards took part in the actions at Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Bermuda Hundred, New Market Heights, Fort Gilmore, and Darbytown. In October, 1864, the Delaware county companies were discharged, and the regiment was then filled up with drafted men and substitutes. The three companies from Delaware county in this regiment were:

Company D (Concordville Rifles), Capt. W. S. Mendenhall.

Company G (Broomall Guards), from Media, and Chester and vicinity, Capts., Jesse L. Cummings, Washington W. James, and Caleb Hoopes.

Company I (Brooke Guards), from Springfield and Ridley townships, Capts. George Hawkins and George W. Duffee. Captain Hawkins was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, but died before he was mustered.

KILLED AND DIED IN COMPANIES D, G AND I.

Company D.

First Lieut. Isaac Fawkes, died of wounds May 20, 1864.

First Lieut. Henry Odiorne, died of wounds January 15, 1865.

Sergt. Isaac Sapp, died of wounds March 12, 1865.

Corp. David H. Freas, died of wounds May 23, 1864.

Joseph Baker, died July 25, 1862.

Joseph Booth, died October 3, 1863.

James Brierly, died of wounds May 20, 1864.

Charles S. Cloud, died of wounds July 1, 1864.

Benjamin Davis, died September 10, 1862.

Samuel Drake, died June 8, 1862.

Joseph L. Eyre, killed August 4, 1863.

Michael Haffner, died June 17, 1865.

W. H. Kelly, died of wounds August 29, 1864.

Thos. M. Lancaster, died December 29, 1862.

Ferd. Martin, died April 15, 1863.

Geo. K. Pierce, died of wounds July 26, 1864.

Samuel Parker, died at Salisbury prison December 16, 1864.

John Smith, died of wounds June 5, 1864.

James Wright, died October 23, 1862.

Joseph B. West, died of wounds May 26, 1864.

Jesse D. Walters, killed June 29, 1864.

Company G.

Sergt. Simon Litzenburg, killed at Petersburg.

Sergt. Reese L. Weaver, died October 12, 1863.

Sergt. Albin Edwards, killed at Bermuda Hundred.

Corp. Henry Hoofstittler, died March 17, 1863.

Corp. H. G. Yocum, died December 12, 1865.

Corp. Israel Oat, died August 10, 1862.

Corp. Patrick Hughes, killed at Bermuda Hundred.

Corp. John Doyle, died October 26, 1863.

Corp. John Edwards, died August 21, 1865.

Nehemiah Baker, died January 8, 1864.

Lewis Bentz, died August 19, 1864.

John Dickson, died October 21, 1863.

William Dawson, killed at Fort Fisher.

William Efoux, killed at Petersburg.

George Green, died September 20, 1862.

Isaac A. Hoopes, killed at Bermuda Hundred.

Hend. L. Herkins, died March 19, 1865.

Fred. Heitz, killed at Bermuda Hundred.

Thomas T. Jones, died of wounds June 10, 1864.

William Maloney, died December 1, 1863.

W. D. Murray, died May 18, 1865.

Terrence O'Brien, killed at Strawberry Plains

James Russell, died January 8, 1864.

Alex. Seaborn, died of wounds October 10, 1864.

Theo. Solomon, died May 26, 1865.

William Wright, died November 28, 1863.

James Wright, died November 20, 1863.

Edward E. Wade, died at Salisbury prison December 18, 1864.

John Worrell, died May 12, 1862.

Company I.

Capt. Geo. Hawkins, died of wounds October 27, 1864.

First-Lieut. Sketchley Morton, jr., died November 12, 1862.

Corp. John L. Morton, died March 28, 1862.

Corp. Robert Trowland, died November 4, 1863.

Harry Hunter, musician, died April 1, 1862.

W. H. Baker, died August 2, 1864.

James Donnelly, killed at Bermuda Hundred.

W. R. Dicker, died June 18, 1864.

E. H. Everman, died of wounds August 1, 1865.

George Frace, died May 13, 1865.

Philander Foster, died July 5, 1865.

W. T. Gutterson, killed at Bermuda Hundred.

David W. Gaul, killed at Bermuda Hundred.

Nathan T. Harris, died May 12, 1862.

Caleb Horn, died June 27, 1864.

John Krissell, killed at Petersburg.

William Pine, died October 11, 1864.

John W. Shutt, died of wounds July 14, 1864.

Levers Solverson, died of wounds August 3, 1864.

Philip Schwartz, killed at Fort Fisher.

Amos G. Webb, died July 6, 1862.

John Ward, died October 28, 1863.

Isaac Wood, killed at Petersburg.

Willard Watterman, died May 21, 1865.

Jacob Wagoner, died July 20, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

This three years' regiment served through the Peninsula Campaign and fought gallantly at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor. It was recruited in Philadelphia in 1861, and was mustered out in 1864.

There were Delaware county men in companies C, E, and I, and those of them who died and were killed were: Corp. Ruben Dansfield, of Co. I, who died August 16, 1862; John Stevenson, of the same company, killed at Savage Station; and John McGlaughlin, of Company E, who was killed at Antietam.

SECOND PENNSYLVANIA HEAVY ARTILLERY.

(112th Regiment.)

For two years this regiment lay in and around Washington, but in 1864, Grant called it to the front and it made a magnificent record in the Wilderness fights and in the battles around Petersburg.

Delaware county men served in batteries E, and I, and of the men in the former battery, Charles Barges, of this county, was killed at Petersburg, and Lewis Moulder, another Delaware county recruit, was captured and died in Salisbury prison, January 14, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised in 1862, for three years, and held its ground from the start like a veteran organization. It fought with great bravery at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, and through the Wilderness battles. It did good service at the battle of Winchester, and on April 2, 1865, stormed and carried a part of the intrenchments in front of Petersburg. Its last fight was at Sailor's Creek.

Company E of this regiment was recruited in Delaware county, under the name of "Delaware Guards," by Capt. William C. Gray, who afterwards was promoted to major; Lieut. James Cliff was promoted to captain, to succeed Major Gray.

KILLED AND DIED IN COMPANY E.

Sergt. Nathan Heacock, died of wounds October 4, 1864.

James Burns, died in October, 1864.

Jonathan Culburt, died of wounds May 20, 1864.

Isaac Pike died of wounds August 15, 1864.

Robert Beany, killed at Rappahannock.

William Roberts, died at Belle Plain, January 21, 1863.

William Rapine, died of wounds May 8, 1863.

John Steel, died December 8, 1863.

William Stewart, died of wounds November 7, 1863.

David Sloan, killed at Spottsylvania.

J. B. Tetlow, killed at Salem Church.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

This regiment was recruited in 1862 for nine months, and did its first fighting at Antietam, where fifty of its men were killed and wounded. It fought bravely at Chancellorsville, and was mustered out at Harrisburg on May 16, 1863.

Three companies of this regiment were recruited in this county: Company B (Delaware County Fusileers), Capt. Simon Litzenberger; Company D (Gideon's Band), Capt. Norris L. Yarnall; and Company H (Delaware County Volunteers), Capt. James Barton, jr. Capt. Litzenberger was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, Lieut. John Woodcock to captain of Company B, and Lieut. I. L. Halderman, of Company D, to major of the regiment.

KILLED, DIED AND MISSING IN COMPANIES B, D AND H.

Company B.

Joseph Barlow, killed at Antietam.

W. H. Johnson, missing at Chancellorsville.

Edward Kay, died January 20, 1863.

William Lary, died November 24, 1862.

James Makin, died March 1, 1863.

Company D.

Corp. James Crozier, died of wounds September 21, 1862.

H. H. Williamson (musician), died February 8, 1863.

James H. Aitken, died October 27, 1863.

William Heyburn, died March 12, 1863.

Company H.

Sergt. Thomas H. Jackson, died January 19, 1863.

Thomas Burk, died November 3, 1862.

J. Ephraim Lobb, died March 8, 1863.

Samuel R. Zebley, killed at Antietam.

FIFTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

(160th Regiment.)

This regiment was often called the "Anderson Cavalry." It was recruited in August, 1862, for three years. A part of it served at Antietam, and afterwards the regiment was sent to Nashville, where over half of it refused to advance when ordered to do so by Rosecrans. Afterwards it was re-organized and did effective service under Rosecrans and Thomas, and on May 10, 1865, captured General Bragg, his wife and staff officers. Delaware county men served in companies A, B, D, F, G, H, I, K and L.

Cpts. Edward Sellers, of Company H, and H. McAllister, jr., of Company G, were from this county. William H. Powell, of Company L, who died of wounds received at Stone River, and Sergt. George W. S. Allen, who died August 20, 1863, were Delaware county men.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

Being recruited under the auspices of the Coal Exchange association, of Philadelphia, this regiment was known as the Third Coal Exchange regiment. It served from July 22 to November 11, 1864, being recruited for the hundred days' service. The men were mostly veterans, and instead of being sent to the front, as they desired, the regiment was assigned to duty at Rock Island, Illinois, as a guard over the nine thousand Confederate prisoners then held at that place. This guard duty bore almost as heavily and more disagreeably on the regiment than an active campaign.

Two companies, A and I, were from this county. James Barton, jr., captain of Company A, was appointed assistant provost marshal of Rock Island; and John Woodcock, captain of Company I, was promoted to major. First Lieut. Ralph Buckley was promoted to captain of Company I, to take Major Woodcock's place. Out of the two Delaware county companies but one man, Harrison Hoffman,

of Company A, did not return. He died October 22, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

This regiment was recruited in 1864, under the auspices of the Union League, of Philadelphia, and made daring and desperate, but successful charges at the battles of Hatcher's Run and Lewis' Farm, and in front of Petersburg.

Of Company K nearly one-half of the men were from this county, and several of them were marked on the roll as "not accounted for."

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRD PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized September 10, 1864, as sharpshooters for General Birney's division, but the General dying, they were treated as common infantry. Recruited for one year, the regiment was in the storming of Fort Fisher, and then after serving in North Carolina until June 29, 1865, was mustered out of the service.

Company B, commanded by Capt. Benjamin Brooks, afterward promoted to lieutenant-colonel, was from Delaware county.

KILLED AND DIED IN COMPANY B.

John J. Clar, died of wounds January 23, 1865.

William H. Camp, died of wounds March 15, 1865.

William J. Farra, died of wounds January 23, 1865.

John M. Hoffstittler, killed at Fort Fisher.

William M. Kitts, died January 8, 1865.

George Major, died September 11, 1864.

Samuel Playford, killed at Fort Fisher.

W. M. Vernon, died May 30, 1865.

DELAWARE COUNTY MEN IN OTHER REGIMENTS.

In addition to the companies given, Delaware county men served in the following Pennsylvania regiments: 17th, 43d, 64th, 65th,

66th, 71st, 72d, 77th, 88th, 89th, 95th, 99th, 113th, 118th, 161st, 181st, 188th and 213th.

Delaware county men also served in the 6th New Jersey, 48th Illinois, and 6th California.

Men from Delaware county also served in many other Pennsylvania regiments than those given, and likewise in other State regiments than those named.

KILLED AND DIED IN OTHER REGIMENTS.

Lieut. Lewis Miller, jr., 17th, killed.

Lieut. J. E. Dyer, 65th, died in prison February 16, 1865.

Lieut. Samuel Wallace, 65th, killed near Williamsburg.

William Farrady, 71st, killed at Antietam.

J. A. Gibson, 72d, died March 10, 1864.

Joseph Groves, 77th, killed at Gettysburg.

Sergt. J. M. Thompson, 88th, died November 16, 1862.

Joseph Dyson, 89th, died January 25, 1862.

Corp. John Macon, 95th, killed at Williamsport.

W. H. Groundsell, 99th, died in Andersonville prison.

Simeon Davis, 118th, died in service.

E. T. Brogan, 118th, died December 9, 1864.

George Elliott, 118th, killed in attempted escape from Salisbury prison.

J. B. Lilley, 6th New Jersey, died May 15, 1864.

NEGRO TROOPS.

Negroes from Delaware county served in the following regiments: 3d, 6th, 30th, 32d, and 127th United States regiments, and the 54th Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA OF 1862.

When Lee's veteran legions in September, 1862, threatened an invasion of Pennsylvania, Governor Curtin called for fifty thousand militia, and there was a spontaneous uprising in Delaware county, where of five thousand men subject to military duty, nearly twenty-two hundred were under arms. In three days nine full companies were raised in the

county and had left for Harrisburg. They were sent forward to Chambersburg, where they volunteered to march beyond the State line and in the face of the finest army of the Southern Confederacy. But they were not needed in Maryland, as Antietam had been fought and Lee's defeated army had retreated.

TENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

The 10th was organized between September 10th and 16th, and its companies were discharged from the 25th to the 27th of the same month.

In the 10th was Co. K, Chester Guards, commanded by Capt. William B. Thatcher.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

This regiment was organized September 17th and discharged September 25, 1862. Of its field and staff officers Col. Joseph Wilcox, Maj. Charles Litzenberg, Quartermaster John J. Rowland, and Quartermaster-sergeant Isaac Johnson were from Delaware county.

The following companies were from Delaware county:

Company B, Mechanic Rifles, of Chester, commanded by Capt. Johnathan Kershaw.

Company C, of Media, commanded by Capt. John M. Broomall.

Company D, Delaware Guards, of Concord and Aston, commanded by Capt. John H. Barton.

Company E, Capt. Amos Bonsall.

Company F, of Thornbury and Edgmont townships, commanded by Capt. Joseph Wilcox.

Company H, Darby Rangers, from Upper Darby township, commanded by Capt. Chas. A. Litzenberg, and after his promotion to major, by Capt. J. Charles Andrews.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

In the 24th was one company from Delaware county:

Company I, Upland Guards, commanded by Capt. James Kirkman.

INDEPENDENT COMPANY MILITIA.

An "Independent Militia Company" from Delaware county was organized on September 11, 1862, and discharged September 25, 1862. It was commanded by Capt. Charles G. Andrews.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA AND EMERGENCY MEN OF 1863.

Pope's defeat had led to Lee's first invasion, and Hooker's defeat at Chancellorsville invited the great Confederate chieftain to a second northern invasion. When the tread of his victorious legions—the flower of the Confederate armies—was heard toward Hanover and York, intense excitement prevailed throughout Delaware county, and one thousand of her sons responded to Governor Curtin's call for sixty thousand militia. Ten full companies from that county were hurried forward to the capital, but ere they could be fully organized there, the fateful struggle had taken place at Gettysburg, where the destiny of the Nation hung long in the balance ere victory turned the scale in favor of the Union. The retreat of the shattered columns of the army of northern Virginia across the Potomac, freed the militia of Pennsylvania from any further service.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT EMERGENCY TROOPS.

The companies of this regiment were mustered into the State service June 19–24, 1863, and discharged on July 27th and 28th, of the same year.

Of its companies the following were raised in Delaware county:

Company G, from Radnor, commanded by Capt. Benjamin N. Brooke.

Company F, commanded by Capt. John Woodcock.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT EMERGENCY MEN.

The 29th was mustered into the State service on June 19, 1863, and was discharged August 1st, of the same year.

Four full companies of this regiment were from Delaware county:

Company C, from Media, commanded by Capt. John M. Broomall.

Company G, Capt. Alfred Bunting.

Company H, from Darby, and commanded by Capt. J. Charles Andrews.

Company I, Capt. Joseph Pratt.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

This regiment was mustered in July 16, 1863, and discharged August 2, 3 and 4, 1863. Two companies from this county served in it:

Company A, from Chester, commanded by Capt. William Frick.

Company F, Capt. Harry Huddleson.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

The 45th was mustered in July 16, 1863, and discharged August 29th of the same year.

It had one company from this county:

Company B, from Upland, commanded by Capt. George K. Crozer.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT EMERGENCY MEN.

This regiment was mustered in July 9, 1863, and discharged August 14, 1863.

In it was one company from Delaware county:

Company E, Capt. Harry H. Black.

The most of the officers and men in several of these companies were veterans and had been discharged from the 124th Pennsylvania infantry. The Delaware companies of that regiment—B, D and H—had all offered their services and most of them served in the different emergency companies that went from the county. The mills and factories were stripped of hands, fifty convalescent Union soldiers from Crozer hospital offered their services, and the negroes of Chester asked to be allowed to furnish a company of their race.

The convalescent soldiers were sent back, and the negro company was not accepted.

During 1863 the commissioners paid two county bounties, one of three hundred dollars, and the other of three hundred and fifty dollars per recruit, in order to fill the Delaware

county's quota under Lincoln's two calls for troops in that year.

Drafts were finally made in several of the townships, and the last men drafted (April 7, 1865,) were ordered, on April 13, 1865, to return to their homes.

NAVAL LIST.

It has been impossible to secure a full list of the officers and men from Delaware county who served in the war. The following incomplete list is compiled from all available sources:

Officers.

Rear-Admiral Frederick Engle.

Commodore Pierce Crosby.

Commander De Haven Manly.

Captain Henry Clay Cochran.

Engineers.

Robert S. Taylor, Samuel Anderson,

Martin L. Taylor, William Smead,

William F. Cutler, William Coverdill,

Thomas H. Thompson, John P. Gartside,

Thomas J. Reaney, Henry Pedlow,

William G. Vernon, J. O. Wilson,

Thomas Lees, John Wolf,

James Brannon, Samuel Oglesby.

The fall of Richmond sent a thrill of joy through the county. The raising of the old flag over the broken walls of Sumpter, on April 14, 1865, was made a day of rejoicing in Chester. The night continued the festivities of the day, but in the early morning of the succeeding day the wires flashed the news of sorrow, and the people of the city, the towns and hamlets stood amazed and horrified, as the word went by that the President had been assassinated. Rejoicing was changed to mourning. Joy and hope were succeeded by grief and fear. The sable emblems of woe took the place of the tokens of joy, and the laurel wreath of victory was replaced by the sombre badge of mourning. The funeral of President Lincoln was observed with appropriate ceremonies at every place in Delaware county. An intense excitement prevailed throughout

the county when Fort Sumter fell and the war commenced ; and a universal sorrow was manifested, in every borough and township, when the news of Lincoln's assassination—the last act of the great four-years' drama of fratricidal strife—was carried from town to town and from farm house to farm house.

CHAPTER XI.

SHIP-BUILDING—IVY AND GLEN MILLS—
PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY—
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE—PENNSYLVANIA
TRAINING SCHOOL—CROZER THEOLOGICAL
SEMINARY—BURD ORPHAN
ASYLUM—NEW INDUSTRIES.

SHIP-BUILDING.

The sun of the Southern Confederacy went down at Appomattox Court-house when Lee's war-worn veterans grounded arms to the "Silent Man" from Galena. Then the soldier was lost in the citizen, and peace, the gladness-giving queen, reigned supreme throughout the land. After the close of the war the people of Delaware county with increased activity pushed forward all of their old industries and established some new ones.

Ship-building in Delaware county was commenced as early as 1755 at Marcus Hook, and during Colonial days was established at Chester, where it never amounted to much until 1859, when the present great Roach ship-yard was started by Reaney, Son & Archbold. This company built war vessels, and the monitors Sagamon, Lehigh and Tunxis during the war. After the war their business decreased until 1871, in which year John Roach purchased the entire plant. Roach gave the plant the name of "Delaware River Iron Ship Building and Engine Works." He increased and improved the plant until it contained thirty-two acres of land, with a frontage of twelve hundred feet on the Delaware, and presented the

appearance of a miniature city. He employed over two thousand men, and constructed the largest vessels ever built in this country.

John Roach, by his gigantic operations in iron ship-building, associated his name for all time to come with maritime architecture in America. He built nearly one hundred vessels, and misunderstandings with the government caused him to suffer great losses.

IVY MILLS.

While ship-building was growing, another industry, that of hand-made paper, was passing out of existence. The pioneers of the latter industry were the Wilcox family, who built Ivy Mills in 1729. These mills made the paper for the colonial and the Continental money, and were actively operated up to 1846, after which they did but little for the next twenty years. They went down shortly after the close of the war.

GLEN MILLS.

The Wilcox brothers saw the necessity as early as 1835 of changing from hand to machine made bank note paper, and built their Glen mills as a successor to Ivy mills, and for that purpose. They manufactured paper for the Government's issues of paper money during the late war. Between 1864 and 1868 the Government attempted to manufacture its own bank note paper, but failed, and in the latter year gave the contract again to the Wilcox brothers, who furnished an excellent paper for notes and bonds until 1878, when Secretary Sherman removed the manufacture of government paper from Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

In 1862 the Pennsylvania Military academy was incorporated as the Chester County Military academy, at West Chester, Chester county, with Col. Theodore Wyatt as president. In 1865 it was removed to the present Crozer Theological Seminary building, at Upland, and three years later came to Chester, where its first building was burned in 1882. The

present building was erected the same year, and is a handsome four-story stone structure, beautifully located in the northeastern part of the city. Col. Charles E. Hyatt is president, and the institution has accommodations for one hundred and fifty cadets.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.

In 1864 Swarthmore college was founded by members of the religious Society of Friends, to provide the children of the society and others with opportunities for higher education under guarded care. The college is named Swarthmore for the home of George Fox, and stands on a tract of two hundred and forty acres at Swarthmore Station, ten miles from Philadelphia, and in Springfield township. The corner stone was laid May 10, 1866, and on November 10, 1869, the main building was completed. On September 25, 1871, a fire broke out and left nothing but the walls of the buildings. The college was immediately rebuilt. The present principal college building is an imposing and massive stone structure, three hundred and forty-eight feet long. It consists of a central building five stories high, and two wings each four stories. Among the other stone buildings are Science hall, the astronomical observatory, and the house in which Benjamin West was born. Swarthmore is one of the largest and most beautiful colleges in the United States. It has two hundred students. Dr. Charles De Garmo is president, and Edward Magill, L. L. D., a well known educator of the United States, is professor of the French language and literature.

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

On a beautiful wooded eminence between Media and Elwyn Station, is the cluster of granite buildings that constitute the above named institution. The school was first established at Germantown in 1853, and six years later was removed to its present location, but the main building was not completed until

1869. Since then it has grown rapidly through the efforts of Dr. I. N. Kerlin.

The school has very fine buildings, including the asylum and school house. The buildings are situated on a tract of one hundred and forty acres, and with the land are worth in the neighborhood of a million dollars. The school was founded largely through the efforts of Dr. Alfred L. Elwyn, for whom Elwyn Station is named.

CROZER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

In 1868 Crozer Theological seminary was established by the Crozer family at Upland as a memorial of their father, the late John P. Crozer. Mr. Crozer erected the main building, in 1857, for the use of a normal school, which was continued until 1862. It was successively used as a United States hospital, from 1862 to 1865, and then as the Pennsylvania Military academy from 1865 to 1868. Six thousand wounded Federal and Confederate soldiers were cared for within its walls during the late war. The present main buildings consist of the seminary building, a handsome three-story brick structure, and Pearl hall, of serpentine stone and in the shape of a Greek cross. Beautiful grounds surround the buildings. The influence of Crozer Theological seminary, which is a Baptist institution of learning, has been felt for good throughout the United States for the last quarter of a century.

SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS.

On September 7, 1871, the Sisters of St. Francis, of Philadelphia, purchased the Huntingdon seminary for young ladies at Aston Ridge, that for a short time had been occupied by the Philadelphia Theological seminary of St. Charles Borromeo. A twenty-eight and one-half-acre tract of land belonged to the seminary. The sisters used the old seminary building for the novitiate of the community until it became too small to meet the demands of the order. New buildings were then demanded, and a handsome chapel—Our Lady

of Angels,—and a beautiful convent—Our Lady of the Angels—have been erected.

On May 29, 1873, Archbishop James F. Wood officiating, the corner-stone was laid of the convent of "Our Lady of the Angels."

The corner-stone of the chapel of "Our Lady of Angels" was laid, and its dedication took place on October 4, 1881, Very Rev. John White, of St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, officiating.

Those wishing to join the community are received at the convent, which is under the charge of Mother Mary Agnes, general superior, and trained to attend the sick in hospitals and private houses and to teach in parochial schools. Upwards of three hundred sisters are in the community and make their annual retreat every year to the convent. The grounds of the Sisters of St. Francis are kept neat and tasteful, and the convent of Our Lady of the Angels is a beautiful and splendid structure, being a "conspicuous object in the charming rural picture which strikes the eye as you approach it from any direction."

BURD ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The full title of this institution as incorporated was "The Burd Orphan Asylum of St. Stephen's Church." It had its origin in Philadelphia. Mrs. Eliza Howard Burd, who cared for some orphans at Philadelphia, and who, at her death in 1860, left a half a million dollars to St. Stephen's church to build and endow the present institution, which was opened in 1863. The buildings were not completed until 1866. The buildings are mostly detached from each other, two stories in height, and built of stone. The grounds embrace forty-five acres, and the place was formerly known as "Sellers Hall."

NEW INDUSTRIES.

Among the new industries that came into existence during the first decade after the close of the late civil war may be named the mining

of kaolin and of garnet sand, and the establishment of the Eddystone Print works, whose rapid growth soon led to the founding of the prosperous borough of Eddystone.

Over sixty years ago white clay was found in Birmingham township, that was afterwards used by fullers, and also for the adulteration of white lead and soap. In 1864 a company was formed, which opened kaolin pits on a part of the Isaac Heyburn farm, which it purchased. This clay has been shipped from these pits ever since.

In 1873 Charles Williams found garnet sand on the old Lancaster farm, in Bethel township. Six years later pits were opened, and the shipment of the sand was commenced.

The Eddystone Print works, the largest of their kind in America, were established in 1874, adjoining the city of Chester, and are now in the borough of Eddystone, which grew up around them. The plant covers an area of twenty acres, and the company operating it employs nine hundred hands.

In the period elapsing from the close of the late civil war up to and including the year 1880, iron ship-building had become a great industry in the county, manufactures of all kinds had advanced, schools, asylums, seminaries, academies and colleges had increased, and a new feature of prosperity had been introduced in the founding of Ridley Park and Wayne, as suburban towns of Philadelphia.

During that period railroad building was pushed slowly forward. On November 4, 1868, the Chester Creek railroad was opened, and connected the two great lines of the Pennsylvania that passed through the county, and early in 1873 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company opened the present line of their road, from Philadelphia to Chester, through Darby. The abandoned track of the Pennsylvania road, through the Delaware river lowlands from Philadelphia to Chester, was leased the preceding year to the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, which has operated it ever since.

CHAPTER XII.

BI-CENTENNIAL OF PENN'S LANDING —
 LATER RAILROADS — HOUSE OF REFUGE
 — WILLIAMSON SCHOOL — OIL REFINING
 — ELECTRIC RAILWAYS — PROGRESS OF
 OF THE COUNTY.

BI-CENTENNIAL OF PENN'S LANDING.

From 1880 up to 1882 there was nothing of general interest that occurred in the county, but in the latter year steps were taken for the celebration of the bi-centennial anniversary of Penn's landing at Chester. A meeting was held at Chester on the 15th of June, and the following officers of a general committee were elected: Hon. James Barton, jr., chairman; George E. Darlington, vice-chairman; J. Craig, jr., recording secretary; H. G. Ashmead, corresponding secretary; H. B. Black, treasurer, and Col. W. C. Gray, chief marshal. When the celebration day—October 29, 1882—arrived, it was ushered in by the ringing of all the city bells, each one giving two hundred taps. Mills and industrial establishments throughout the county were generally closed, and hundreds arrived on each incoming train. Governor Hoyt was present, and the exercises consisted of an introductory address by Mayor Barton, a prayer by Rev. Henry Brown, a bi-centennial poem by Samuel Pancoast, an oration by Hon. John M. Broomall, a bi-centennial hymn, words by Prof. Charles F. Foster, and music by Prof. John R. Sweeney, and a closing prayer by Rev. Thomas Macauley. On November 9th the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Penn Club unveiled the "Penn Memorial Stone," which had been erected the preceding day as near as could be ascertained to the spot where Penn landed.

LATER RAILROADS.

From the bi-centennial celebration of Penn's landing up to the present time, several schemes for short distance railroads in the

county have been discussed, but none have been built. One of the main events, however, of this period has been the building of the Philadelphia division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, between 1883 and 1889. Its stations from Philadelphia to the Delaware State line are: Darby, Boone, Collingdale, Okeola, Llanwellyn, Holmes, Folsom, Ridley, Millmont, Fairview, Chester, Upland, Felton, Twin Oaks, Boothwyn and Ogden.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The house of refuge was organized in Philadelphia in 1826, and in 1889 steps were taken to remove the boys' department to Glen Mills, this county, which was accomplished through the generosity of William Massey, Isaac V. Williamson and others. Mr. Massey gave one hundred thousand dollars, and Mr. Williamson contributed one hundred and five thousand dollars. A farm of three hundred and eighty-four and four-tenths acres was purchased at Glen Mills, and on October 17, 1889, the corner stone of the first (Administration) building was laid. The administration and reception buildings, workshops and chapel were completed in 1890. The school building and twelve cottages were finished in 1891, and the boiler and dynamo house and kitchen and bake house were also completed. The land and these buildings cost over seven hundred and eight thousand dollars.

On January 1, 1892, there were twenty-nine boys at Glen Mills, and by September 1st of that year five hundred and fourteen boys had been transferred to the new home. The family plan of housing from twenty-five to fifty boys in a cottage has been adopted instead of continuing the old congregate system. The family plan is working with the best of results. Dr. Isaac Massey is manager, F. H. Niebecker superintendent, and Anna Gamewell supervising principal of the eight schools in operation. The buildings are large, fine three and four story brick structures, well supplied with water, heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

The managers intend in the future to remove the girls' department to Glen Mills.

LATER INDUSTRIES.

Among the later industries of the county, one that is rapidly attaining to proportions of considerable size, is that of iron and steel castings. Prominent among the establishments in this line of manufacture are the National iron works of Marcus Hook, and the Wellman, Standard, Chester and Eureka steel works of Chester. These works employ over one thousand five hundred men.

Three other late industries of considerable size are: the manufacture of iron pipes and tubes by the Chester Tube and Pipe Company; the building of street and electric cars by the Lamokin Car Company; and the manufacture of logwood at the Riverside mills.

THE WILLIAMSON FREE SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL TRADES.

This school was founded by Isaiah Vansant Williamson for the purpose of giving poor and deserving boys a good English education, for training them in habits of morality, economy, and industry, and for teaching them mechanical trades. It is located on the central division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad (Pennsylvania railroad), generally called the Philadelphia and West Chester railroad, about sixteen miles from Broad Street station, Philadelphia. Its railroad station, as well as postoffice address, is Williamson School, Delaware county. It is in Middletown township, between Elwyn and Glen Riddle stations. This school is the direct outcome of and result of the discontinuance of the apprenticeship system of labor in many trades, and was founded and endowed by Mr. Williamson for the intelligent and practical education of the children of the United States in useful trades.

In his endowment deed of trust on December 1, 1888, Mr. Williamson, in stating his motives and reasons for establishing this school, says of industrial training:

"I am convinced that the abandonment or disuse of the good old custom of apprenticeship to trades has resulted in many young men growing up in idleness, which leads to vice and crime and is fraught with great danger to society. I am impressed with the belief that in many worthy institutions founded for the free education of the young, and sometimes even in the public schools, the system and course of education, and the associations and surroundings connected therewith, often unfit a young man for a life of manual labor, and induce a false belief in his mind that to labor with his hands is not respectable—and for this reason professional and mercantile pursuits are overcrowded with incompetent candidates who meet with failure—and thus many who, if they had been differently trained in early life, could have supported themselves at some trade in comfort and decency, are condemned to idleness and often to dissipation, beggary and crime."

In 1888 Mr. Williamson in his deed appointed his friends John Baird, James C. Brooks, Lemuel Coffin, Edward Longstreth, William C. Ludwig, Henry C. Townsend and John Wanamaker, all of Philadelphia, as trustees of the future school to be founded. The par value of the securities transferred by the deed, composed entirely of stocks of various corporations, was \$1,596,000, having an appraised value at the then market price of \$2,119,250, and producing at that time an income approximating \$100,000.

Of several sites offered, the trustees selected the present one of two hundred acres, which was commended by Mr. Williamson a few days before his death, and for which they paid \$46,489.80, on May 17, 1889. Ground was broken on May 1, 1890, the corner stone was laid November 8, 1890, and the buildings were so far completed that the school was opened on October 31, 1891.

Each scholar is given a preparatory course in wood-working and mechanical drawing, in connection with the studies in the school-room,

and extending through six months. At the end of that period he is placed at one of the following three trades: wood-working in its various branches, such as carpentering, pattern-making, cabinet-making, etc.; building, including brick-laying, tile, range and boiler setting, etc.; plastering and stone masonry; machine trade in all its usual details, including practical training in steam and electrical engineering, steam-fitting, etc.

The school is situated on high and healthy ground, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. The main buildings are: One four-story administration hall, two hundred by one hundred and seventy feet; three shops; one power house; six three-story cottages, or *homes*, for scholars, and six dwellings for officers. These with barn, ice house, pump house, land, roads, water and drainage systems, shop, school equipments and furniture, have cost about \$450,000. The first class, of sixty young men, will be graduated April 2, 1894, and the average number of pupils in attendance is one hundred and sixty.

Much of the efficiency of the school is due to the efforts of its president, John M. Shrigley, who has been connected with the school ever since its organization, and who has displayed zeal, fidelity and ability in his work. Robert Crawford is its efficient superintendent.

OIL REFINING.

The year 1892 is remarkable in the history of the county for the opening of great industrial schools, the building of an electric railway, and the establishment of the oil refining industry on the river front, below Marcus Hook, where the Bear Creek oil works were erected between April and November, 1892.

The plant of the Bear Creek Refining Company comprises sixty acres of land, with eight hundred feet of river frontage, and among the buildings are: storage, boiler, engine, and bleaching houses, and a blacksmith shop and barrel factory. There are several storage

tanks and sixteen oil stills. The crude oil is brought in several pipe lines from the oil regions in the western part of the State three hundred miles away. The storage capacity of the works is several million gallons. Two hundred men are employed, and the company ships their refined oil by river and by the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads, each of which has a branch running to the works.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Truly wonderful has been the great development of rapid and convenient methods of travel in this land since the war. Within the last five years electric railroads have grown from city street car lines to short distance routes between many important towns in this country.

Delaware county is not behind any of her sister counties in the United States in respect to such roads. On December 6, 1892, the Chester and Media Electric Railway was organized, and made a change from horse to electric motive power on the Chester City street railway, then about three miles in length. Soon the enterprise of the company pushed the road north to Upland and Media, and south to Marcus Hook. The road has now an aggregate mileage of twenty-five miles, and its three branches are: Chester City and Marcus Hook, fifteen miles; Chester City and Media, eight miles; and Chester City and Upland, two miles.

The capital stock of the company is one hundred thousand dollars. The officers of the company are: S. A. Dyer, president; J. G. Dyer, secretary and treasurer; and John MacFazen, superintendent. The members of the board of directors are: S. A. Dyer, Richard Wetherill, W. B. Broomall, William Appleby and William Wilson.

It has been predicted that the Chester electric railway will eventually run south by Linwood and Claymont to Wilmington, and extend north to Broad street, Philadelphia.

ELEMENTS OF POPULATION.

In order of age the elements of population in Delaware county seem to be, as far as can be ascertained, as follows: Swedes, Finns, Dutch, English and Welsh Quakers, Welsh, French, English, Irish, German, Scotch-Irish and Scotch.

The Swedes settled from Tinicum down to Upland. The Finns dwelt below Marcus Hook, in what was called Finland. The Dutch, few in numbers, were scattered all along the Delaware. The English and Welsh Quakers first settled at Upland and then spread out over every section, and the English Quakers, by weight of numbers and prominence in civil life, stamped their character upon the county, whose affairs they controlled until the Revolutionary war. The Welsh were respectable in numbers, were Quakers and Baptists, and the latter settled in Haverford and Radnor townships. The French were comprised in the few Acadian exiles that were assigned in 1758 to the townships. A few of the English came as redemptioners, but others in comfortable circumstances afterwards arrived and sought for homes. The Irish furnished a part of the redemptioners, and also sent a more prosperous class by the year 1770. The Germans contributed a very small share to the redemption emigration, and were few in numbers. The Scotch-Irish mainly passed through the county to settle in the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian district of what is now Chester county. The Scotch, like the German and Scotch-Irish, were few in numbers, but made comfortable homes for themselves.

At the opening of the Revolutionary struggle these different elements were composed of the choicest spirits of their respective races. The Swedes were industrious and inclined to be peaceable, as were also the few Finns and Dutch. The English Quakers, distinguished for intelligence, education, patient industry and honest thrift, honored the religion of

peace they professed by refusing to join in an appeal to arms in the arbitrament of Colonial wrongs, and in uncomplainingly allowing themselves to be plundered alike by opposing armies, while their philanthropy led them to succor the distressed and suffering of all parties throughout the entire struggle for Independence. The French were enthusiastic and daring. The Irish were impulsive and brave; the Scotch and Scotch-Irish were hardy, moral and fearless; and the English were noted for a high sense of honor and a lofty spirit of independence, while the Welsh, like the English, could not be excelled for intelligence and bravery, and were ever foremost in times of danger.

Since the Revolution all of these elements except the Swede, the Finn and the Dutch have been largely re-inforced by emigration from their fatherlands in the old world.

Of the present largely homogenous population of Delaware county we are able to trace its immigrant factor by the census back nearly a quarter of a century to 1870, and find in that year that of its 39,403 people, 7,030, or nearly one-fifth, were from beyond the sea; 4,360 coming from Ireland (being Irish and Scotch-Irish); 2,148 from England and Wales; 206 from Scotland; 197 from Germany, and 26 from France. Ten years later, in 1880, the population of Delaware county of foreign birth had increased from 7,030 to 9,360, an increase of 2,330, being an average of 233 for each year of the decade from 1870 to 1880.

PROGRESS OF THE COUNTY.

The story of the settlements on the Delaware was one of no real progress until Penn set foot on the shores of that noble stream to become the greatest province-builder of the new world. The growth of the county in numbers and in wealth was checked by the Revolution; but after that great struggle came a half a century of steady agricultural progress, during which the population more than

doubled itself. Then was ushered into existence the present manufacturing period, in which population has trebled itself in less than fifty years. Although interrupted by the civil war, manufacturing has become the great factor of the county's substantial progress and enduring prosperity.

Parallel with the material development of the county has been the growth of the educational, moral and religious institutions of its people.

The first and greatest element of Delaware county's material prosperity is her cotton and woolen manufactures, introduced after the second war with England; the second great element is her home and international iron ship-building industry at Chester, established in 1871, by John Roach; and a third great element is her railway suburban towns of Philadelphia, inaugurated in 1872 by the founding of Ridley Park, and having so far finest development in Wayne, created in 1880 by George W. Childs, the great editor and philanthropist, whose death, in the early February days of 1894, called forth sorrowing messages from every quarter of the globe.

No great stretch of imagination on the part of many close observers is needed to picture, in the near future, the growing of these suburban towns into a continuous extension of Philadelphia to Chester, and from thence through South Chester and Upland to Wilmington, filling up the narrow tide-water district of the county with a dense mass of urban population.

Delaware county is assured of an important and useful future. Vast as is the volume of her manufactures great as is the growth of her population, and remarkable as is the expansion of her ship-building and a score of other new born industries, yet the "security for prosperity, the guaranty against disaster, and the promise of progress" for her, lies in the keen intelligence and the conservative character of her people, who are distinguished for their patriotism and philanthropy.

CHAPTER XIII.

COURTS—MEMBERS OF THE DELAWARE COUNTY BAR—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—CIVIL AND JUDICIAL LISTS.

COURTS.

Swedish justice was dispensed at Tinicum by Gov. John Printz, who was to "decide all controversies according to the laws, customs and usages of Sweden." The Dutch records throw but little light on the legal tribunals which they established on the Delaware. Their first courts seemed to have been at New Castle or Christiana. Later they held a court at Fort Altena, and when the English took possession they established an inferior court at Upland. The Dutch, during their second occupation, continued a court at Upland, and when Governor Andross took permanent possession for the English, he located a tribunal of justice at Upland with the powers of a court of sessions, having restricted jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases. This court was removed to Kingsessing for one year, and then was called by Governor Markham at Upland, where in 1683 was summoned the first grand jury of record in the State.

The courts for Chester county met at Chester until the county seat was removed to West Chester in 1786. Three years later the courts of the new created county of Delaware were called to meet at Chester, where they remained until 1851, when they were removed to Media, the present county seat.

A jury of women were summoned at a Chester court in 1689, and was the only jury of women that was called in the United States until a century later a similar jury was impaneled at Morgantown, Virginia, now West Virginia.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The public buildings, excepting the county homes, were first at Chester, where they remained for sixty-two years, and then in 1851 the present ones were erected at Media.

COURT HOUSES.

The first building used for court purposes was Neeles Laerson's inn, which is believed to have stood on Edgmont avenue, north of the present Second street, Chester. This inn was so used between 1675 and 1678.

In 1678 the "House of Defense" was fitted up for court sittings. It was a rectangular log building, fourteen by fifteen feet in dimensions, and stood on the east side of Edgmont avenue, about eighty-four feet from the present Second street.

The third court house was built in 1684-85, and was located by Dr. Smith on the east side of Edgmont avenue, while the later writers place it on the west side of that highway.

In 1695 John Hoskins built the fourth court house on the west side of Edgmont avenue, opposite the "House of Defense," and two hundred and fifty-six feet and six inches from the southwest corner of Edgmont avenue and Third street.

The fifth court house is the old city hall on Market street, Chester, and was built in 1724. In it were held the courts of Delaware county until the county seat was removed in 1851 to Media.

In 1851 the main part of the sixth and present court house was completed by the contractors, Joseph Esrey, John Williamson, and Joseph Lawson, who received thirty-two thousand dollars for erecting the court house and the old part of the present jail. The court house becoming too small for the transaction of the county business, it was enlarged in 1871 by the addition of two wings, two stories in height, and each thirty-eight feet square. John Hinkson, of Chester, erected the wings for twenty-nine thousand dollars.

JAILS.

The first jail was built in 1684-85, near Chester creek, and in 1795, when the third court house was erected, the cellar of that building was used for jail purposes.

Some time between 1718 and 1724, the third jail and a "work-house" was built on the

northwest corner of Fourth and Market streets, Chester. It was two stories high, built of square cut stone, and was used until 1851, when the county seat was removed to Media.

In 1851 the contractors who finished the court house also completed the first part of the fourth and present jail at Media. In 1868 an addition of forty-three by forty-eight feet was built to the jail, and nine years later the stone wall around the prison was extended and raised by William Armstrong, at a cost of nearly six thousand dollars. In 1878 a new three-story building was erected, adjoining the original structure. It was seventy feet long and forty-seven feet high, containing six work rooms and thirty-six cells, and costing sixteen thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

COUNTY HOMES.

The first county home, or county poor-house, was built some time shortly after 1804, on a farm purchased near the site of Media. The farm at first contained one hundred and thirty-three acres. The old poor-house was a stone structure forty by one hundred feet in dimensions.

The second and present county home, or house of employment, was built in 1856-57, on the Abraham Pennell farm, near Lima, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. The main building of the home is a three-story structure, with an observatory, to which is attached two wings. A hospital and a cook-house have been erected, and an addition made to the department for the insane.

MEMBERS OF THE DELAWARE COUNTY BAR
IN 1893, AND DATE OF ADMISSION.

John M. Broomall, August 24, 1840.

Thomas H. Speakman, August 20, 1844.

Thomas J. Clayton, November 24, 1851.

A. Lewis Smith, November 28, 1853.

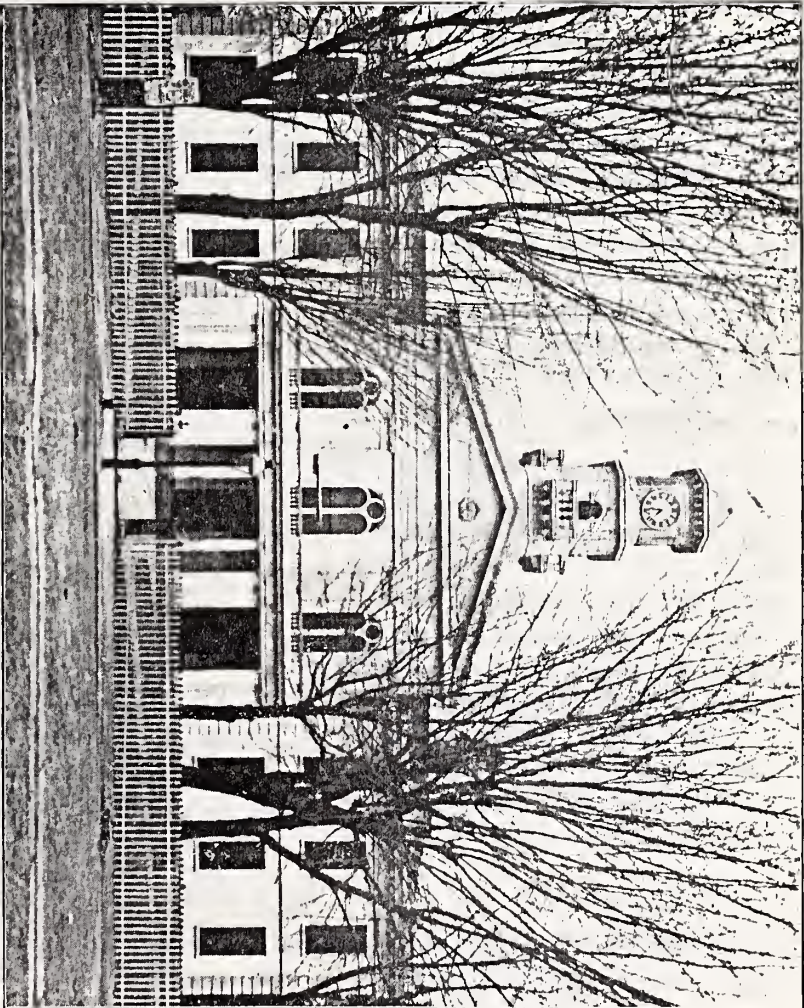
Edward A. Price, February 25, 1856.

George E. Darlington, 1857.

John Hibberd, 1857.

William Ward, August 22, 1859.

Joseph R. T. Coates, August 22, 1859.



DELAWARE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

O. Flagg Bullard, August 22, 1859.
 David M. Johnson, June 23, 1862.
 John B. Hinkson, August 24, 1863.
 William B. Broomall, December 28, 1863.
 Orlando Harvey, November 25, 1868.
 Henry C. Howard, November 23, 1869.
 Pe fry M. Washabaugh, November 23, 1869.
 V. Gilpin Robinson, March 26, 1872.
 Edward H. Hall, November 24, 1873.
 David F. Rose, November 24, 1873.
 George M. Booth, February 23, 1874.
 H. G. Ashmead, February 23, 1875.
 George B. Lindsay, February 23, 1875.
 John T. Reynolds, September 22, 1875.
 John V. Rice, December 13, 1875.
 Henry M. Fussell, January 17, 1876.
 Henry Pleasants, jr., January 8, 1877.
 John B. Hannum, February 5, 1877.
 J. B. Dickenson, June 4, 1877.
 Edmund Jones, December 5, 1877.
 Townsend E. Lewis, March 4, 1878.
 J. Newton Shanafelt, March 6, 1878.
 Patrick Bradley, April 7, 1878.
 William S. Sykes, April 7, 1878.
 Oliver B. Dickenson, December 3, 1878.
 Ward R. Bliss, December 3, 1878.
 Horace P. Green, June 9, 1879.
 Garnett Pendleton, July 7, 1879.
 W. Ross Brown, July 7, 1879.
 James S. Cummins, September 20, 1880.
 Jesse M. Baker, September 22, 1880.
 John B. Robinson, March 7, 1881.
 Garrett E. Smedley, September 22, 1881.
 Henry L. Broomall, February 6, 1882.
 Isaac Johnson, December 17, 1883.
 Samuel Lyons, June 9, 1884.
 William L. Mathues, November 10, 1884.
 William H. Harrison, February 1, 1886.
 S. Ulrich Ward, April 5, 1886.
 Joseph H. Hinkson, June 15, 1886.
 Lewis Lawrence Smith, June, 1886.
 Hiram Hathaway, jr., January 3, 1887.
 Samuel A. Price, March 7, 1887.
 Archie A. Cochran, May 2, 1887.
 Horace L. Cheyney, June 13, 1887.
 John Lentz Garrett, June 13, 1887.

W. Roger Fronefield, September 19, 1887.
 Samuel L. Clayton, February 13, 1888.
 William I. Schaffer, February 13, 1888.
 William V. Delahunt, March 5, 1888.
 I. Hazelton Mirkil, April 2, 1888.
 Frank B. Rhodes, December 2, 1889.
 Charles Palmer, April 7, 1890.
 William H. Ridley, March 23, 1891.
 Charles I. Cronin, July 6, 1891.
 C. M. Broomall, September 21, 1891.
 J. Russell Hayes, June 7, 1892.
 C. Percy Willcox, September 26, 1892.
 Samuel H. Kirkpatrick, October 12, 1892.
 Josiah Smith, December 5, 1892.
 William A. Shoemaker, December 22, 1892.
 William B. Harvey, March 6, 1893.
 Charles T. Andenried, June 19, 1893.
 Henry V. Massey, June 19, 1893.
 Morton Z. Paul, June 19, 1893.
 George T. Butler, July 3, 1893.

CIVIL AND JUDICIAL LISTS.

The history of the territory of Delaware county commenced at the same time as the history of Pennsylvania, and spans a period of two hundred and eleven years. During this entire length of time the people of what is now Delaware county have had civil officers and State representation, first as a part of Chester county, and then as a separate political organization of their own.

We give the following lists of Congressmen, State senators and members of the assembly, and civil officers of the county, from 1682 to 1893.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The following persons from Delaware county have represented it in the different districts of which it has been a part.

1801.—Joseph Hemphill.
 1803-9.—Jacob Richards.
 1809-15.—William Anderson.
 1815-17.—Thomas Smith.
 1817-19.—William Anderson.
 1819-27.—Samuel Edwards.
 1833-39.—Edward Darlington.

1839-43.—John Edwards.

1863-69.—John M. Broomall.

1877-84.—William Ward.

1891-93.—John B. Robinson.

The apportionment act of 1791 made Delaware and Philadelphia counties the First Congressional district, and they were so continued by the acts of 1802 and 1812.

By the act of 1822 Chester, Delaware and Lancaster counties were made the Fourth Congressional district. The act of 1843 placed Delaware and Montgomery counties together to constitute the Fifth district. In 1852 Delaware and Chester counties were made to constitute the Sixth district, while the apportionment of 1862 continued the counties together, but changed the name of the district from that of Sixth to Seventh.

The act of 1873 continued the same counties, but changed the name back from that of Seventh to Sixth. By the act of 1887 the Sixth district remained unchanged. Delaware and Chester have constituted the same district under different names from 1852 to 1893, a period of forty years.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE SENATE FROM DELAWARE COUNTY.

1790, John Sellers; 1790-94, Nathaniel Newlin; 1800, John Pearson; 1804, William Pennell; 1808, Jonas Preston; 1812, John Newbold; 1816, Maskeli Ewing; 1824-28, John Kerlin; 1832, Dr. George Smith; 1836, Henry Myers; 1839, John T. Huddleson; 1848, H. Jonas Brooke; 1854, James J. Lewis; 1860, Jacob S. Serrill; 1869, H. Jonas Brooke; 1874-89, Thomas V. Cooper; 1889, John B. Robinson; 1892, Jesse M. Baker.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY, 1682-1893.

(From Chester County.)

1682.—John Simcock, Thomas Brassey, Ralph Withers, Thomas Usher.

1683.—John Hastings, Robert Wade, George Wood, John Blunston, Dennis Rochford, Thomas Brassey, John Bezer, John Harding, Joseph Phipps.

1684.—Joshua Hastings, Robert Wade, John Blunston, George Maris, Thomas Usher, Henry Maddock.

1685.—John Blunston, George Maris, John Harding, Thomas Usher, Francis Stanfield, Josiah Fearn.

1686.—Robert Wade, John Blunston, George Maris, Bartholomew Coppock, Samuel Lewis, Caleb Pusey.

1687.—John Blunston, George Maris, Bartholomew Coppock, Caleb Pusey, Edward Bezer, Randall Vernon.

1688.—John Blunston, James Sandelands, George Maris, Robert Pyle, Edward Carter, Thomas Coeburn.

1689.—James Sandelands, Samuel Levis, John Bartram, Robert Pyle, Michael Blunston, Jonathan Hayes.

1690.—John Bristow, William Jenkin, Robert Pyle, Joshua Fearn, George Maris, Caleb Pusey.

1692.—Philip Roman, George Maris, Bartholomew Coppock, Robert Pyle, Caleb Pusey, Thomas Withers.

1693.—John Simcock, George Maris, David Lloyd.

1694.—David Lloyd, Caleb Pusey, Samuel Levis.

1695.—John Blunston, Bartholomew Coppock, William Jenkin, Robert Pyle, Walter Forest (Faucet?), Philip Roman.

1696.—John Simcock (Speaker), John Blunston, Caleb Pusey.

1697.—John Blunston (Speaker), Bartholomew Coppock, Thos. Worth, Jonathan Hayes.

1698.—Caleb Pusey, Samuel Levis, Nathaniel Newlin, Robert Carter.

1699.—John Blunston (Speaker), Robert Pyle, John Worrilow, Robert Carter.

1700.—John Blunston (Speaker), Robert Pyle, Richard Ormes, John Hood, Samuel Levis, Henry Lewis.

1700.—Joseph Baker, Samuel Levis, Nathaniel Newlin, Nicholas Pyle.

1701.—John Blunston, Robert Pyle, Nathaniel Newlin, Andrew Job.

1703.—Nicholas Pyle, John Bennett, Andrew Job, David Lewis, Nathaniel Newlin, Joseph Baker, Robert Carter, Joseph Wood.

1704.—Nicholas Pyle, John Bennett, Nicholas Fairlamb, Joseph Cobourn, John Hood, Richard Hayes, Joseph Wood, Isaac Taylor.

1705.—Robert Pyle, Richard Webb, Caleb Pusey, Nicholas Fairlamb, John Bennett, Isaac Taylor, Nathaniel Newlin, Joseph Coeburn.

1706.—Samuel Levis, Richard Hayes, Francis Chadds, Joseph Baker, Evan Levis, John Hood, George Pearce, William Garrett.

1707.—Francis Chadds, William Smith, Samuel Levis, Richard Hayes, John Hood, William Garrett, John Bethell, Evan Lewis.

1708.—Daniel Williamson, Samuel Levis, Henry Lewis, Richard Hayes, John Hood, Thomas Pearson, William Bartram, Daniel Hoopes.

1709.—Samuel Levis, John Maris, John Hood, Henry Lewis, Daniel Williamson, Daniel Hoopes, Richard Hayes, William Smith.

1710.—Nicholas Pyle, Joseph Baker, William Lewis, John Wood, Nathaniel Newlin, Ephraim Jackson, Caleb Pusey, Isaac Taylor.

1711.—Francis Yarnall, John Bezer, Caleb Pusey, Nicholas Pyle, Nathaniel Newlin, Joseph Baker, Nicholas Fairlamb, David Llewelin.

1712.—Caleb Pusey, David Lloyd, William Davis, Nicholas Fairlamb, John Wood, George Harlan, Isaac Taylor, John Maris.

1713.—David Lloyd, William Davis, Joseph Baker, Nathaniel Newlin, Nicholas Fairlamb, Richard Hayes, William Brinton, John Blunston, jr.

1714.—David Lloyd (Speaker), Nathaniel Newlin, Nicholas Pyle, Evan Lewis, John Miller, Benjamin Mendenhall, Samuel Garrett, Richard Maris.

1715.—David Lloyd, Samuel Garrett, Henry Lewis, Henry Hayes, William Pyle, Edward Bezer, Philip Taylor, David Lewis.

1716.—David Lloyd, John Blunston, jr.,

Henry Hayes, Joseph Pennock, David Harry, John Maris, John Worrall, Henry Oborn.

1717.—David Lloyd, Nathaniel Newlin, Richard Hayes, Samuel Garrett, James Gibbons, John Wood, George Maris, Henry Miller.

1718.—David Lloyd, Richard Hayes, Nathaniel Newlin, John Wright, James Gibbons, Henry Lewis, William Lewis, Henry Oborn.

1719.—Isaac Taylor, Joseph Pennock, Moses Key, John Bezer, Nathaniel Newlin, John Maris, James Gibbons, Evan Lewis.

1720.—Joseph Pennock, Samuel Levis, jr., Isaac Taylor, Israel Taylor, John Maris, Ralph Pyle, Daniel Williamson, David Lewis.

1721.—Samuel Levis, jr., William Pyle, Daniel Williamson, Isaac Taylor, David Lewis, Henry Oborn, Nathaniel Newlin, Israel Taylor.

1722.—Samuel Levis, jr., Joseph Pennock, David Lewis, William Pyle, Daniel Williamson, Israel Taylor, Nathaniel Newlin, Isaac Taylor.

1723.—Thomas Chandler, Samuel Levis, jr., Samuel Nutt, John Crosby, Moses Key, William Webb, Joseph Pennock, David Lloyd (Speaker).

1724.—Moses Key, Joseph Pennock, William Webb, William Pyle, Thomas Chandler, Elisha Gatchell, John Parry, John Crosby.

1725.—Thomas Chandler, David Lloyd (Speaker), William Webb, John Wright, Samuel Hollingsworth, William Pusey, George Ashton, William Paschall.

1726.—David Lloyd (Speaker), Samuel Nutt, Samuel Hollingsworth, John Wright, Richard Hayes, Joseph Pennock, Thomas Chandler, William Pusey.

1727.—John Parry, Samuel Hollingsworth, David Lloyd (Speaker), Thomas Chandler, John Carter, Daniel Williamson, Simon Meredith, William Webb.

1728.—Thomas Chandler, David Lloyd (Speaker), Samuel Hollingsworth, John Parry, William Webb, Philip Taylor, John Carter, Henry Hayes.

1729.—Caleb Cowpland, Richard Hayes, Joseph Brinton, Thomas Chandler, William Webb, Samuel Gilpin, James James, Joseph Pennock.

1730.—Henry Pierce, John Taylor, Samuel Lewis, John Parry, Thomas Chandler, Samuel Gilpin, William Webb, Henry Hayes.

1731.—Joseph Harvey, John Parry, Samuel Lewis, Caleb Cowpland, John Taylor, Joseph Brinton, Henry Pierce, Evan Lewis.

1732.—Caleb Cowpland, Joseph Harvey, Joseph Brinton, Thomas Thomas, William Webb, Joseph Pennock, John Davis, William Hewes.

1733.—Caleb Cowpland, Joseph Harvey, Joseph Brinton, John Davis, Thomas Thomas, Joseph Pennock, John Owen, William Moore.

1734.—Joseph Harvey, Joseph Brinton, Caleb Cowpland, John Evans, William Webb, William Moore, John Owen, Joseph Pennock.

1735.—Joseph Harvey, William Moore, Joseph Pennock, Caleb Cowpland, John Evans, John Parry, Joseph Brinton, Thomas Cummings.

1736.—Joseph Harvey, Thomas Cummings, John Evans, Caleb Cowpland, William Webb, William Moore, Thomas Chandler, John Parry.

1737.—Thomas Chandler, Joseph Harvey, John Evans, Thomas Cummings, William Moore, James Gibbons, William Hughes, Richard Hayes.

1738.—William Moore, James Gibbons, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Harvey, John Owen, Thomas Tatnall, William Hughes, Jeremiah Starr.

1739.—James Gibbons, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Harvey, William Hughes, Jeremiah Starr, William Moore, Samuel Levis, John Owen.

1740.—Thomas Chandler, Joseph Harvey, James Gibbons, William Hughes, Samuel Levis, John Owen, Jeremiah Starr, Thomas Tatnall.

1741.—Joseph Harvey, Thomas Chandler, James Gibbons, John Owen, Thomas Tatnall, Sam'l Levis, William Hughes, Jeremiah Starr.

1742.—James Gibbons, John Owen, Samuel Levis, Jeremiah Starr, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Harvey, William Hughes, Thomas Tatnall.

1743.—Jeremiah Starr, James Gibbons, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Harvey, Samuel Levis, Joseph Pennock, George Ashbridge, jr., Francis Yarnall.

1744.—George Ashbridge, Francis Yarnall, Joseph Pennock, Samuel Levis, James Gibbons, Joseph Harvey, Thomas Cummings, Thomas Chandler.

1745.—Joseph Pennock, Thomas Cummings, George Ashbridge, Francis Yarnall, Joseph Harvey, Samuel Levis, Robert Lewis, Thomas Chandler.

1746.—Francis Yarnall, George Ashbridge, Robert Lewis, Thomas Worth, Samuel Levis, Peter Dicks, Thomas Chandler, John Owen.

1747.—Samuel Levis, Francis Yarnall, George Ashbridge, Thomas Worth, Peter Dicks, John Owen, John Davis, Thomas Chandler.

1748.—Thomas Worth, George Ashbridge, Francis Yarnall, John Davis, John Owen, Joseph James, Thos. Chandler, Joseph Gibbons.

1749.—Joseph Gibbons, George Ashbridge, Henry Hockley, Thomas Chandler, Nathaniel Grubb, Nathaniel Pennock, Roger Hunt, Thomas Cummings.

1750.—Joseph Gibbons, George Ashbridge, Thomas Cummings, Henry Hockley, Thomas Chandler, Nathaniel Grubb, Nathaniel Pennock, Peter Dicks.

1751.—Joseph Gibbons, Thomas Cummings, George Ashbridge, Nathaniel Grubb, Peter Dicks, Nathaniel Pennock, Henry Hockley, Thomas Chandler.

1752.—Joseph Gibbons, Thomas Cummings, Nathaniel Pennock, Peter Dicks, George Ashbridge, Nathaniel Grubb, William Peters, Jacob Howell.

1753.—Thomas Cummings, Nathaniel Pennock, George Ashbridge, Joseph Gibbons, Nathaniel Grubb, Peter Dicks, William Peters, Joseph James.

1754.—George Ashbridge, Joseph Gibbons, Peter Dicks, Thomas Cummings, Nathaniel Pennock, Nathaniel Grubb, Joseph James, William Peters.

1755.—Thomas Cummings, George Ashbridge, Nathaniel Pennock, Joseph James, Joseph Gibbons, Nathaniel Grubb, William Peters, Peter Dicks.

1756.—Joseph Gibbons, Peter Dicks, John Morton, Roger Hunt, George Ashbridge, Hugh Trimble, Nathaniel Pennock, Nathaniel Grubb.

1757.—Joseph Gibbons, George Ashbridge, John Morton, Roger Hunt, Isaac Wayne, Nathaniel Grubb, Hugh Trimble, Joshua Ash.

1758.—Jos. Gibbons, Jno. Morton, George Ashbridge, Roger Hunt, Hugh Trimble, Joshua Ash, Nathaniel Grubb, Isaac Wayne.

1759.—John Morton, George Ashbridge, Joshua Ash, Joseph Gibbons, Hugh Trimble, Roger Hunt, Peter Dicks, Isaac Wayne.

1760.—George Ashbridge, John Morton, Roger Hunt, Joshua Ash, Joseph Gibbons, Nathaniel Pennock, Isaac Wayne, William Boyd.

1761.—Joseph Gibbons, George Ashbridge, Nathaniel Pennock, Joshua Ash, John Morton, Isaac Wayne, Isaac Pearson, Roger Hunt.

1762.—Nathaniel Pennock, George Ashbridge, Joshua Ash, Isaac Pearson, John Morton, Isaac Wayne, Joseph Gibbons, John Jacobs.

1763.—George Ashbridge, Joshua Ash, Isaac Pearson, John Morton, Nathaniel Pennock, John Jacobs, Isaac Wayne, Charles Humphreys.

1764.—George Ashbridge, John Morton, Nathaniel Pennock, Joshua Ash, Isaac Pearson, Charles Humphreys, John Jacobs, John Fairlamb.

1765.—John Morton, George Ashbridge, John Jacobs, Nathaniel Pennock, John Fairlamb, Charles Humphreys, Isaac Pearson, Joshua Ash.

1766.—John Morton, George Ashbridge, Nathaniel Pennock, John Jacobs, Charles

Humphreys, Isaac Pearson, Joshua Ash, John Minshall.

1767.—Isaac Pearson, Charles Humphreys, George Ashbridge, John Minshall, Jonas Preston, John Jacobs, John Sellers, Nathaniel Pennock.

1768.—John Jacobs, Nathaniel Pennock, George Ashbridge, Charles Humphreys, John Sellers, John Minshall, Isaac Pearson, John Crosby.

1769.—George Ashbridge, Charles Humphreys, Isaac Pearson, John Sellers, John Jacobs, John Minshall, John Crosby, John Morton.

1770.—Charles Humphreys, Isaac Pearson, John Minshall, John Morton, John Jacobs, John Crosby, George Ashbridge, John Sellers.

1771.—John Morton, Charles Humphreys, Isaac Pearson, John Jacobs, John Sellers, John Minshall, George Ashbridge, John Crosby.

1772.—Charles Humphreys, Isaac Pearson, John Morton, John Jacobs, John Minshall, James Hockley, George Ashbridge, Benjamin Bartholomew.

1773.—Isaac Pearson, Benjamin Bartholomew, John Jacobs, Charles Humphreys, John Morton, James Gibbons, John Minshall, Joseph Pennock.

1774.—Benjamin Bartholomew, John Jacobs, Joseph Pennock, James Gibbons, Isaac Pearson, Charles Humphreys, John Morton, Anthony Wayne.

1775.—John Morton (Speaker), Benjamin Bartholomew, James Gibbons, Isaac Pearson, John Jacobs, Charles Humphreys, Joseph Pennock, Joseph Pyle.

1776.—John Jacobs, Caleb Davis, Joseph Gardner, John Fulton, Samuel Cunningham, John Sellers.

1777.—Joseph Gardner, John Fulton, Samuel Cunningham, John Culbertson, Lewis Gronow, Stephen Cochran.

1778.—Joseph Gardner, John Fulton, John Culbertson, Stephen Cochran, John Fleming, Patrick Anderson.

1779.—John Fulton, David Thomas, Henry

Hayes, James Boyd, Patrick Anderson, Joseph Park, William Harris, Sketchley Morton.

1780.—David Thomas, Henry Hayes, Joseph Park, William Harris, James Boyd, Patrick Anderson, John Culbertson, Evan Evans.

1781.—John Culbertson, Evan Evans, James Moore, Persifor Frazer, Thomas Maffat, Patrick Anderson, John Hannum, John Lindsay.

1782.—Persifor Frazer, James Boyd, Evan Evans, Thomas Strawbridge, Benjamin Brannan, David Thomas, John Lindsay, Thomas Maffat.

1783.—David Thomas, Evan Evans, John Hannum, Joseph Park, Richard Willing, Thomas Potts, Thomas Bull, Edward Jones.

1784.—Richard Willing, Edward Jones Anthony Wayne, Robert Ralston, James Moore, Thomas Potts, Persifor Frazer, Joseph Strawbridge, Charles Humphreys.

1785.—Anthony Wayne, Robert Ralston, James Moore, Thomas Bull, John Hannum, Robert Smith (Oxford), Samuel Evans, Jonathan Morris.

1786-1787.—Robert Ralston, Richard Willing, James Moore, Samuel Evans, Richard Thomas, Townsend Whelen.

1788.—Richard Thomas, James Moore, Mark Wilcox, John McDowell, Caleb James, Richard Downing, jr.,

1789.—Richard Thomas, John McDowell, Caleb James, Richard Downing, jr.

FROM DELAWARE COUNTY.

1790-91.—Hugh Lloyd, Richard Riley.

1791-92.—Hugh Lloyd, Nathaniel Newlin.

1792-93.—Joseph Gibbons, William West.

1793-94.—Nathaniel Newlin, William West.

1794-97.—Jonas Preston, William West.

1797-1801.—Jonas Preston, Wm. Palmer.

1801-2.—Jonas Preston, Benj. H. Smith.

1802-3.—Isaac G. Gilpin, Benj. H. Smith.

1803-4.—William Pennell, Benj. H. Smith.

1804-8.—William Pennell, William Trimble.

1808-9.—Thomas Smith, William Trimble.

1809-12.—Thomas Smith, William Pen-
nock.

1812-14.—William Cheney, John Thompson.

1814-15.—William Cheney, Samuel Edwards.

1815-16.—Samuel Anderson, Samuel Edwards.

1816-18.—William Cheyney, Samuel Anderson.

1818-19.—William Cheyney, John Kerlin.

1819-20.—Thomas Robinson, John Kerlin.

1820-21.—George G. Leiper, Abner Lewis.

1821-22.—John Lewis, William Cheyney.

1822-23.—Samuel Anderson.

1823-25.—Abner Lewis.

1825-26.—Samuel Anderson.

1826-27.—Joseph Engle.

1827-28.—William Martin.

1828-29.—Edward Siter.

1829-30.—Samuel Anderson.

1830-31.—John Lindsay.

1831-35.—Samuel Anderson.

1835-36.—William Mendenhall.

1836-37.—John Hinkson.

1837-39.—John H. Zeilin.

1840-42.—Joshua P. Eyre.

1842-44.—H. Jonas Brooke.

1844-46.—John Larkin, jr.

1846-48.—Sketchley Morton.

1848-50.—James J. Lewis.

1850-52.—John M. Broomall.

1852-54.—Jonathan P. Abraham.

1854.—Thomas H. Maddock.

1855.—Charles D. Manley.

1856.—Hiram Cleaver.

1857.—Thomas D. Powell.

1858-59.—William D. Pennell.

1860.—Chalkley Harvey.

1861-62.—William Gamble.

1863.—Chalkley Harvey.

1864.—Edward A. Price.

1865-66.—Elwood Tyson.

1867.—John H. Barton.

1868-69.—Augustus B. Leedom.

1870.—Thomas V. Cooper.

1871.—Tryon Lewis.

1872.—Thomas V. Cooper.

1873.—Orson Flagg Bullard.
 1874-76.—William Cooper Talley.
 1875-76.—William Worrall.
 1877-78.—Orson Flagg Bullard.
 1877-80.—Y. S. Walter.
 1879-81.—Nathan Garrett (elected to fill Walter's unexpired time.)
 1881-1884.—Robert Chadwick.
 1882-84.—William G. Powell.
 1884-88.—John B. Robinson, Robert Chadwick.
 1888.—I. P. Garrett, Jesse M. Baker and Ward R. Bliss.
 1889.—Albert Magnin.
 1890.—Albert Magnin, Jesse M. Baker and Ward R. Bliss.
 1892.—Ward R. Bliss, Thomas H. Garvin and George E. Heyburn.
 The year of election in the preceding list is given since 1884.

SHERIFFS, 1676-1893.

1676, Capt. Edmund Cantwell; 1681, John Test; 1682, Thomas Usher; 1683, Thomas Withers; 1684, Jeremy Collett; 1686, Thomas Usher; 1687, Joshua Fearn; 1689, George Foreman; 1692, Caleb Pusey; 1693, Joseph Wood; 1697, Andrew Job; 1701, John Hoskins; 1708, John Simcock; 1709, John Hoskins; 1715, Henry Worley, 1717, Nicholas Fairlamb; 1720, John Crosby; 1721, John Taylor; 1729, John Owen; 1732, John Parry; 1735, John Owen; 1738, John Parry; 1740, Benjamin Davis; 1743, John Owen; 1746, Benjamin Davis; 1749, John Owen; 1752, Isaac Pearson; 1755, John Fairlamb; 1759, Benjamin Davis; 1762, John Fairlamb; 1764, Philip Ford; 1766, John Morton; 1769, Jesse Maris; 1772, Henry Hayes; 1774, Nathaniel Vernon; 1777, Robert Smith; 1778, Charles Dilworth; 1778, Robert Smith; 1779, David Mackey; 1780, John Gardner; 1783, William Gibbons; 1786, Ezekiel Leonard.

Delaware County.

1789, Nicholas Fairlamb; 1792, James Barnard; 1795, Abraham Dicks; 1798, John Oden-

heimer; 1801, Matthias Kerlin, jr.; 1804, John Odenheimer; 1807, Richard P. Floyd; 1810, Isaac Cochran; 1813, Daniel Thompson; 1816, Robert Fairlamb; 1819, Samuel Anderson; 1822, Joseph Weaver, jr.; 1825, John Hinkson; 1828, Jehu Broomhall; 1831, William Baldwin; 1834, Charles Baldwin; 1834 (October), Samuel A. Price; 1837, Evans S. Way; 1840, John Larkin, jr.; 1843, Samuel Hibberd; 1846, Robert R. Dutton; 1849, Jonathan Esrey; 1851, (May), Henry T. Esrey; 1851, (November), Aaron James; 1854, John M. Hall; 1857, Jonathan Vernon; 1860, Morris L. Yarnall; 1863, Abraham Vanzant; 1866, Caleb Hoopes; 1869, Evan C. Bartleson; 1875, Charles W. Matthew; 1878, John J. Rowland; 1881, William Armstrong; 1884, William F. Mathues; 1887, G. Leiper Green; 1890-93, John D. Howard.

TREASURERS, 1695-1893.

1695, Jeremiah Collett; 1697, Walter Marten; 1704, Caleb Pusey; 1706, Walter Marten; 1720, Henry Pierce; 1724, Philip Taylor; 1740, Joseph Brinton; 1756, Robert Miller; 1761, Humphry Marshall; 1765, Jesse Maris, jr.; 1766, Lewis Davis; 1770, James Gibbons; 1770 (?), Richard Thomas; 1775, Philip Taylor; 1775, John Brinton; 1778, Thomas Levis; 1779, William Evans; 1780, Persifor Frazer; 1781, David Cloyd; 1785, Andrew Boyd and David Cloyd; 1786, William Evans; 1788, Andrew Boyd.

Delaware County.

1790, Edward Richards; 1799, Seth Thomas; 1806, Joshua Lewis; 1809, John Thompson; 1812, Robert Fairlamb; 1815, John Thompson; 1822, Robert Fairlamb; 1825, John Russell; 1827, Homer Eachus; 1830, William Eyre; 1833, Oborn Levis; 1835, Samuel T. Walker; 1838, William Eyre; 1839, Davis Beaumont; 1840, William Eyre; 1840, William Eyre, jr.; 1841, John Miller; 1844, Richard F. Worrell; 1846, Benjamin F. Johnson; 1848, Marshall Eachus; 1850, Edmund Taylor;

1852, Samuel Dutton; 1854, Joseph H. Hinkson; 1856, Jackson Lyons; 1858, Charles R. Williamson; 1860, Charles Johnson; 1862, David R. Ralston; 1864, William Hinkson; 1866, William H. Eves; 1868, William F. Mathews; 1870, John J. Hoopes; 1872, John D. Howard; 1874, Alvin Baldwin; 1876, Henry B. Taylor; 1879, William P. Yarnall; 1882, Stephen Clowd, jr.; 1884, Samuel M. Challenger; 1887, Gasway O. Yarnall; 1890-93, B. F. Compton.

PROTHONOTARIES, 1681-1893.

1681, Thomas Revel; 1683, Robert Eyre; 1690, Joshua Fearne; 1693, John Childe; 1700, Henry Hollingsworth; 1709, John Simcock; 1724 to 1766, Joseph Parker; 1766 to 1777, Henry Hale Graham; 1777, Benjamin Jacob; 1777 (July 1), Caleb Davis.

Delaware County.

1789, William Richardson; 1796, Davis Bevan; 1800, James Barnard; 1806, Thomas B. Dick; 1809, Joseph Engle; 1818, Benjamin Pearson; 1821, Thomas Robinson; 1824, Henry Myers; 1832, John K. Zeilen; 1834, John Hinkson; 1836, John Richards; 1838, Samuel Weaver, jr.; 1841, James Houston; 1844, Joseph Taylor; 1847, James Sill, jr.; 1853, Nicholas F. Walter; 1859, Thomas Forsythe; 1862, Benjamin F. Baker; 1862, George Esrey; 1865, Orson Flagg Bullard; 1874, Isaac Johnson; 1886, W. D. Thomas; 1891, W. R. Fronefield; 1891-93, W. L. Mathues.

RECORDERS, 1688-1893.

1688, John Bristow; 1691, Joshua Fearne; 1693, Robert Eyre; 1695, John Childe; 1700, Henry Hollingsworth; 1706, Peter Evans, whose term ended in 1707, and one person held the three offices of prothonotary, recorder and register up to 1777; 1777, John Taylor; 1782, John Beaton; 1786, Persifor Frazer.

Delaware County.

From 1789 to 1862 the offices of recorder of deeds and that of prothonotary were held by one person. 1862, Frederick Fairlamb;

1871, Frederick R. Cutler; 1873, Canby S. Smith; 1875, Charles P. Walter; 1880, Edward Blaine; 1889-93, John H. Kerlin.

CLERKS OF COURTS, 1681-1893.

1681, Thomas Revell; 1683, Robert Eyre; 1690, Joshua Fearne; 1693, John Childe; 1700, Henry Hollingsworth; 1709, John Simcock; 1713, Richard Marsden; 1717, George Yeates; 1719, Richard Marsden; 1724, Joseph Parker; 1766, Henry Hale Graham; 1777 to 1789, Caleb Davis. From 1789 down to the present time the office of clerk of the courts and that of prothonotary have been held by one person.

REGISTERS OF WILLS, 1714-1893.

1714, John Simcock; 1716, Joseph Parker; 1759, Henry Hale Graham; 1777, Thomas Taylor; 1782, John Beaton; 1786 to 1789, Persifor Frazer.

Delaware County.

In 1873 the office of register of wills and clerk of the orphans' court was made a separate office from that of prothonotary, and the following persons have served: 1874, Thomas Lees; 1886, G. A. Hazlett; 1892, William H. Hall.

COMMISSIONERS 1721-1893.

1721, David Lloyd, John Wood, Nathaniel Newlin, Henry Miller (in office); 1722, Robert Pyle; 1723, Nathaniel Newlin; 1724, Samuel Hollingsworth; 1725, Robert Pyle; 1726, Isaac Taylor; 1727, William Webb; 1728, Henry Miller, Evan Lewis; 1729, Samuel Nut; 1730, Evan Lewis; 1731, Jacob Howell; 1732, Samuel Lewis; 1733, George Aston; 1734, John Davis; 1735, Richard Jones; 1736, Samuel Lightfoot; 1737, John Parry, jr.; 1738, William Jefferis; 1739, John Davis; 1740, John Parry, jr.; 1741, John Yarnall; 1742, John Davis; 1743, Jacob Howell; 1744, Joseph Mendenhall; 1745, John Davis; 1746, Thomas Pennell; 1747, Joshua Thompson; 1748, Isaac Davis; 1749, Thomas Pennell; 1750, Edward Brinton, Samuel Bunting; 1751,

William Lewis; 1752, John Fairlamb; 1753, Robert Miller; 1754, Thomas Pearson; 1755, Joseph Ashbridge; 1756, Joseph Davis; 1757, Joseph James; 1758, John Hannum; 1759, Jonas Preston; 1760, Joseph Pennock; 1761, John Griffith; 1762, Lewis Davis; 1763, John Price; 1764, Benjamin Bartholomew; 1765, Richard Baker; 1766, John Davis; 1767, Robert Pennell; 1768, John Webster; 1769, John Evans; 1770, Jesse Bonsall; 1771, Robert Mendenhall; 1772, John Fleming; 1773, Thomas Levis; 1774, Thomas Taylor; 1775, William Evans; 1776, Sketchley Morton; 1777, David Cloyd; 1778, Andrew Boyd; 1779, Benjamin Brannan; 1780, John Bartholomew; 1781, Joseph Strawbridge; 1782, Caleb James; 1783, John Davis; 1784, Joseph McClellan; 1785, Caleb James; 1786, Caleb North; 1787, John Worth; 1788, Joseph Gibbons.

Delaware County.

1790, Edward Hunter, Gideon Gilpin, James Barnard; 1791, John Jones; 1792 to 1796, no record; 1797, David Platt, Richard Lloyd; 1798, Isaac G. Gilpin; 1799, Thomas Bishop; 1800, Thomas Vernon; 1801, Jonas Eyre; 1802, John Hunter, Josiah Lewis; 1803, Pierce Crosby; 1805, Nehemiah Baker; 1807, Joseph Engle; 1808, William Mendenhall; 1809, George B. Lownes; 1810, Thomas Bishop; 1811, Preston Eyre; 1812, Thomas Hemphill; 1813, Maris Worrell; 1814, John Brooke; 1815, Robert Fairlamb; 1816, John Willcox; 1817, Joseph Davis; 1818, William Hill; 1819, Jonathan Lindsay, jr.; 1820, Joseph Henderson; 1821, George Green; 1822, Joseph Engle; 1823, Edward Hunter; 1824, William Johnson; 1825, James Sill; 1826, Samuel H. Eves; 1827, James Maddock; 1828, Joseph Bishop; 1829, Oliver Levis; 1830, Evan Evans; 1831, David Siter; 1832, David Trainer and John Aitkins; 1835, James Serrill; 1836, James S. Peters; 1837, Isaac Fawkes; 1838, Spencer McIlvain; 1839, Edward Lewis, jr.; 1840, Davis Beaumont; 1841, Thomas Williamson; 1842, Thomas Steele, jr.;

1843, Isaac Yarnall; 1844, George Harvey; 1845, David Worrell; 1846, Samuel Palmer; 1847, Edmund Pennell; 1848, Mark Bartleson; 1849, Caleb J. Hoopes; 1850, John D. Gilpin; 1851, Annseley Newlin; 1852, James Barton; 1853, William H. Grubb; 1854, Robert Plumstead; 1855, Thomas Pratt; 1856, Persifor Baker; 1857, Samuel Leedom; 1858, James Clowd; 1859, Elwood Tyson; 1860, Vanlear Eachus; 1861, Thomas Reece; 1862, Nathaniel Pratt; 1863, Joseph Lewis; 1864, Daniel James; 1865, George Drayton; 1866, William D. H. Serrill; 1867, Charles Johnson; 1868, T. Baker Jones; 1869, Jacob M. Campbell; 1870, William Russell; 1871, John B. Heyburn; 1872, John B. Holland; 1873, James McDade; 1874, Elias Baker; 1876, Owen W. Yarnall, Abram C. Lukens and Edward H. Engle; 1879, Owen W. Yarnall, Abram C. Lukens and Jesse Brooke; 1882, Owen W. Yarnall, Benjamin F. Pretty and Jesse Brooke; 1885, Benjamin F. Pretty, William Armstrong and Andrew Osborne; 1888, William Armstrong, D. M. Field and William Quinn; 1889, William Lane Quinn in place of William Quinn, who died; 1891-93, William Lane Quinn, Harry Hipple and James Clark.

CORONERS, 1684-1893.

1684, James Kennerly; 1696, Jacob Simcock; 1707, Henry Hollingsworth; 1710, Henry Worley; 1717, Jonas Sandelands; 1721, Robert Barber; 1726, John Mendenhall; 1728, Robert Parke; 1729, Abraham Darlington; 1730, John Wharton; 1732, Anthony Shaw; 1734, John Wharton; 1737, Stephen Hoskins; 1738, Aubrey Bevan; 1743, Thomas Morgan; 1746, Isaac Lea; 1751, Joshua Thomson; 1752, John Kerlin; 1753, Joshua Thomson; 1761, Philip Ford; 1763, Davis Bevan; 1765, Abel Janney; 1766, John Trapnall; 1768, Joseph Gibbons; 1771, John Crosby, jr.; 1773, John Bryan; 1775, Harvey Lewis; 1778, David Denny; 1780, Allen Cunningham; 1782, Benjamin Rue; 1783, John Harper;

1785, Isaac Thomas; 1786, John Harper; 1787, John Underwood.

(Delaware County.)

1789, Jonathan Vernon; 1791, Caleb Bennett; 1793, John Odenheimer, jr.; 1795, James Birchall; 1829, Abraham Kerlin; 1830, Daniel Thompson; 1833, Joel Lane; 1839, John Lloyd; 1840, Moses Reed; 1842, John Lloyd; 1845, Stephen Horne; 1848, Seth C. Thomas; 1854, Reuben H. Smith; 1857, Isaac Johnson; 1858, William A. Minshall; 1858, Samuel Long, sr.; 1861, Washington B. Levis; 1865, George H. Rigby; 1871, William A. Minshall; 1877, Horace W. Fairlamb; 1880, Abram J. Quimby; 1883, Horace W. Fairlamb; 1889, L. M. Bullock; 1892-93, Joseph E. Quinley.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR, 1805-1893.

1805, William Anderson, Jonathan Heacock, and John Smith (resigned), and John Thompson appointed; 1806, Thomas Pennell and Philip Moore; 1807, John McIlvain; 1808, Benjamin W. Oakford; 1809, David Pratt; 1810, George W. Oakford (died in office and John McIlvain appointed), William Peters and John Worrall; 1811, Thomas Garrett; 1812, George Miller; 1813, Francis Wesley; 1814, John Powell; 1815, George B. Lownes; 1816, Joseph Hoskins; 1817, William Trimble; 1818, William Mendenhall (vice William Trimble), Enos Sharpless; 1819, Samuel Garrett; 1820, Jesse Darlington; 1821, Joseph James; 1822, James Craig; 1823, Enos Williamson; 1824, Micajah Speakman; 1825, Isaac Yarnall (in place of Speakman, resigned); 1826, John Larkin; 1827, Joseph Henderson; 1828, Thomas Dutton; 1829, Isaac Fawk; 1830, John Kerns; 1831, John Hinkson; 1832, David Lyons; 1833, Robert N. Gamble; 1834, James Ogden; 1835, Edward Lewis; 1836, Samuel Hale; 1837, Jesse Walter; 1838, George Martin; 1839, Capt. James Serrill; 1840, James Barton; 1841, Moses D. Palmer; 1842, George Lewis; 1843, Caleb D. Hoopes; 1844, Moses D.

Palmer (resigned, and George F. Gilpin appointed); 1845, James J. Lewis; 1846, Marshall Painter; 1847, John Clayton; 1848, Joel Evans; 1849, John Miller; 1850, Thomas Williamson; 1851, J. Edward Garrett; 1852, Abraham Pennell; 1853, William Trainer; 1854, Joseph B. Leedom; 1855, Jacob Byers; 1856, Samuel A. Barton; 1857, Francis Leedom; 1858, Samuel Johnson; 1859, E. B. Loveland; 1860, William H. Grubb; 1861, Judge Tyson; 1862, Samuel B. Leedom; 1863, Peter W. Green; 1864, Joseph Powell; 1865, Baldwin Howard; 1866, Frederick J. Hinkson; 1867-68, Powell, Howard and Hinkson; 1869-71, Powell, Howard and Thomas Trainer; 1872, James S. Tyson, Joel Sharpless; 1873, Edgar T. Miller; 1874, Jesse Hibberd; 1875, Chalkley Harvey; 1876-80, Chalkley Harvey, Jesse Hibberd, and John H. Kerlin; 1880-81, Harvey, Kerlin and Milton Edwards; Harvey, Edwards and Henry L. Donaldson; 1883, Henry L. Donaldson, John B. McCay, jr., and Joseph Leedom; 1884, Henry L. Donaldson; 1885, Charles M. Cheyney; 1886, Joseph Leedom, Charles M. Cheyney; 1887, Calvert Cardwell; 1889, Joseph Leedom; 1890, Calvert Cardwell; 1891, Charles M. Cheyney; 1892-93, Joseph Leedom.

COUNTY AUDITORS — 1791-1893.

1791, John Talbot, Mark Willecox, William Pennock; 1792, John Pearson, Abraham Pennell, Richard Flower; 1793, Benjamin Brannon, Thomas Newlin, Abraham Sharpless; 1795, Samuel Price, John Horn, Caleb Pierce; 1796, John Crosby, Elisha Price, William Martin; 1797, John Crosby, William Martin, Thomas Newlin; 1798, Crosby, Newlin, and Richard Flower; 1799, Edward Hunter, William Trimble, Nicholas Newlin; 1800, Abraham Pennell, Joseph Shallcross, John Talbot; 1801-2, Nathaniel Newlin, Joseph Pennell, Jacob Gibbons; 1803, B. W. Oakford, Moses Palmer, Pierce Crosby; 1804, William Anderson, Thomas Smith, Frederick Fairlamb; 1805, Abraham Sharpless, Richard P. Lloyd,

John Thompson; 1806, Moses Palmer, B. W. Oakford, Dr. Jonas Preston; 1807, Dr. Jonas Preston, Moses Palmer, Pierce Crosby; 1808, William Pennock, Moses Palmer, Pierce Crosby; 1809, Moses Palmer, Edward Hunter, Maskill Ewing; 1819, Moses Palmer; 1823, William Bishop, Enoch Abraham, Samuel Hewes; 1824, Cyrus Mendenhall; 1825, Joseph Gibbons; 1826, Enos Sharpless; 1827, Henry Moore; 1828, Abner Lewis; 1829, Daniel Abraham; 1830, Benjamin Serrell; 1831, John D. White; 1832, James McMullin; 1833, Alexander McKeever; 1834, Joseph Gibson, William S. Flower (in room of James McMullin); 1835, William Eyre; 1836, H. Jones Brooks; 1837, Caleb J. Hoopes; 1838, C. W. Sharpless; 1839, George Smedley; 1840, Joel Evans; 1841, William J. Willcox; 1842, Minshall Painter; 1843, Jesse Brooke, jr.; 1844, Robert E. Hannum; 1845, Jonathan Miller; 1846, John Sellers, jr.; 1847, Frederick Fairlamb; 1848, Jacob Parry; 1849, Randall Bishop; 1850, William Eyre; 1851, Lewis Miller; 1852, Randall Bishop, William Eyre, Lewis Miller; 1853, William Ogden; 1854, Abraham P. Morgan; 1855, Walter Y. Hoopes; 1856, J. Lewis Garrett; 1857, William D. Pennell; 1859-60, Robert E. Hannum, John D. White, Jacob Smedley; 1861, James H. Ogden; 1862, J. H. Omenstetter; 1863, James Clowd; 1864, Walter Y. Hoopes; 1865, Samuel Dalton; 1866-67, Joseph Walter; 1868, I. Hunter Moore; 1869, Curtis Cheyney; 1870, George Broomall; 1871, Eber Lewis, jr.; 1872, Daniel James; 1873, Charles P. Walter; 1874, Pearson Pike; 1875, Charles H. Cheyney; 1876, William J. Smith, Jared Darlington, Jacob Boon; 1879, Jared Darlington, Thomas Coulter, Joseph Pratt; 1882, Jared Darlington, William S. Sykes and J. Lewis Garrett; 1884, James L. Williamson, William S. Sykes; 1887, J. W. Williamson, Z. T. Bartleson; 1890-93, Z. T. Bartleson, Elias H. West, William McFadden.

JUDICIAL LIST.

In this list are given the president and associate judges and the district attorneys, which were known as deputy attorney generals until 1850.

PRESIDENT JUDGES, 1789-1893.

1789, Henry Hale Graham.

1790, John Pearson, *ad interim*.

1791, James Biddle.

1797, John D. Cox.

1805, William Tilghman.

1806, Bird Wilson.

1812, John Ross.

1821, Isaac Darlington.

1828-39, *ad interim*, in which the courts were held by Justice Gibson of the supreme court of Pennsylvania.

1839, Thomas S. Bell.

1846, John M. Forster.

1847, James Nill.

1848, Henry Chapman.

1851, Townsend Haines (elected).

1861, William Butler (elected).

1874, John M. Broomall.

1875-93, Thomas J. Clayton (elected).

ASSOCIATE JUDGES, 1790-1873.

1790, Thomas Lewis, George Pearce; 1791, Elisha Price, Joseph Hibberd; 1792, Hugh Lloyd, Mark Wilcox, Richard Riley and John Pearce; 1792, John Crosby, Hugh Lloyd; 1821, Hugh Lloyd, Mark Wilcox; 1824, Hugh Lloyd, John Pearce; 1826, John Pearce, William Anderson; 1827, John Pearce, Joseph Engle; 1834, Joseph Engle, Henry Myers; 1837, Joseph Engle, Dr. George Smith; 1842, Joseph Engle, George C. Leiper; 1852, Sketchley Morton, James Andrews; 1857, James Andrews, Fred. J. Hinkson; 1861, James Andrews, Charles Williamson; 1862, James Andrews, Dr. George Smith; 1867-73, Bartine Smith, Thomas Reece.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERALS, 1790-1850.

1790, Thomas Ross; 1790-91, Joseph Thomas; 1795, William Sergeant; 1799, Thomas Ross; 1809, Richard Bache, jr.; 1811, John Edwards; 1812, Edward Ingersoll; 1813, Benjamin Tilghman; 1814, John Edwards; 1814, Edward Ingersoll; 1815, Robert H. Smith; 1815, William H. Dillingham; 1817, Henry G. Freeman; 1818, Samuel Rush; 1821, Archibald, T. Dick; 1824, Edward Darlington; 1830, John Zeilin; 1833, Robert Hannum; 1836, John P. Griffith; 1839, P. Frazer Smith; 1845, Robert Frazer; 1845, Joseph J. Lewis; 1848, John M. Broomall; 1850, Charles D. Manley; 1850, Thomas H. Speakman.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, 1851-1893.

1851, Robert McCay, jr., (appointed); 1851, Edward Darlington; 1854, Jesse Bishop; 1857, Edward A. Price; 1860, John Hibbard; 1863, Francis M. Brooke; 1866, Charles D. M. Broomhall; 1869, George E. Darlington; 1872, David M. Johnson; 1876, Vincent G. Robinson; 1882, Jesse M. Baker; 1887-93, John B. Hannum.

CHAPTER XIV.

SCHOOLS—CHURCHES AND TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

SCHOOLS.

Several references in the early Swedish annals are made to the clergyman of the parish acting as a teacher as well as a minister, on Tinicum island, but no authentic evidence has ever been produced to show that the Swedes established a school there. The Quakers at an early day after their settlement established schools, and the Darby Monthly Meeting minutes of September 7, 1692, make record that on the 12th of that month Benjamin Clift was to commence a school to last one year, which

was probably kept in the Friends' meeting house at Darby. The Friends' meetings established schools in all of their respective settlements, and some time after 1702 a school was established in connection with St. Paul's parish, as the instruction of youths in reading and writing was of the duties enjoined on the clergymen of the Church of England parishes. These schools were all private and probably held in the churches. The first school house seems to have been built by citizens of Chester in 1770, on land donated there by Joseph Hoskins. After the Revolution subscription schools were taught in houses built for that purpose in the different sections of the county.

The common school system was voted on in the county in 1834, with the result that fourteen townships accepted and seven rejected it according to some authorities, while the secretary of the Commonwealth stated all of them had accepted the law. James W. Baker, county superintendent, in his report of 1877, says: "On the 4th of November, 1834, of the twenty-one districts of the county eleven accepted the law: Birmingham, Chester, Haverford, Lower Chichester, Marple, Nether Providence, Radnor, Ridley, Upper Darby and Upper Chichester." He also stated that six more districts accepted it the next year, and that the last district joined the others in 1838.

From 1838 the progress of the public schools have been rapid, and to meet the requirements of public wants graded, central grammar and high schools have been established, at Media, Chester, Lansdowne, Darby, Clifton Heights, South Chester, Upland, Wayne, Prospect and Ridley Park.

An idea of the progress of the public schools of the county may be gained by a comparison of the following facts concerning them, taken from the census of 1850 and the State superintendent's report for 1893:

Year.	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1850.....	73	73	2,995
1893.....	266	283	11,857

In the census of 1850, Delaware county was credited with one college, having six teachers and sixty-two pupils; and nine academies, having eighteen teachers and two hundred and forty-one pupils. To-day the county has three colleges, three great industrial schools, and quite a number of academies, seminaries and high grade training schools. A notable school of the latter class is the Swarthmore Grammar school, founded in 1892 by its present principal, Arthur H. Tomlinson.

CHURCHES.

While the churches will be noticed in the borough and township histories, yet it may be of interest to glance at their number and the numerical strength of each religious denomination in the county, for 1889, as given in the following table compiled from the census reports of 1890:

CHURCH STATISTICS IN 1889.

Denomination.	Number Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Members or Communicants
Catholic.....	10	10	9,088
Presbyterian.....	18	18	6,385
Methodist Episcopal	26	26	4,565
Baptist.....	15	18	2,225
Protestant Episcop'l	16	19	1,571
African M. E.....	5	7	632
Hicksite Friends...	6	6	573
Orthodox Friends..	6	6	365
African M. E. Zion..	3	1	169
Lutheran.....	1	1	82
Free Methodist	1	1	18

In historical mention of the churches of the county since its European settlement, the Swedish Lutheran church comes first. A small log church was built in 1643, at New Gottenberg, on Tinicum island, where the Rev. John Campanius officiated until 1648, when he was relieved by Rev. Lears Carlsson Lock, who, after 1656, had charge for twenty-two years of religious affairs in the colony. The Swedes, it seems, never built a church at Upland, but used the "House of Defense" there for religious purposes. By the year 1700 the Tini-

cum church edifice had fallen into ruins, and Swedish religious services in the county had ended some years prior to that year under Reverend Lock's administration.

Services of the Protestant Episcopal church, according to a traditional account, were held in the House of Defense, but the first Episcopal church of which we have found any record was that of St. Paul's, organized about 1702 with Rev. Evan Evans as rector. St. Martin's church at Marcus Hook was established in 1702, and St. John's at Concord prior to 1707. Delaware county is in the diocese of Pennsylvania which contains four counties, and has one hundred and thirty-nine organizations, one hundred and sixty-five churches, and thirty-three thousand four hundred and fifty-nine communicants.

Among its sixteen churches in the county the oldest are St. Paul's, St. Martin's, and St. John's.

The third church established in the county was that of the Friends or Quakers. "When William Penn, the Friend, landed, in 1682, at Chester, he brought with him such a strength of personal influence and such a number of adherents to this society, that not only Delaware county, but a still larger region adjacent, grew up largely under the Friend's influence. The Friends largely predominated. It is estimated by careful historians that in the early history of Delaware county nine-tenths of the people were under the influence and discipline of the Friends." The first recorded meeting of the Society of Friends in Delaware county and in Pennsylvania, was in 1675, at the house of Robert Wade, at Upland. Between 1682 and 1687 meetings were established by the names of Darby, Middletown, Concord, Edgmont, Springfield, Marple, and Haverford. In 1827 the society could not agree on the opinions of Elias Hicks, and since then has been divided into two branches, the Orthodox and Hicksite. The Orthodox Friends are in Philadelphia yearly meeting, and the Hicksite Friends are in the Philadelphia meeting of their church.

The Baptist churches in the county are in the Philadelphia association, that contains eighty-one organizations, one hundred and ten church edifices, and twenty-four thousand and seventy-four members. From the historical sketch of the Baptists in Delaware county, by Rev. W. R. Patton, we condense the following information: The Brandywine church was organized June 14, 1715, by Rev. Abel Morgan, the members being principally Keithian Baptists, and a part of the Keithian society, formed October 12, 1697, by Thomas Martin. They held to the first day as the Sabbath, while the remainder of the Keithian society held to the seventh day. Seventy-four years later, in 1789, the Marcus Hook church was formed, and in 1830, after another period of forty-one years, the Ridley, now Ridley Park, church was organized. From that time on the Baptist churches have increased rapidly. The Newtown Square church was organized in 1832; Upland in 1852; Chester, 1863; Media, 1871; North Chester, 1872; South Chester, 1872; Village Green, 1880; Lansdowne, 1887; Prospect Hill, 1887; and Collingdale, 1888. There are three churches of colored Baptists in the county: South Chester, organized in 1879; Morton, 1888; and Fernwood in August, 1889. Fernwood, the sixteenth church, is not included in the census enumeration of 1890.

Of the early Baptist churches in the county, Rev. W. R. Patton says:

"The record of the first baptisms in the streams of Delaware county constitutes an interesting chapter in the Baptist history of America. Let us examine with some care the very beginning.

"Dr. George Smith gives the following: 'There were a few Baptists located within our limits at a very early date. It is said that one Able Noble, who arrived in 1684, formed a society of Baptists in Upper Providence, Chester county, where he baptized Thomas Martin, a "public Friend." Noble appears to have been a seventh-day Baptist, and belonged to a community that was afterwards known

as Keithian Baptists. Besides Thomas Martin, a number of baptisms are recorded as having taken place at a very early period, and at various places in the county, but a highly interesting manuscript in the possession of Robert Frame, Esq., of Birmingham, satisfies me that no regular *church* of the Baptist persuasion had been organized until 1715. Meetings, it is true, were held in private houses in Chester, Ridley, Providence, Radnor, and Springfield, and baptism was performed according to ancient order in the adjacent creeks, and even the Lord's Supper was administered, but these were the doings of variable congregations, rather than the acts of an organized church.'

"From the ancient records in the possession of the Brandywine church and from Morgan Edward's 'Materials for Baptist History' we get still further information as follows: Thomas Martin baptized a number of other Friends and a Keithian society was organized October 12, 1697, with nineteen members, having Thomas Martin as their minister. This little band of disciples continued to prosper until 1700, when the Sabbath question broke up the Keithian society. Those who observed the seventh day as the Sabbath kept together at Newtown, where they had a small house of worship not far from the present Newtown Baptist church. The others worshipped wherever they found the most comfort, without any church connection, until 1714, when Abel Morgan, pastor of the united churches of Penepek and Philadelphia visited the neighborhood and preached the glad tidings of truth. Meeting with these Keithian Baptists, Mr. Morgan found them to be sincere Christians, and after conference with them he concluded to organize them into a church. A meeting for this purpose was held at the house of John Powell, in Providence township, at which Abel Morgan, of Philadelphia; James Jones and Joseph Eaton, of Welsh Tract church in Delaware, were present. They then organized the Brandywine church, the first Baptist

church in Delaware county, in the following manner: 'It being the 14th day of the month vulgarly called June, 1715, the first part of the day was spent in fasting and prayer, to implore the blessing of God upon the proceedings. They then solemnly lifted up their hands in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and pledging themselves to be governed by the Word of God, were recognized as a baptized church of Jesus Christ, holding and maintaining the same principles and practices as other baptized churches in the province of Pennsylvania and New Jersey in America. Thus they were recognized as a sister church by the aforesaid delegates from Philadelphia and Welsh Tract churches, and the church has had a clear line of blessed history until the present day. The church as constituted consisted of fifteen members, all of whom more than a century ago passed over the river to unite with the glorified church above.' Long may Brandywine prosper under the blessing of the Great Head of the church, and may her history be unbroken in the centuries to come.

"We are impressed at this day with the solemnity and simplicity which characterized the organization of this pioneer church. Equally so are we as we follow its history. At first, the church met for worship in private houses, but in 1718 the first Baptist meeting house was built for its home in Birmingham township, as many of the members lived there; also another house was built in 1742 in Newlin township, to accommodate still another branch of the church who lived about twelve miles distant. For nearly five years the church had no pastor and depended upon the hardy pioneer preachers of that day who nobly stood by the little band.

"From the organization of this first church until the organization of the second we must pass over the long period of seventy-four years, two generations. We now see a Baptist interest arising in another neighborhood which developed into the second church

of the county and the eighth Baptist church in Pennsylvania, viz: the Marcus Hook church. May 3, 1789, the church was organized with Rev. Eliphaz Dazey as pastor, with sixteen members. The church was received into the Philadelphia Association in the following October.

"We now pass on forty-one years, another long period, that we may come to the organization of the third church in the county. It seems like barren history to record the organization of but three churches in something over a century. But let us remember that at that time Delaware county was not as at present, a suburb to a great city and netted with numerous railroads. The old times were slow times compared with the present. The third church was constituted in Ridley, now the Ridley Park church, in 1830, mainly through the instrumentality of Rev. Joseph S. Kennard, assisted by Rev. William S. Hall.

"We now come to a period in which the churches multiply more rapidly than in the early history of the county. Just two years afterward, on November 10, 1832, the Newtown Square church was organized, with seven members. The first meeting of Baptists, prior to the organization, was held in the house of Deacon Samuel Davis, in Haverford.

"The Upland church is the fifth in order. It was organized in 1852, mainly through the instrumentality of the late John P. Crozer, father of the present Crozer family, who brought his letter from the Marcus Hook church. Inseparably connected with the history of this church is the record of our beloved Crozer seminary, which has just passed its twenty-fifth anniversary. No brief sketch here can adequately present the work for Christ which it has accomplished in Delaware county and throughout the world. Many churches have been established through the influence of professors and students, who for all these years have faithfully toiled. What a power it will be in the future."

One of the earliest missions of the Catholic

church in Pennsylvania was established about 1718 or 1719, in the mansion of the Willcox family, at the old Ivy mills. This mission terminated in the establishment of the church of St. Thomas the Apostle, whose present pastor, Rev. William F. Cook, has done much to build up Catholicism in the northern part of the county.

Delaware county is in Philadelphia arch diocese, embracing ten Pennsylvania counties, with one hundred and fifty-three organizations, one hundred and fifty-seven church edifices, and 251,162 communicants.

We are indebted to the Rev. H. L. Wright for the following list of the present Catholic churches and institutions in the county: St. Michaels, Chester, Rev. James Timmins, rector; Immaculate Heart of Mary, Chester, Rev. T. J. McGlynn; Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Media, Rev. Henry L. Wright; St. Charles Borromeo, Kelleyville, Rev. M. P. O'Brien; St. Thomas the Apostle, Ivy Mills, St. Francis de Sales, and Kaolin chapel, Rev. William F. Cook; St. Dennis, Haverford, Rev. P. H. O'Donnell, O. S. A.; St. Rose of Lima, Eddystone, and Norwood chapel, Rev. M. J. Rafferty; Church of the Holy Spirit, Sharon Hill, Rev. Thomas O'Neil; Convent of Our Lady of Angels, Glen Riddle, Sister Mary Christina, superior, and Rev. Matthew Muer, chaplain; Convent of the Holy Child Jesus, Sharon Hill, Mother Mary Walburger, superior, and Rev. Thomas O'Neil, chaplain; Augustinian monastery and Augustinian college of St. Thomas of Villanova, Very Rev. Christopher A. McEvoy, prior of the first, and president of the latter.

As early as 1774 there was an appointment of the Methodist Episcopal church at Chester, but no church was organized there before 1818 or 1820. In the meantime, however, Mt. Hope church was organized (1807) near Village Green. Delaware county has twenty-five churches in Philadelphia conference, and one in Dela-

ware conference. The twenty-six Methodist churches in 1890 were: Madison Street, Providence Avenue, Trinity, South Chester, Clifton, Darby, Crozerville, Eddystone, Elam, Fernwood, Kedron (Morton), Gradyville, Stony Bank, Lansdowne, Lima, Marcus Hook, Media, Mount Hope, Norwood, Bethesda, Prospect, Sharon Hill, Siloam, Trainer and Union.

The Presbyterian church in Delaware county was originated in Birmingham township about 1720. There were two churches, Upper Brandywine and Lower Brandywine, but they went down. About 1818 Ridley or Leiper's church was organized. Some ten years ago the church appointed an extension committee, of which Dr. Tully, of Media, was an active member until lately, which held services and organized churches wherever eight or ten Presbyterians could be gathered together in the county. To their work is largely due the rapid increase of churches and membership in the county. Delaware county is in Chester Presbytery and contains three counties. Chester Presbytery, in 1890, contained twenty-seven organizations in Chester, Delaware and Montgomery counties, with a membership of 7,207. The Presbyterian churches in the county in 1892 were: Concord, Darby, Chester City, Media, First Chester, Third Chester, Middletown, Ridley, Marple, Glen Riddle, Upper Chichester (1886), First Darby, Lansdowne (1887), Ridley Park, Preston Chapel, Clifton Heights (1887). In 1893 Wallingford Chapel, Calvary (Rutledge), Wayne and Olivet (Moores) churches were organized.

There is one Evangelical Lutheran church in the county. It is St. Paul's church, organized at Chester in 1878, and is in the East Pennsylvania synod.

The Free Methodist church at Chester has been organized in late years, and is in the New York conference. The Free Methodist church was organized at Pekin, New York, in 1860.

NUMBER OF CHURCHES IN DELAWARE COUNTY
IN 1850, 1860, 1870 AND 1890.

De nomination.	Census of 1850.	1860.	1870.	1890.
Friends or Quakers.	17	16	..	12
Methodist.	14	16	14	26
Baptist.	5	7	5	15
Catholic.	3	5	7	10
Protestant Episcopal.	5	7	7	19
Presbyterian.	6	7	9	18
Swedenborgian.	1	2	..	..
Lutheran.	..	..	..	1
Christian.	2	2	..	..
Free Methodist.	..	..	..	1
African M. E.	4	..	..	5
African M. E. Zion.	..	..	..	3
Other Churches.	..	7	27	..
Totals.	57	69	63	110

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

The first temperance movement in Delaware county dates back to February, 1725, when the Friends at Chester meeting gave testimony against the inordinate use of liquor at funerals. The next step forward in the temperance cause was also taken by the Friends in forming "The Darby Association for Discouraging the Unnecessary Use of Spirituous Liquors," a body that, on June 17, 1819, sent forth an address protesting against treating, and calling on the farmers to discard liquor from the harvest fields and meadows.

The Delaware County Temperance Society was formed in 1835, and two years later held an enthusiastic meeting in Chester. Temperance was so agitated throughout the county until there were temperance hotels and temperance grocery stores. The agitation continued to increase, and on March 19, 1847, when the first local option law was voted on in the county there were fourteen hundred and seventy-one votes against license, to one thousand and ninety-four votes in favor of it. Aston, Birmingham, Chester borough, Chester township, Upper Chichester, Lower Chichester, Upper Darby, Haverford, Marple, Newtown, Upper and Nether Providence, Rad-

nor, Springfield and Tinicum voted against license, and the other townships in favor of it except Ridley, in which the vote was a tie. This act was afterwards decided to be unconstitutional, and the decision had a paralyzing effect on the Sons of Temperance.

After the late war the Good Templars organized lodges in the county and became so strong in numbers that they demanded and secured temperance legislation in the shape of the Holliday special act for Delaware county. A general act for the State was then secured by the temperance people in all the counties, which is known as the Local Option Law of 1873. This law provided for every borough and county to take a vote on the license question. When this vote was taken in Delaware county it was as follows: for license, fourteen hundred and sixty-two against eighteen hundred and eighty. In Chester city the vote stood eight hundred and sixteen for and six hundred and thirteen against it. Subsequently both acts were repealed.

In 1889 when the vote was taken in Pennsylvania on the prohibitory amendment, Delaware county cast four thousand five hundred and thirty-nine votes for and five thousand five hundred and ninety-five votes against it.

At the present time no temperance organization exists in either the capital or metropolis of the county, although Media is a temperance town, being incorporated in 1850, with a clause in her charter prohibiting the granting of license in the borough.

CHAPTER XV.

EARLY PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE —
MEDICAL SOCIETIES—REGISTERED PHYSICIANS.

EARLY PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE.

Unnamed in the early records of the Swedish settlement on the Delaware is the surgeon (then called a barber) who accompanied Gov-

ernor Printz, in 1643, to Tinicum island. The second surgeon to become a resident on the Delaware was Dr. Timon Stiddem, who came in 1654, with Governor Rysingh. Stiddem was succeeded, in 1657, by "Mr. Jans Oosting, the surgeon," who died in 1658. Four years later Dr. Van Rosenberg was contenting himself to reside in the land of the Swedes, and in 1678 Dr. Thomas Spry was mentioned as a witness in a suit tried at Upland. As competitor or as successor of Van Rosenberg, Spry seems to have been no very important person in the Upland district.

After Penn's purchase, in 1681, Dr. John Goodsonn, "chirurgion to the Society of Free Traders," came from London to Chester, and prior to 1700 Dr. Joseph Richards was a real estate owner at the last named place. Succeeding Richards were Dr. Taylor, Alexander Gandonett, John Pascall, Paul Jackson, the first to receive a degree in the college in Philadelphia, and Bernhard Van Leer, died January 26, 1790, at one hundred and four years of age. From 1800 up to 1850 the number of physicians increased gradually.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

The Delaware County Medical society was formed May 2, 1850, through the efforts of Dr. Ellwood Harvey, Dr. George Martin, and other physicians.

Homœopathy was introduced into Delaware county in 1836 by Dr. Walter Williamson, and the Homœopathic Medical Society of Chester and Delaware counties was organized in 1858.

The Thompsonian Friendly Botanical society, of Delaware county, was organized in 1838, but its first meeting was its last.

REGISTERED PHYSICIANS, 1881-1893.

Physicians have increased rapidly in numbers since 1880. Some idea may be formed of the state of the medical profession in the county from the following list of physicians and their places of residence, who have registered at the court-house at Media, from July 20, 1881, to August 7, 1893:

1881.—L. Fussel, Edwin Fussel, A. E. Osborne, and Trimble Pratt, Media; W. T. Urie, A. P. Fields, D. W. Jefferis, and Wm. Bird, Chester; Frances N. Baker, Media; J. W. Eckfeldt, J. W. Trimble, Concord; C. S. Heysham, Newtown; W. H. Morrison, Linwood; M. F. Longstreth, Darby; G. R. Vernon, H. B. Knowles, and S. P. Bartleson, Clifton Heights; Isaac Crowther, Upland; R. H. Millner, Chester; H. C. Bartleson, Forwood; F. L. Preston, Chester; W. P. Painter, Darby; Samuel Trimble, Lima; W. B. Ulrich, Chester; B. S. Anderson, Marple; F. C. Lawyer, Newtown; J. B. Weston, South Chester; C. A. Kish, Chester; W. F. Campbell, Media; J. C. Egbert, Radnor; W. W. Johnson, P. C. O'Reilly, E. K. Mott, R. P. Mercer, and Samuel Starr, Chester; Henderson Haywood, Birmingham; S. C. Burland, licentiate of a Canadian college since 1877, Chester; Hilborn Darlington, Concordville; H. H. Darlington, Concordville; J. T. M. Cardesa, Claymont; J. D. M. Cardesa, Claymont; G. W. Roney, Chester; F. F. Rowland, Media; David Rose, Chester; F. M. Murray, Lenni; Jacob Boon, Darby; W. S. Ridgely, Chester; Joseph Rowland, Media; William Calver, Booth's Corners; W. T. W. Dickeson, Media; I. N. Kerlin, Elwyn; W. B. Fish, Elwyn; J. F. M. Forwood, Chester; C. L. Partridge, Ridley; J. H. Hornor, Thornton; C. C. Van A. Crawford, W. S. S. Gay, Village Green; C. W. Perkins, Chester; Ellwood Harvey, Chester; Andrew Lindsay, Radnor.

1882.—F. H. Seidell, South Chester; L. M. Bullock, Upland; F. R. Graham, Chester; J. W. Phillips, Clifton Heights; Stacy Jones, Darby.

1883.—James Edwards, Springfield; Hannah J. Price, Chester; J. L. Forwood, Chester; G. M. Fisher, South Chester; J. G. Thomas, Newtown; C. W. De Lannoy, Chester; H. C. Havois, Lansdowne; Franklin Soper, Ridley Park; Eliza E. Taylor (practiced since 1771), Albert Russel (practiced since 1871), H. L. Smedley, Media.

1884.—Leolf Reese, Glen Riddle ; Edmund Franciscus, Media ; W. E. Gallagher, Clifton Heights ; Joseph H. King (Indian name Hoh-e-a-yum) practiced since 1869, F. J. Evans, Chester ; W. F. Lehman, Chester ; H. A. Stewart, Moores.

1885.—E. W. Bing, Chester ; D. P. Maddux, Chester ; Elwood Baker, Lansdowne ; J. L. Pyle, Glen Mills ; and Ellen E. Brown, Chester ; A. R. Morton, Morton ; G. E. Abbot, Wayne ; W. S. Little, Media ; W. H. Hutt, Glen Mills ; Frank Powel, Chester ; Chas. Carter, Wallingford.

1886-7.—W. T. Maguire, Darby ; W. D. Kennedy, Clifton Heights ; C. L. Lashelle, Rockdale ; M. P. Dickeson, Media ; S. W. Burns, Chester ; J. B. Wood, — ; H. C. Wood, Chatham ; Jacob Price, West Chester ; Isaac Massey, West Chester ; J. V. Fisher, Philadelphia ; H. M. Downing, Chester county ; J. H. Fronfield, Media ; S. P. Nickle, Primos ; H. B. Brusstar, Lazaretto ; S. A. M. Given, Clifton Heights.

1888 — H. B. Rockwell, jr., Clifton Heights ; F. E. Johnston, Moores ; Walter Webb, Glenolden ; F. F. Long, Ridley Park ; F. E. Ingram, Philadelphia ; G. M. Kuhry, Philadelphia ; G. F. Baier, Norwood ; M. W. Gillmer, Ridley Park ; C. S. Mercer, Media ; Mary V. Mitchell, Media ; C. L. Pearson, Chester.

1889.—C. D. Smedley, Wayne ; M. W. Barr, Elwyn ; A. W. Wilmarth, Elwyn ; T. D. Clegg, Primos ; M. B. Miller, Media ; G. D. Cross, Chester ; A. A. Hoopman, Chester ; F. M. Eaton, Darby ; A. A. Bancroft, Chester ; S. R. Crothers, South Chester.

1890.—M. M. Leahy, Philadelphia ; D. T. Laine, Media ; G. M. Wells, Wayne ; J. W. Trimble, Concord ; Fredrica E. Gladwin, Chester ; Mary J. Cochran, Chester ; C. S. Kurtz, Linwood ; O. B. Jones, jr., Morton ; S. C. Webster, Media ; Milton Powell, Philadelphia ; R. H. McNair, Lansdowne ; William Tonkin, Moores ; J. E. Loughlin, Norwood.

1891. S. A. Beal, Media ; J. R. Johns, Chadds Ford ; W. G. Gardiner, Wayne ; J. M. B.

Ward, Chester ; C. H. Wells, Ridley Park ; H. Von H. Stoever, Chester ; R. S. Maison, Chester ; W. K. Evans, Upland ; F. H. Evans, Chester ; G. B. Tullidge, Fairview ; G. E. Gramm, Ardmore ; D. R. De Long, Morton ; William Allcutt, Linwood (practiced since 1871) ; E. R. De Long, Morton ; Alice Rogers, Media ; Walter Dunn, Clifton heights.

1892.—D. M. Tindall, Morton ; E. S. Haines, Morton ; L. J. Blake, Elwyn ; P. N. Eckman, Philadelphia ; D. C. Guthrie, Ridley Park ; W. J. Reinhard, Media ; Rose D. Howe, Chester ; Mary Brown, Swarthmore ; V. C. Roberts, Upland ; A. L. Boughner, Pine Grove ; Jennie L. Adams, Ridley Park ; F. J. Butterworth, Lenni ; F. F. Forwood, Thurlow ; C. M. Burk, Ridley Park ; A. J. Marston, Philadelphia ; W. O. Smith, Philadelphia ; W. W. Strange, Mt. Rose.

1893.—J. R. Garretson, Philadelphia ; D. W. Ogden, Philadelphia ; W. H. Warrick, Philadelphia ; W. W. Memminger, Upland ; W. H. Walling, Philadelphia ; T. J. Bowes, Upland ; G. C. Webster, J. C. Price, Chester ; C. F. Alsentzer, South Chester ; A. F. Targett, Upland ; Maria C. Walsh, Norwood ; F. R. Smith, Wilmington ; J. R. Smith, Wilmington ; W. H. Vallette, Media ; T. O. Weatherley, South Chester ; H. P. Lorman, Wilmington.

CHAPTER XVI.

FINANCIAL — POSTAL — POLITICAL AND HISTORICAL

FINANCIAL.

The financial prosperity of a county depends largely upon the condition of its banks. The banks of Delaware are substantial, prosperous institutions, and are managed upon sound and economic principles.

The first bank in the county was the old

Delaware county bank at Chester, which was incorporated by act of Assembly of March 21, 1814. On March 14, 1864, it was changed from a State to a National bank, and as the Delaware County National bank has done business ever since. In 1832 an effort was made to obtain a charter for a bank to be known as the "Farmers' and Manufacturers' bank of Delaware county," but Governor Wolf vetoed the act of the legislature authorizing it.

One of the sections of the National banking act required all revenue officers and collectors to deposit their funds in the First National bank of the district in which their offices were located. This led to the establishment of the present First National bank of Chester, in which the revenue collections amounted to many thousand dollars in 1863. The First National was chartered in 1863, but was not regularly organized until May 15, 1864. In 1868 Broomall and Fairlamb established a banking house at Media.

The third chartered bank was the First National bank of Media, organized February 22, 1864. Twenty years now elapsed before another bank was organized, and the new-comer was called into existence at Chester on March 1, 1884, as the Chester National bank. The next bank in the county was the Charter National bank of Media, that was opened for business in April, 1887. The last bank organized is the First National of Darby.

In connection with banking two large trust and deposit companies have been organized to meet the demands of the increasing volume of business in the county. The Delaware County Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, with offices at Chester and Media, was incorporated in 1885. The Media Title and Trust Company was incorporated January 15, 1891.

With six safe banks and two good trust and deposit companies the county affords the needed requirements for the transaction of all kinds of business.

POSTAL.

But very little information is obtainable of the early post routes and postoffices in the county. When the Federal postal service was instituted an office was established at Chester, but the first postmaster at that place of which we have any account was Aaron Cobourn, whose salary or emoluments for the year 1800 was eighty-five dollars and sixty-three cents. Among the first offices were Darby, Chester, and Marcus Hook, and but few offices were in the county until after the war of 1812. The establishment of cotton and woolen factories increased their numbers somewhat, but over two-thirds of the present postoffices have been established since the war.

In 1879 there were forty-one offices; in 1881, fifty-one; in 1883, fifty-five; in 1885, fifty-seven; in 1888, sixty-five; in 1891, seventy-seven; in 1892, eighty; and in 1893, eighty-five.

The one letter carrier office in the county is Chester, where the free delivery system was secured by H. G. Ashmead, the historian, when acting as postmaster of that city. There are four presidential postoffices, Chester and Media, second class; and Thurlow and Wayne, third class. There are thirty-three money order offices, and of these Chester is an international office.

POLITICAL.

It is not advisable from what little matter can be secured to enter into any account of the rise and progress of the political parties that have been or now are in existence in the county. Instead of giving county or township election returns on State and local offices the popular vote for president, which has been secured as far back as 1832, is given:

POPULAR VOTE OF DELAWARE COUNTY AT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS FROM 1832 TO 1892.

1832.	Democrat	Andrew Jackson..	955
	Opposition		1,423
1836.	Democrat	Martin Van Buren,	1,030
	Whig	Wm. H. Harrison,	1,224

1840.	Whig	Wm. H. Harrison, 2,031
	Democrat.	Martin Van Buren, 1,335
	Liberty.	James G. Birney.. 0
1844.	Democrat.	James K. Polk . . . 1,466
	Whig	Henry Clay. 2,090
	Liberty.	James G. Birney.. 15
1848.	Whig	Zachary Taylor. . . 2,194
	Democrat.	Lewis Cass. 1,547
	Free Soil.	Martin Van Buren, 84
1852.	Democrat.	Franklin Pierce.. 1,737
	Whig	Winfield Scott. . . 2,083
	Free Dem	John P. Hale. . . . 107
1856.	Democrat.	James Buchanan. . 2,005
	Republican	John C. Fremont, 1,590
	American.	Millard Fillmore . 1,010
1860.	Republican	Abraham Lincoln, 3,181
	Democrat.	Reading Ticket.. 1,534
	Ind. Dem.	Steph. A. Douglas, 152
	Cons't Union. . . .	John Bell 288
1864.	Republican	Abraham Lincoln, 3,453
	Democrat.	Geo. B. McClellan, 2,056
1868.	Republican	Ulysses S. Grant, 4,166
	Democrat.	Horatio Seymour, 2,616
1872.	Republican	Ulysses S. Grant, 4,231
	Dem. and Lib. . . .	Horace Greeley.. 1,166
	Temperance	James Black. . . . 0
	Democrat.	Charles O'Connor, 0
1876.	Republican	Ruth'f'rd B. Hays, 5,484
	Democrat.	Samuel J. Tilden, 3,250
	Greenback.	Peter Cooper. . . . 0
	Prohibition	Green Clay Smith, 2
1880.	Republican	James A. Garfield, 7,008
	Democrat.	W. S. Hancock.. 4,473
	Greenback.	James B. Weaver, 21
	Prohibition	Neal Dow. 17
1884.	Republican	James G. Blaine.. 7,512
	Democrat.	Grover Cleveland, 4,508
	Greenback.	Benj. F. Butler.. 38
	Prohibition	John P. St. John, 177
1888.	Republican	Benj. Harrison . . 8,791
	Democrat.	Grover Cleveland, 5,028
	Prohibition	Clinton B. Fisk.. 346
	Greenback.	Alson J. Streeter, 5
1892.	Republican	Benj. Harrison . . 9,272
	Democrat.	Grover Cleveland, 5,520
	Prohibition	John Bidwell. . . . 462
	Populist.	James B. Weaver, 14

HISTORICAL.

The earliest historians of the Dutch and Swedish settlements on the Delaware are Campanius and Acrelius. In the "New Sweden" of the former, and in the "History of New Sweden" by the latter, are given quite a lengthy account of the Swedish settlers in what is now Delaware county. Clay's "Annals of the Swedes on the Delaware" also throw considerable light upon some facts of early history.

In 1843 Sherman Day issued his "Historical Collections of the State of Pennsylvania," in which the description of Delaware county was quite full and interesting. In 1859-60 appeared a directory of Chester, containing a concise history of the borough, by William Whitehead. Twelve years later Dr. George Smith's "History of Delaware county, Pennsylvania."

During the Centennial year considerable contributions were made to the history of the county. At Chester the Centennial oration, delivered by Isaac T. Coates, M.D., was afterward printed in book form. Hon. William Ward read, on Independence day, a sketch of Chester from its first settlement, and Judge John M. Broomall read, before the Delaware County Institute of Science, a paper on the "History of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, for the Past Century." In this year appeared the first edition of Dr. Engle's "History of the Commonwealth," in which was H. G. Ashmead's sketch of Delaware county.

In 1877 appeared "Chester and its Vicinity," by John Hill Martin, and in 1881 was issued Cope and Futhey's "History of Chester county, Pennsylvania," in which was much valuable information concerning the southern part of Delaware county, especially Chester city.

Between 1883 and 1890 Henry Graham Ashmead wrote three valuable works in connection with the history of the county. His first work was "History of Delaware county, Pennsylvania," published in 1884; the second,

"Historical Sketch of Chester, on Delaware," 1885; and third, "Chester, Pennsylvania, History of its Industrial Progress and Advantages for Large Manufactures."

The two large county histories of Smith and Ashmead, and the extensive history of Chester by Martin, demand more consideration than mere mention.

Dr. George Smith's "History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania," was written by him under the direction and appointment of the Delaware County Institute of Science, which had at first secured the services of Joseph Edwards to prepare a county history. Mr. Edwards died upon the very threshold of his work, and the task of completing the work was urged upon Dr. Smith, who finally consented, and produced the able and interesting work which bears his name. He treats chronologically of the history of the county, gives a notice of its geology and a catalogue of its minerals, plants, quadrupeds and birds, and records a large number of biographies of the early settlers and eminent men of Delaware county. The catalogue of quadrupeds and birds was prepared by John Cassin, the ornithologist. Of the character and merits of his work we give the opinion of a succeeding historian, who says: "In 1862 he (Dr. Smith) published his 'History of Delaware County,' a volume which will stand as an enduring monument to the learning, accuracy and thoroughness of its author, and so long as American history continues to be a theme of investigation and study, will be quoted and referred to as authority."

Henry Graham Ashmead's "History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania," issued from the press in 1884, was written to meet the demand awakened in the county through the Centennial celebrations, for a history wider in scope and richer in local event, than Dr. Smith's admirable volume. Mr. Ashmead's Centennial sketches drew attention to him as one capable to undertake the great and exhaustive labor of preparing such a work. His

objects upon entering upon the labor were authenticity, exhaustiveness and impartiality, and he produced an interesting and valuable volume, that received the approbation of the intelligent public. In the preparation of some of the local history Mr. Ashmead was assisted by Austin N. Hungerford, a historical writer of ability and experience. Ashmead's work since its appearance has not only been received as an authority in Pennsylvania upon the history of Chester county, but has been accepted in other States as one of the standards in reference to the early settlements upon the Delaware.

John Hill Martin's "Chester and its Vicinity," as its name suggests, is a local history, and is written in a pleasing and entertaining style. The work gives many important historical facts of general interest, and is remarkably rich in genealogical sketches of the old families of Chester.

CHAPTER XVII.

SLAVES AND REDEMPTIONERS — EARLY IRON WORKS AND PAPER MILLS.

SLAVES.

The institution of human servitude was introduced by the Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware, but it did not flourish, and in 1677, only five years before Penn came, there was only one slave owner on the Delaware river northward from Upland, and that was James Sandelands, who had one slave. In 1688 the Germantown Friends protested against slavery, and as early as 1711 the assembly passed an act to prevent the further importation of negroes into the province, but this law was repealed by the English government.

The negro slaves in Chester county were brought from the West Indies, being worth in 1750 from £40 to £100 Pennsylvania currency.

The first slaves manumitted were in 1701, by Lydia Wade, widow of Robert Wade, and during the Revolutionary war many of the whigs liberated their slaves. Toward the latter part of that struggle public opinion became so strong against slavery, that on March 1, 1780, a law was passed for its gradual abolition. Under this act all the slaves in Chester county were registered, and all children born of slaves after November 1, 1780, became free at twenty-eight years of age.

Slavery passed rapidly away from the territory of Delaware county. By the census of 1790 there were fifty slaves in the county, which had decreased to seven in 1800. In 1810 there was none; in 1820, one was recorded, and in 1830 two were reported. In the latter year, however, slavery became extinct in the county.

REDEMPTIONERS.

Under the system of redemptive servitude, the redemptioner, in order to reimburse the master or owner of a ship for his passage and board from England to this country, agreed that his services might be sold for a stipulated time. It had some advantages, and also was subject to many abuses. It gave a chance to many mechanics and worthy people to get to this country, while some speculated in the business. Many of the redemptioners received treatment no better than what was experienced by the slave. Trading in redemptioners became quite a business, and was continued as late as 1785 when it went down. James Annesley, earl of Anglesey, was the most noted case of a redemptioner brought to Delaware county, and on the circumstances of his case several of the world's great novelists have founded celebrated romances.

EARLY IRON WORKS.

Thornbury, afterward known as Sacrum Forge, was erected at the present Glen Mills by John Taylor, prior to 1742. A slitting mill was afterward erected, and in 1836 the works were changed to the paper mills now known as

the Glen mills. The old forge at Rockdale, in Aston township, seems to have been among the earliest iron works of southeastern Pennsylvania, and was built previous to 1750. In 1809 the nail mill was erected, and twenty-one years later the works consisted of a nail-slitting and rolling mill, to which the iron ore and coal used in smelting was brought from Chester and Marcus Hook, where it was unloaded from shallops. These iron works seem to have went down about 1830.

Edwards' forge and rolling mills were situated above Glen mills, in Thornbury township. They were erected prior to 1778, by John Edwards, and went down about 1835, the rolling mill being washed away in the great flood of 1843.

The old Sable nail works, in Middletown township and opposite Rockdale forge, was built in 1809, by Capt. Henry Moore. The Thatcher tilt mill was built prior to 1811, above the present Wawa Station, and in 1810-11 the Sycamore or Bishop rolling and slitting mills were erected in Upper Providence township. At the latter named rolling mill, in 1812, was made the first successful use of anthracite coal as a fuel in the manufactures of this country. The Franklin iron works in Nether Providence township were in operation in 1811, and in 1813 Judah Dobson changed a saw mill to a rolling mill, in Middletown township, which, tradition asserts, was a copper, and not a rolling mill.

EARLY PAPER MILLS.

The old Ivy paper mill, the second of its kind on the American continent, was built in Concord township, in 1729, by Thomas Willcox, and descended from father to son through five successive generations. On three different occasions, far apart, its services were said to have been services of necessity to the Federal government.

Following the lead of the Ivy mills, a number of paper mills were built in Delaware county. By the year 1800 it is said more

paper was made in Delaware county than in all the other counties of the United States.

Two of the more prominent of the early paper mills were: Truman's, built in Upper Darby township, in 1778; and Lewis', in Nether Providence, in 1826.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CENSUS STATISTICS—POPULATION, MANUFACTURES AND AGRICULTURE.

While numbers are not the progress measure of county life, yet their rapid increase indexes every great stride in the development of a county's commerce, manufactures and material resources; and their marked decrease chronicles the decline of any important industry and every great drain by emigration. This progress or decay can be partly traced in the swelling and the ebbing of the tide of numbers, and what is the story that the census tells of the history of Delaware county? It shows an increase of population at the end of every decade since 1790, when the first Federal census was taken. In the decade from 1790 to 1800 the large increase in numbers shows the size of the stream of immigration from the old world that was pouring into the county, while the scarcely visible increase in the next census period reveals the decline of immigration and tells the story of the retarded progress of agriculture and the crude state of the early manufacturing industries. In the three decades from 1820 to 1850 the remarkable increase of population tells the story of the influence of improved methods of farming and the successful inauguration of the cotton and woolen industries of the county. The four decades from 1850 to 1890 show a wonderful increase in numbers and stand as an index to the growth of the great manufacturing industries of the country, yet the first of these de-

cadecades has such a small increase on its preceding, and nothing near the increase of its succeeding decade, that it indicates some disturbing element, which was the late great civil war.

The following condensed and classified statistics have been carefully compiled from the United States census reports:

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

TOTAL POPULATION.

Census.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1790.....	9,144	289	9,483
1800.....	12,157	645	12,809
1810.....	13,912	822	14,734
1820.....	13,701	1,108	14,810
1830.....	16,062	1,258	17,323
1840.....	18,458	1,333	19,791
1850.....	23,122	1,557	24,679
1860.....	28,948	1,649	30,597
1870.....	36,659	2,744	39,403
1880.....	51,487	4,613	56,101
1890.....	67,684	6,965	74,683

In 1890 the native population was 31,167 males, and 31,416 females; and the foreign population numbered 6,208 males, and 5,892 females.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS, 1800, 1820, 1830 AND 1840.

Township or Borough.	1800.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Aston	664	753	1,070	1,469
Bethel.....	237	324	367	386
Birmingham.....	511	315	584	605
Concord.....	920	1,032	1,002	1,057
Chester borough...		657	848	1,790
Chester.....	960	638	672	
Darby borough....	1,980	1,004	1,085	1,267
Upper Darby.....	862	692	1,325	1,489
Edgmont.....	509	640	758	713
Haverford.....	605	786	980	1,039
Upper Chichester..	385	413	431	475

Carried forward. 7,633 7,254 8,122 10,290

<i>Brought forward.</i>	7,633	7,254	8,122	10,290
Lower Chichester..	522	502	465	666
Marple.....	631	700	793	759
Middletown.....	761	994	1,188	1,451
Upper Providence.	451	736	748	780
Nether Providence.	421	566	747	1,025
Newtown.....	479	611	667	752
Radnor.....	874	1,059	1,097	1,205
Ridley	742	893	1,038	1,075
Springfield.....	521	576	700	860
Thornbury.....	508	537	610	675
Tinicum.....	272	182	166	153
Totals.....	12,809	14,810	17,361	19,791

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS, 1850 AND 1860.

Township or Borough.	1850.	1860.
Aston.....	1,558	1,771
Bethel.....	426	511
Birmingham	566	621
Concord	1,049	1,229
Chester borough.....	1,667	4,631
Chester.....	1,553	2,026
Upper Chichester.....	531	555
Lower Chichester.....	914	991
Darby borough.....	.....	780
Darby	1,310	717
Upper Darby.....	2,044	2,571
Edgmont	621	647
Haverford.....	1,401	1,350
Media	285	900
Marcus Hook borough.....	492	...
Marple.....	876	916
Middletown.....	1,972	2,397
Newtown	824	830
Upper Providence	778	884
Lower Providence	1,457	1,497
Radnor.....	1,335	1,230
Ridley.....	1,389	1,324
Springfield.....	1,033	1,109
Thornbury	873	1,017
Tinicum	178	193
Totals	24,640	30,597

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS, 1870, 1880 AND 1890.

Township or Borough.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Aston.....	1,845	2,401	2,454
Bethel	554	589	595
Birmingham.....	765	919	739
Chester city.....	9,485	14,997	20,226
First ward.....	....	....	1,620
Second ward .....	....	....	1,973
Third ward.....	....	....	2,554
Fourth ward.....	....	....	2,047
Fifth ward .....	....	....	3,353
Sixth ward.....	....	....	2,519
Seventh ward .....	....	....	3,457
Eighth ward.....	....	....	2,703
Chester.....	1,452	582	578
Clifton Heights boro'.....	....	....	1,820
Concord	1,293	1,311	1,276
Darby borough.....	1,205	1,779	2,972
Darby.....	995	1,245	2,031
Edgmont	678	648	567
Haverford.....	1,338	1,488	1,733
Lower Chichester.....	1,129	1,700	2,292
Marple	858	899	884
Media borough.....	1,045	1,919	2,736
Middletown	2,578	2,798	3,287
Nether Providence.....	1,448	1,726	1,817
Newtown	748	734	648
North Chester borough.	....	1,381	....
Radnor.....	1,431	1,924	3,799
Ridley.....	1,142	2,533	4,529
Rutlege borough.....	....	....	269
South Chester borough.	....	3,664	7,076
Springfield.....	1,267	1,772	2,436
Thornbury.....	990	943	926
Tinicum.....	147	224	188
Upland borough.....	1,341	2,028	2,275
Upper Chichester.....	539	523	564
Upper Darby.....	3,130	4,699	4,773
Upper Providence.....	758	855	1,013
Totals.....	39,403	56,101	74,683

The population of the following places, some of which are now boroughs, by the census of 1880, were as follows: Marcus Hook,

816; Rockdale, 590; Eddystone, 582; Linwood, 543; Leiperville, 472; Ridley Park, 439; Llewellyn, 430; Glen Riddle, 416; Lenni, 335; Village Green, 237; Crozerville, 228; Prospect Park, 197; West Branch, 121; Concord, 116; Lima, 114; Chadds' Ford, 108; Bridgewater, 91; Chelsea, 80; Parkmount, 80; Booth's Corner, 69; and Elam, 23.

The figures can be considered as only approximate to the unincorporated places named, as their limits were not sharply defined.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURE.

ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES.

U. S. Census.	Establishments.	Employees.
1860.....	227	4,368
1870.....	314	6,448
1880.....	416	11,242

CAPITAL, MATERIAL, AND PRODUCTS.

Census.	Capital.	Material.	Products.
1860....	\$ 3,437,802	3,015,405	\$ 5,264,033
1870....	5,927,187	6,845,504	11,041,654
1880....	14,256,720	11,262,964	19,601,493

COTTON GOODS.

Census.	Estab'm'ts.	Employees.	Capital.	Products.
1860 . . . 25	2,458	\$1,685,040	\$2,341,800	
1870 . . . 19	2,257	2,233,000	3,582,995	
1880 . . . 21	2,998	3,849,000	3,848,965	

The wages paid in the twenty-one cotton goods establishments in 1880, amounted to \$863,641.

WOOLEN GOODS.

Census.	Estab'm'ts.	Employees.	Capital.	Products.
1860 . . . 22	1,205	\$1,047,000	\$1,508,554	
1870 . . . 26	1,357	1,262,740	2,630,262	
1880 . . . 29	2,595	2,542,000	4,489,510	

The wages paid in the twenty-nine woollen goods establishments in 1880, amounted to \$768,140.

Two worsted goods establishments were reported in 1880, with 282 employees, having a capital of \$375,000, and products valued at \$675,191.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

FARM AREAS.

Census.	No. Farms.	Acres Improved.	Acres Unimproved.
1860.....	1,428	92,089	13,505
1870.....	1,471	89,438	11,316
1880.....	1,683	95,327	12,023

The cash value of all farms in 1880 was given as \$19,288,727.

CEREALS.

Census.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.	Bush. Oats
1850.....	121,096	294,209	169,754
1860.....	169,273	381,296	192,320
1870.....	129,328	379,417	135,052
1880.....	140,140	516,633	154,659
1890.....	166,186	401,790	95,740

In 1890 there were seven thousand ten acres of land in wheat, eight thousand thirty-five acres in corn, and three thousand three hundred and eighty acres in oats.

Census.	Bush. Rye.	Barley.	Buckwheat.
1850.....	1,909	179	593
1860.....	5,573	1,656	923
1870.....	6,209	2,417	14
1880.....	7,818	160	103
1890.....	6,729	230	11

In 1890 there were three hundred and eighty-four acres of land in rye, seven acres in barley, and one acre in buckwheat.

LIVE STOCK.

Census.	Horses.	Milch Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
1850...	7,014	16,575	7,424	11,287
1860...	4,191	12,997	2,566	9,039
1870...	4,219	12,766	2,142	7,759
1880...	5,317	16,088	1,629	9,519

HAY, WOOL AND POTATOES.

Census.	Tons Hay.	Lbs. Wool.	Bush. Potatoes.
1850.....	27,932	3,406	108,508
1860.....	28,461	2,760	153,643
1870.....	32,140	1,001	197,382
1880.....	33,565	.....	281,290

In 1880 there were 22,866 acres of grass mown.

The dairy products of Delaware county in 1880, were: 1,428,084 pounds of butter, 3,412,439 gallons of milk sold, and 79,045 pounds of cheese.

In 1879 there were 93,940 fowls in the county, and the product of eggs for that year was 366,791 dozen.

VALUATION, TAXATION AND INDEBTEDNESS.

In 1880, the total assessed valuation of Delaware county was \$33,247,382; taxation, \$330,201; and indebtedness, \$1,049,136.

CHAPTER XIX.

CHESTER CITY.

Chester on the Delaware is one of the most important manufacturing centers on the Atlantic seaboard, as well as being the oldest town in the State of Pennsylvania, and the fourth in size of the cities in the Delaware river valley.

The Indian name of the site of the present city of Chester was Mecoponacka; the Swedish, Upland; the Dutch, Oplandt; and the English, first Upland, and shortly afterward Chester, in honor of the city of that name in England. The Indian name, Mecoponacka, is a corruption of the name of Chester creek, which, according to Heckewelder, was Meechoppenackhan, meaning "the large potato stream."

Chester received three borough charters, the first one on November 31, 1701, from William Penn; the second one, March 5, 1795, from the General Assembly; and the third one from the same body, on April 6, 1850. Sixteen years later, on February 14, 1866, Chester was incorporated as a city, and in her growth and progress ever since has kept pace with the manufacturing cities of the land. In 1888 North Chester was annexed, and it is but a question of time until South Chester, Upland, and Eddystone boroughs will become integral

parts of the city. The first burgess was Jasper Yeates, in 1703, and the first mayor was John Larkin, jr., in 1866. The present (1893) principal city officers of Chester are: John B. Hinkson, mayor; James R. Bagshaw, chief of police; John L. Hawthorne, city controller; Henry Hinkson, city treasurer; Orlando Harvey, city solicitor; A. A. Cochran, assistant city solicitor, and Mordecai Lewis, city clerk. The aldermen are: Philip Oglesby, Harry Deal, Thomas Berry, William Mercer, Alfred Rhodes, James Quinby, Norris Garvine, and H. C. Sprout.

The members of select and common councils are as follows; James Cook, Thomas B. Shaw, Edward Dickerson, J. E. Cochran, jr., Benjamin Cass, John Creighton, William J. Oglesby, Crosby M. Black, W. P. Ladomus, J. Craig, jr., Richard F. Flickwir, Thomas Hargreaves, George W. Howard, Jessie H. Blakeley, George W. Wood, R. P. Mercer, M. D., H. B. Davis, John Lilly, jr., George Wiegand, W. H. Sproul, Harry P. Haney, Joseph McDade, John P. Foreaker, and Eugene F. White.

The collector of port is William Ward, jr.; inspector of customs, H. V. Smith; port warden, Amos Gartside; and harbor master, James D. Nelson.

Chester city is 39° 51' north latitude, and 75° 21' west longitude from Greenwich, and has an altitude from 0 to 75 feet. It is 12.4 miles from Philadelphia, and 110.7 miles from Washington city. The underlying rock of the place is gneiss, and the superstratum, chiefly clay of the drift or glacial period. The river here is two miles wide, with a good harbor, and is navigable for vessels drawing 24 feet at low water. The highest recorded temperature of the city was 102°, and the lowest -20°; while the lowest winter temperature in average winters is 0°.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The land between Chester and Ridley creeks back for one and one-half miles from the Del-

aware was owned for a quarter of a century by Joran Keen, or Kyn, who, in 1644, made a tobacco plantation of his land. The land on the west side of Chester creek, extending along the river to Marcus Hook, was granted in 1756 to Capt. John Ammundson Besk, who never took possession of it, and it was later claimed and occupied by Armgart Pappegoya, daughter of Gov. John Printz. From Keen and Mrs. Pappegoya, or their legal representatives, the early settlers of Upland purchased their land, on which the town was afterward built.

GROWTH.

The story of Chester's slow growth prior to the Revolution is told in the general history of the county. From the Revolutionary struggle to the removal of the county seat to Media, a period of seventy-five years, Chester grew very slowly, and in 1850 had only reached a population of one thousand six hundred. As far back as 1698 Jasper Yeates built extensive granaries and a large bakery, but his efforts to establish a flour shipping and bread baking industry were not appreciated, and his enterprise became a failure. Between 1761 and 1770 Francis Richardson attempted to make Chester a rival of Philadelphia, as a shipping port of grain and produce, by building extensive warehouses and two piers, but his efforts met with the same indifference that had been shown to Yeates, and the troubles with England finally wrought his utter ruin. When the county seat was removed to Media, the people of Chester looked upon their place as ruined, but in the hour of their apparent ruin was born a spirit of improvement that was not only its means of rescue, but became the source of its present wealth and prosperity.

This spirit of enterprise and improvement is largely due to John Larkin, jr., who purchased the land now embraced within the Second, Fourth and Fifth wards. He built houses and laid out streets at his own expense, and was ably assisted in giving life to Chester by James Campbell and John P. Crozer, the

pioneers in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. Later on John M. Broomall and Hon. William Ward aided in adding houses and streets to the growing borough, and John Roach gave to Chester her great ship-yard, and the immense iron and steel plant now known as the Wellman Iron and Steel Works. Since 1850 Chester has been progressive, and is now prosperous with cotton and woolen mills, ship-yards, and iron and steel plants, and foundries and machine shops.

In 1887 the borough of North Chester was annexed, and this act has added considerable to the territory, population, and wealth of the city.

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

Chester city is connected with all the leading cities by three great railway lines—the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania, and the Reading. The first two roads run forty-nine and seventy-four daily passenger trains respectively, while the last road is only a freight line. The Chester Creek railroad connects Chester with Media and the northern part of the county. The Chester Street railway was incorporated in 1882, and in 1892 became a part of the Chester and Media Electric railway.

Freight steamers run from Chester to Philadelphia, and passenger boats between Philadelphia and Wilmington stop daily at Market street wharf, Chester.

Chester is a port of entry, the deputy collector being William Ward, jr., and nearly three hundred vessels from foreign and home coast ports yearly discharge their cargoes there. Several hundred thousand dollars are paid annually in duties. There are two piers or public wharfs, one east of the foot of Market street, and the other at the foot of Edgmont avenue. These piers were largely built by the State of Pennsylvania, who ceded them in 1825 to the government of the United States.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Chester board of trade was organized in 1886, and has accomplished much for the

improvement and progress of the city, one of its valuable services being rendered in preventing the removal of the Philadelphia hospital to the Lazzaretto, and in dangerous nearness to Chester. It also aided in securing the annexation of North Chester to the city, and is now working to secure the annexation of South Chester, Upland and Eddystone boroughs.

WATER AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

Chester has a fine supply of pure drinking water. In 1864 the south ward water works were built, and in 1888 became a part of the Chester Water Company that was organized in 1884. The new company has a reservoir three miles northwest, on Harrison's hill, at an elevation of two hundred feet above low water mark. This reservoir has a capacity of twelve million gallons. The company supply Chester, South Chester and Upland with water, having many miles of mains and pipes.

The first measures of protection against fire in Chester date back prior to 1721, and consisted in a swab and bucket being kept in each house. The leather fire buckets were kept in the houses until after the commencement of the present century. The first fire engine was the Liberty, and the next bore the name of Friendship. The first fire company was the Franklin, instituted in 1867. The present fire department was organized about 1869, with John H. Kerlin as chief engineer. The department consists of three volunteer companies, who own their own houses and hose, two steam fire engines, three hose carriages, and one hook and ladder truck. The companies are: Franklin fire, Hanley hose, and Moyamensing hook and ladder. The fire insurance patrol was organized in 1888.

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Gas was introduced in 1856 by the present Chester Gas Company. The Delaware County Gas Company was organized about 1889, and supply both light and fuel gas.

In 1885 the Chester Electric Light and

Power Company was organized. This company uses the Edison incandescent and the Thompson-Houston arc light systems, and furnish the city with several hundred 32-candle power lights, beside providing for an extensive domestic service, and serving motor power to many business establishments.

MANUFACTURES.

The largest manufacturing concerns are: Roach's ship-yard, employing two thousand hands; Wellman iron and steel works, over one thousand hands; the Standard Steel Casting Company, three hundred hands; Tidewater steel works, two hundred hands; the Logwood works, four hundred hands; the Tube and Pipe works, three hundred hands; and the Aberfoyle Cotton mills, with four hundred hands. There are also the Arasapha, the Lincoln, the Patterson, the Powhattan, Chester Dock, the Edgmont, and the Keokuk or Gartside mills, with a large force of hands; the Robert Wetherill & Company, engine manufacturing plant, the Tidewater Steel works, the Chester foundry, Black's edge tool works, Crown smelting works, Lamokin car works, Eureka steel plant, and Adamant plaster works, are large establishments.

It is impossible within the limits of this sketch to notice in detail all of these and the many other manufacturing establishments in Chester.

In 1889 there were eleven cotton mills, six foundries and machine shops, five lumber establishments, four woolen mills, and four worsted mills. These manufacturing concerns employed an average force of four thousand three hundred and sixty-two hands, had an invested capital of nearly six million dollars, and paid nearly two million dollars yearly in wages, while their annual products reached nearly six million dollars in value. There were then eight other industrial establishments in the city that had a capital of nearly two and a half million dollars, and worked one thousand five hundred and thirty-two hands.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

Chester has three banks. The Delaware County National bank was founded in 1814, and its president and cashier are: J. Howard Roop and R. T. Hall. The Chester National bank was organized in 1883, and its officers are: J. Frank Black, president, and S. H. Seeds, cashier. The First National bank was founded in 1864, and its officers are: George M. Booth, president, and T. E. Clyde, cashier. In addition to these three banks there is the Delaware County Trust, Safe Deposit and Title Insurance Company, which was organized in 1885, and has a banking department.

There are about twenty building and loan associations, which represent nearly four million dollars of capital, and have been the means of erecting a large number of houses in the city.

EARLY AND PRESENT HOTELS.

The Boar's Head inn, where Penn stopped in 1682-83, figured in the history of Chester until 1742, when it passed out of the public records under the name of the Spread Eagle. The City hotel was erected about 1700. The Black Bear inn was standing in 1737, and the Blue Ball inn was built between 1765 and 1770. The Washington house was erected in 1747, and bore the name of "Pennsylvania Arms" for over forty years. The Blue Anchor tavern was opened in 1732; the Columbia house in 1739; Schanlan's tavern in 1765; and the Steamboat hotel in 1827.

Among the present hotels of Chester city are: Aubrey, Avenue, American house, Brown's, Baldt, Beale house, Brooks, Burnes, Central, Colonnade, Columbia house, City, Cambridge, Delaware, Drove Yard, Edgmont, Franklin, Fulton, Goeltz, Goff, Halton, Jersey, Lafayette, Lamokin, Lincoln, McCaffrey, McClure, Morton house, National Park, William Penn, Steamboat, Thurlow and Washington. The Cambridge is a very fine building, and the Beale house was purchased in

1885 by William H. Williams, who soon made it a first class hotel. The American house, the Colonnade and the Drove Yard rank as first class hotels.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice was established when the Federal postal service was instituted. Aaron Couborn was the earliest postmaster of whom we have any account. Soon after him came Mrs. Mary Deshong, who has been followed in succession by the following postmasters: Caleb Pierce, William Doyle, Mrs. Doyle, George W. Weaver (1857), Y. S. Walter (1861), J. R. T. Coates (1864), William G. Price, William H. Martin, John A. Wallace (1881), Henry Graham Ashmead and Hon. Robert Chadwick (1889). The postoffice force consists of the postmaster, four assistants and seven letter carriers.

The government is now erecting a splendid postoffice and public building on the northwest corner of Fifth and Welsh streets.

THE PRESS.

The earliest publication in Chester was the *Post Boy*, a weekly folio, fifteen and a half by nine and a half inches, owned and edited by Stephen Butler and Eliphalet Worthington. The first number, bearing the motto "Intelligence is the life of Liberty," was issued Monday, November 8, 1817. The paper contained no local matter, and was distributed through the county by post riders. The name was afterward changed to that of *Upland Union*, and it finally went down in 1861. The *Weekly Visitor*, established by William Russell, appeared in 1828, but went down in 1832.

The *Delaware County Republican* was established by Young S. Walter, on August 31, 1833, at Darby. On October 25, 1841, Mr. Walter removed the paper to Chester, where he edited it till his death in 1882. On September 1st of that year Hon. Ward R. Bliss purchased the *Republican*, and under his able management the paper has attained a wide circulation. The managing editor is C. K.

Melville, a courteous and accommodating gentleman of several years' experience in general newspaper work.

The *Delaware County Democrat* was founded October 5, 1867, by D. B. Overholt, and was the successor of the *Upland Union and Delaware County Democrat* that lived for a short time in 1856, and also of the *Delaware County Democrat*, whose career was run in the year 1835. Overholt soon sold the *Democrat*, and after various changes it became the property of its present owner, Edward J. Frysinger. It is the only Democratic paper in the county, and Mr. Frysinger has made it a faithful exponent of democratic principles.

The *Delaware County Advocate* of to-day is the outgrowth of the *Chester Advocate*, established in 1868 by Richard Miller and John Spencer. In 1869 Mr. Spencer became sole owner of the paper, enlarged it, and in 1874 changed its title to that of *The Delaware County Advocate*. The paper owes its success and prosperity to Mr. Spencer's ability as an editor and business man.

The *Chester Evening News* made its first appearance on June 1, 1872, being issued by F. Stanhope Hill, under the name of *Evening News*, which was soon changed to the present title. After various changes, and being enlarged three times, it came, in 1892, under the control of its present publishers, W. H. Bowen, W. T. Cooper, and H. F. Temple, who have brought it up to a high standard as a daily paper.

The *Chester Times* has been for some years one of the leading papers of southeastern Pennsylvania. The first issue of the paper was on September 7, 1876, under the name of the *Chester Daily Times*. On March 7, 1877, J. Craig, jr., succeeded Major John Hodgson as editor, and John Spencer was proprietor from 1877 to 1882, when he sold the paper to the Times Publishing Company, whose interests were afterward bought by John A. Wallace, who has been one of the proprietors and editor since 1889. The *Times* is a daily paper, fearlessly

republican, and is printed on the largest and finest presses to be found outside of the cities. The new *Times* building, with its granite front, is pronounced to be the handsomest business building in Chester, and is one of the best equipped newspaper establishments in the State. The paper has a large circulation, employs a local staff of five men, and has a pay roll of nearly twenty-five thousand dollars per year.

The *Weekly Reporter*, which is a valuable law journal, was established by Hon. Ward R. Bliss in 1881.

The *Sunday Republic* was established in 1892, being an independent paper, issued on each Sunday of the year.

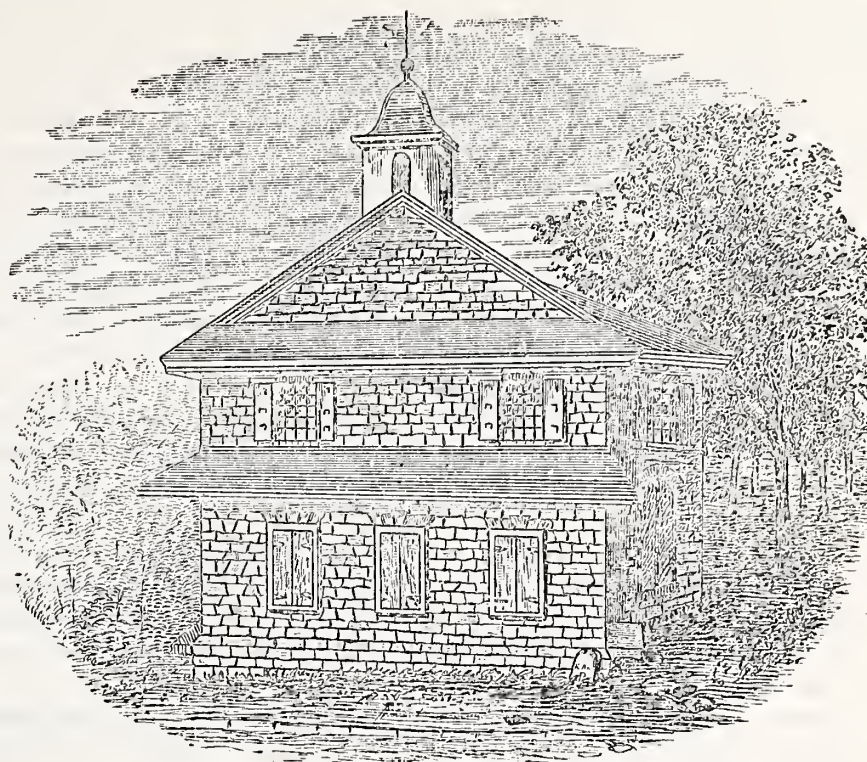
Among the other papers started in Chester and running for some time were: *The Chariot* (1842), *The Owl* (1848), *Chester Herald* (1850), *The Evening Star* (1857), the *Chester Advertiser* (1866), *The Independent* (1869), *The Public Press* (1876), *The Temperance World* (1877), and the *Brotherhood*, in 1883.

OPERA HOUSE.

The Grand opera house, with seating for one thousand five hundred people, was built in 1890. It opened on October 20, 1890, and Thomas Hargreaves is manager.

JOHN MORTON MONUMENT.

The monument to John Morton, in St. Paul's burying ground, is a plain, Egyptian obelisk, of marble. It was erected October 9, 1845. On the north side of the shaft is inscribed, "John Morton being censured by his friends for his boldness in giving his casting vote for the Declaration of Independence, his prophetic spirit dictated from his death bed the following message to them: 'Tell them they shall live to see the hour when they shall acknowledge it to have been the most glorious service I ever rendered to my country.'" Dr. Smith and John Hill Martin accept this statement as correct, but Ashmead denies that Morton gave the casting vote for the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.



OLD CITY HALL.

OLD CITY HALL.

"The casual observer or transient visitor would seem disposed to question the antiquity of this place, as the principal portions of our thrifty city bear the impress of progress and modernizing influences. But there are still many evidences of its ancient origin in numberless old houses that date back two hundred and more years ago, and in the old City hall, on Market street, which was erected in 1724, long before the foundations were laid for Independence hall, in Philadelphia."

LIBRARIES.

The Mechanics library and reading room, containing three thousand volumes, is near the postoffice, and the Young Men's Christian association has a library of several hundred volumes. The association was organized in 1860.

SECRET AND BENEFICIAL SOCIETIES.

The Free Masons living in Chester in 1796 secured a charter for Chester Lodge, No. 69, which went down in 1836; Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered in 1848; L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, chartered in 1864; Chester Royal Arch Chapter, No. 258, chartered in 1823; Chester Commandery, No. 66, since 1884; and Delaware County Lodge, No. 13, Knights of Birmingham, in 1879; Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 17, Masonic Ladies, was instituted in 1866.

The first Odd Fellow lodge in the county was Chester Lodge, No. 92, which was chartered in 1843. Delaware County Encampment, No. 96, was chartered in 1846, and Chester Encampment, No. 99, in 1850. Upland Lodge, No. 253, and Leiperville Lodge, No. 263, were both chartered in 1847.

The Improved Order of Red Men was introduced by the establishment of Tuscarora Tribe, No. 29, in 1854. Mocoponaco Tribe, No. 149, was instituted in 1871, and Lamokin Tribe, No. 80, meets in Chester.

Post Wilde, Grand Army of the Republic, was chartered in 1867, and named in honor of Lieut. Isaac H. Wilde. John Brown Post, No. 194, was instituted in 1880.

Chester Lodge, No. 76, Knights of Pythias, was instituted in 1868, and Larkin Lodge, No. 78, in the same year.

Chester Council, No. 36, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, was instituted in 1868, and Chester Council, No. 553, Royal Arcanum, in 1881.

Washington Camp, No. 43, Patriotic Order Sons of America, was chartered in 1882, and the State Camp met at Chester in 1893. The other camps in Chester are No. 281 and No. 486.

Chester Castle, No. 29, is the oldest castle of the Knights of the Golden Eagle in the county.

Several other orders have organizations in Chester, where there are lodges of colored Masons and Odd Fellows, the latter being of the Manchester Unity of England.

The Catholic Benevolent Legion, the German Benevolent Society, and various other benevolent organizations meet in Chester.

SCHOOLS.

The educational facilities of Chester are very good. Those desiring a military life can make ample preparation for the same at the Pennsylvania Military academy, an imposing stone structure, situated on the highest point of land in the city, and now in the thirty-first year of its existence. Of equal age with the military academy is the Chester academy, founded by Charles W. Dean, as an academy and normal school. The present principal employs several teachers, and there are over one hundred students in attendance.

The public schools are prosperous, and are

held in the following fine brick school buildings: High, Harvey, Hoskins', Morton, Larkin, Lincoln, Gartside, Howell, Franklin, Patterson, Martin, Powell and Oak Grove. Chester city has seventy-five public schools, with four male and seventy-six female teachers, and an average attendance, during their annual ten month term, of two thousand four hundred and thirty-four pupils. Chester receives over eighteen thousand dollars of State appropriation, and expends over seventy-five thousand dollars yearly for her public schools. St. Michael and the Church of the Immaculate Heart have parochial schools, and there are several select and private schools in the city.

CHURCHES.

The Friends' meeting at Chester dates back to 1675, at the house of Robert Wade. The first church building became too small in 1735, and the next year they built the present stone and brick meeting house on Market street, which was repaired and modernized in 1883. Since 1827 the Hicksite branch of the church has held and occupied the building.

The first Protestant Episcopal church in Chester is St. Paul's, which was organized prior to 1802, in which year a small brick church building was erected. The present stone church structure is a beautiful building, and was erected in 1859. St. Paul's is a memorial church, erected to keep green the memory of James Sandelands, the famous Scotchman who would not sell his land at Chester to Penn in 1682. St. Luke's, the second Episcopal church, was organized November 28, 1868, and the neat little Gothic stone sanctuary in which the congregation worships was built in 1869. Its first rector was Rev. Thomas R. List, who was succeeded by Rev. G. C. Moore.

Chester has two Catholic churches. St. Michael's and the Immaculate Heart. St. Michael's, the Archangel, is "the most magnificent and imposing church edifice in the city. The congregation was organized in

1842, and the first small stone church building was dedicated in 1843. This building was replaced by the present beautiful sanctuary, at a cost of over one hundred thousand dollars. The Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary was organized in 1873 by the members of St. Michael's then residing in the old South ward. Their first small church building was succeeded in 1874 by the present handsome brick edifice on Second street. The present pastors are: Rev. James Timmins, of St. Michael, and Rev. T. J. McGlynn, of the Immaculate Heart.

The first Baptist church of Chester, composed of members mostly from the Upland church, was constituted September 24, 1863. Through the liberality of John P. Crozer, ground was secured upon which Benjamin Gartside erected the lecture room fronting on Penn street. Afterward the present large and commodious meeting house was erected. The church, looking to the future, has secured a still more desirable lot in another part of the city. Its pastors have been: Rev. Levi G. Beck, 1863; Rev. A. F. Shanafelt, 1866; Rev. Z. T. Downen, 1876; Rev. A. G. Thomas, 1877; G. H. McClelland, 1884; Charles Colman, 1889; S. S. Woodward, 1890; J. E. Wills, 1891; and S. S. Woodward, 1893.

The meeting house for the North Chester church was completed during 1872, and first occupied in June of that year. The church was recognized with appropriate services May 8, 1873. James Irving erected the house at his own expense, and has largely contributed to the support of the church. Its pastors have been: Revs. Edward Wells, P. S. Vreeland, John Brooks, H. B. Harper and D. T. Firor.

Madison Street Methodist Episcopal church was organized at some time between 1818 and 1825. Three church buildings have been erected, and the present beautiful, green serpentine stone sanctuary was completed in 1874. Trinity church was organized in 1865 by members of Madison Street church, who resided

in the old South ward. Through the efforts of Trinity, the South Chester church was organized about 1870. Chester was made a station in 1845, and Rev. Isaac R. Merrill was appointed as pastor. Among his successors were: Revs. Levi Storks, John Shields, Newton Heston, S. G. Hare, John B. Maddux, William Mullin, J. W. Arthur, Allen Johns and John Ruth, all of whom served prior to the late war.

The Presbyterians of Chester organized the First Presbyterian Church in the year 1851. Its pastors have been: Rev. J. O. Stedman, 1852; Rev. George Van Wyck, 1854; Rev. A. W. Sproul, 1856; Rev. Philip H. Mowry, 1873 to 1893.

In 1865 the Presbyterians living in the old South ward organized Chester City Presbyterian church. Thomas Reaney built the church edifice at his own personal cost. The pastors have been: Rev. M. P. Jones, 1866; Rev. A. T. Dobson, 1869; Rev. T. J. Aitkin, 1881; Joseph Vance, D. D., 1884 to 1893. The Third Presbyterian church is a memorial church, commemorating the union of the old and new school Presbyterian churches. The church was organized in 1872, and its pastors have been: Rev. Dr. E. W. Bower, 1872; Rev. C. F. Thomas, 1873; Rev. Thomas F. McCauley, 1878 to 1892.

St. Paul's German Lutheran church was organized in 1878, and in 1879 the old Methodist church on Fifth street was purchased for a house of worship. Rev. J. T. Boyer was the first pastor, being succeeded in 1880 by Rev. E. H. Gerhart, whose successor was E. H. Pohle.

The Union African Methodist Episcopal church was organized before 1832, through the efforts of Robert Morris, who had been a slave. The early pastors of the church were: Rev. Samuel Smith, Rev. Benjamin Jefferson (from 1837 to 1874), Rev. L. D. Blackston and Rev. Henry Modo. The present pastor is Rev. J. G. Green.

Asbury African Methodist Episcopal church

was organized in 1845, and its first regular pastor was Rev. Henry Davis, who served in 1849.

PARKS.

The city has two parks; the Chester or Dickerson, secured through the efforts of Edward S. Dickerson, and the North Chester park, opposite Upland.

POPULATION.

The population of Chester from 1800 to 1890 has been as follows: 1800, 957; 1810, 1,056; 1820, 657; 1830, 817; 1840, 1,790; 1850, 1,667; 1860, 4,631; 1870, 9,485; 1880, 14,997; and 1890, 20,226. The population is largely native born, with English, Irish, German and Scotch-Irish in the order given. The annexation of Upland, South Chester and Eddystone boroughs are predicted to take place before 1900, and if such a result is accomplished, Chester city will cross the threshold of the twentieth century with a population of over fifty thousand.

CHAPTER XX.

SOUTH CHESTER, UPLAND AND EDDYSTONE BOROUGHES.

It is confidently expected that in the near future annexation will make Chester City, South Chester, Upland and Eddystone one great municipality.

SOUTH CHESTER BOROUGH.

The borough of South Chester lies on a part of Lamoco lands granted originally to Capt. Hans Ammundson Besk, and of a tract patented to John Johnson, James Justason and Peter Hendrickson. Lamoco, now written Lamokin, is an Indian word, that, according to tradition, indicates "The Kiss of the Waters."

South Chester was established as a borough on March 12, 1870, having been created in the

previous year as an independent road district by the name of the Lamokin district. The railroad station and postoffice are each named Thurlow, in honor of John J. Thurlow, who owned the land near them. The first burgess was Judge Thomas J. Clayton, and the present postmaster is John R. Nowland. Water, gas and electric light are received from Chester. South Chester has a fine borough hall, several hotels, two newspapers, a fire company, good churches and schools, and a number of manufactories. William H. Green first saw that South Chester was destined to be an industrial center. Among its mills and large works are: the Anvergne, River, Wyoming, Centennial and Garfield cotton mills; the Wellman iron works, Chester oil works, Pipe and Tube works, oil works, oil cloth works, and one ship and several brick yards. South Chester has one fire company, the Felton, which was organized in 1882.

The oldest newspaper is the *South Chester News*, a weekly republican sheet, that was established March 23, 1883, by W. Warren Webb. The next paper was the *Plain Speaker*, which was republican in politics, and was started by Olin T. Pancoast, August 1, 1883. The third paper is the *Globe*.

South Chester has several churches. The South Chester Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1870, and its early pastors were: Revs. S. W. Gehrett, David McKee, Dr. Matthew Sorin, J. B. Maddux, and D. M. Gordon. St. Daniel's Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1871. The Baptists have a chapel built by Samuel A. Crozer in 1872, and a church—the First Baptist of South Chester—erected in 1879, in a growing part of the borough. Bethany Mission was organized in 1884 by the Presbyterian churches of Chester city. The African Methodist Episcopal Bethel church was organized in 1871, and its first pastor was Rev. G. T. Waters.

The north and south streets of South Chester are but continuations of Chester city streets running in the same direction, and many think

that South Chester will yet become a part of Chester city.

South Chester has twenty-six public schools, running nine months in the year, with thirty teachers, and an average attendance of nine hundred and twenty-one pupils. The school tax of the borough is nearly twenty thousand dollars.

The population increased from three thousand six hundred sixty-four in 1880, to seven thousand and seventy-six in 1890.

UPLAND BOROUGH.

The land on which Upland largely stands was patented under the name of "Landing Ford" in 1684, to Caleb Pusey, who the preceding year had built a grist mill there, and erected the quaint old one-story stone and brick house which still stands, and has always been tenanted. The Pusey, or Chester mills, were the first mills in Pennsylvania after Penn came, and the Pusey house is the oldest building in the State. Pusey had Penn and several others for partners in his milling enterprise, which was unsuccessful, as his first mill and two dams in succession were swept away by floods for him. The land was sold at sheriff's sale, and after having different owners, came into the possession of Richard Flower, and as a part of his estate was bought in 1845 by John P. Crozer.

Mr. Crozer immediately named the place Upland, and commenced erecting the cotton factories, around which grew up the present prosperous borough. Mr. Crozer built mill No. 1 in 1846; mill No. 2 in 1852, and mill No. 3 in 1863.

The population increased rapidly from the building of the first cotton mill, and on May 24, 1869, the place was incorporated as a borough. On September 18, 1879, an addition was made to the incorporated area of the borough. The first chief burgess was Samuel A. Crozer, and the present burgess is Thomas M. Seth. David Compton is justice of the peace; John Ardis, constable; Garrett Pen-

dleton, solicitor, and Henry Carothers, tax collector. The main east and west streets are: Upland, Mulberry, Church, Woodland, and Main, while the principal north and south streets are numbered from First up to Eighth.

The manufacturing interests of Upland are: the Crozer cotton mills, and the Walworth mixed textile works. The Crozer Iron, and the Upland Coal & Coke companies have their offices here, although their works are outside of the county.

Upland has two churches, a Baptist and a Methodist. The Upland Baptist church was organized about 1850, and the stone church building, erected in 1851 has been twice repaired and enlarged since then. The stone chapel was erected by S. A. Crozer in 1861. The pastors of the church have been: Revs. John Duncan, 1852; William Wilder, 1854; James M. Pendleton, 1865; C. C. Williams, 1883 to 1893. Upland Baptist church established chapels at Leiperville and Bridgewater, and was instrumental in organizing the Village Green and South Chester churches.

The present Upland Methodist Episcopal church was organized about 1872. The church building was erected in 1873, and enlarged in 1882. The brick parsonage was built in 1879, and both church and parsonage have been lately repaired and improved by the present pastor, Rev. Jacob P. Miller. The pastors have been: Revs. C. S. Daniels and J. H. Pike, in 1874; Elwood C. Yerkes, 1875; J. D. Fox, 1878; Nathaniel Turner, 1880; J. W. Rudolph, 1883; Henry Franklin, 1886; John Stringer, 1889, and Jacob P. Miller, 1893.

Crozer Theological seminary, built in 1857, and used as an academy and as a hospital, lies just beyond the center of the borough and on a hill. The grounds embrace twenty acres of land, on which are erected nine splendid stone and brick buildings. The seminary has been in operation since 1868, being under charge of Rev. Henry G. Weston, D. D., as presi-

dent, and at the present time has about seventy students.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Upland was organized several years ago, and Upland Lodge, No. 428, Knights of Pythias, was instituted in 1874. Upland Castle, No. 180, Knights of the Golden Eagle, meet in the borough.

Upland is said to resemble Saltaire, England. It depends upon Chester City for its fire service, gas, water, and trade. It is on Chester creek, and the Chester Creek railway, and has electric street car connection with Chester.

The borough has seven schools, eight teachers, and an enrollment of four hundred and one pupils. Its school tax is nearly six thousand dollars.

The population has increased from 1,341 in 1870, to 2,275 in 1890.

EDDYSTONE BOROUGH.

This pleasant and beautiful borough is situated in Ridley township, on the Henry Effinger farm, a part of the old Olle Lille plantation, and just east of Chester. Eddystone borough, which was incorporated December 7, 1888, and has a population of over twelve hundred, grew up around the great Eddystone print works, established there in 1874.

The Eddystone Manufacturing Company, limited, manufacture William Simpson & Sons celebrated prints. The original works were started at Philadelphia, but were condemned in 1872 by the Fairmount Park Commissioners. They were then established at Eddystone, where they cover an area of twenty acres extending along the river. They are the largest print works in America. The company employ nine hundred hands, produce seventy million yards of cloth yearly, and have an annual payroll of nearly half a million dollars. The mammoth plant of the company consists of over twenty substantial brick buildings, all one-story high except the printing house, which is three, and the finishing house, two stories in height. The main buildings are the engraving

and color, bleaching, boiler, cloth, north dye, south dye, printing, engine, finishing and retort houses, the machine shop, planing mill, and offices. The motive power of the works is seventy-six steam engines, varying from two to two hundred and fifty horse power each.

The borough has a public hall and library, over one hundred brick dwellings, postoffice, brick and lumber yards, and the great print works.

Eddystone has two churches, a Methodist Episcopal and a Catholic, St. Rose of Lima, Rev. N. J. Rafferty.

The borough has three schools and three teachers, and an enrollment of one hundred and fifty-eight pupils.

CHAPTER XXI.

MEDIA BOROUGH.

Few are the inland towns, in the eastern part of the Keystone State, that can equal Media for beauty and healthfulness of location, and that quiet and conservative force of energy and stability which serves to push a town into the front rank. Media lies on a low and broad topped hill, between tributary streams of Ridley creek, and in the heart of a rich agricultural region. To east and west, to north and south, stretches out a beautiful country. Media borough was incorporated by an act of the legislature of March 7, 1850, which was approved by the governor on the 10th of the same month. Its charter contains a clause prohibiting the sale of liquor within its boundaries. The first town councilmen elected were: Dr. George Smith, Dr. Joseph Rowland, Isaac Haldeman, Nathan Shaw, Thomas T. Williams and John C. Beatty. At the same election Thomas Richardson was elected town clerk; Charles Palmer, treasurer; and Robert Rowland, assessor; The first chief burgess was William T. Peirce. The present (1893)

borough officers are: chief burgess, George J. Stiteler; president of council, George E. Darlington; solicitor, V. G. Robinson; treasurer, C. D. M. Broomall; council, Frank I. Taylor, C. B. Jobson, T. E. Rorer, E. H. Hall and T. D. Young; clerk of council, W. H. Tricker; justices of the peace, N. T. Walter and J. B. Dickeson; assessor and tax collector, T. E. Levis. Media is very nicely laid out, the streets running north and south, and east and west. The first mentioned streets being named and enumerated each way from Front or First street, and the latter named each way from Jackson street.

Media owes its name to a meeting held January 10, 1850, at the Providence inn, where Media was proposed, instead of Providence, for the new county seat. Some favored Pennrith as the name, and others suggested Numedia, but Media was finally adopted, a name indicative of a central location, and not intended in honor of the ancient kingdom of Media.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first to settle on the site of Media were Peter and William Taylor, two brothers, who came, in 1682, from the parish of Sutton, in Chester county, England. They purchased land from William Penn in 1681, at ten and one-half cents per acre. Seven hundred of their one thousand two hundred and fifty acres were taken up in the site of Media. William Taylor died in 1683, and Peter Taylor, from whom President Zachary Taylor was a descendant, died in 1720. In 1849, when the county buildings were commenced, there were twelve houses within the present limits of the borough, of which were the old almshouse, the Briggs, Way and Hill stone mansions, the Pierce and Haldeman residences, and Peter Worrall's tavern.

GROWTH OF THE BOROUGH.

The long and exciting county seat contest, which terminated in the selection of the site of Media, has been described in a preceding chap-

ter. After the sale of lots in 1849, the first building erected was a fine brick store, by John C. Beatty. Three years later the new founded town contained nearly ninety buildings, and since then the growth of the borough has been steady and gradual, until to-day the place has hundreds of houses, and is one of the finest and healthiest residence boroughs in the State.

The streets of the town are well paved and shaded, and are lighted by gas and electric light. The Media gas works were erected in 1871, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, by the Media Gas Company, and on September 7th gas was first introduced into dwelling houses.

Media has good water and fire departments. The present water works were commenced in 1854, and a second basin was constructed in 1871. Two hydraulic and one steam pump are used, and the water of Ridley creek is forced into the two basins, from which the borough is supplied. The Media Fire and Hook and Ladder Company was formed September 16, 1890, at a meeting held in the council chamber, a preliminary meeting having been held at the residence of Dr. Burk, on August 26th of that year. The officers of the company are: Terrence Reilly, president; James H. Sweeny, jr., vice president; T. J. Dolphin and H. R. Greenfield, secretaries; and Ralph Buckley, treasurer. The company own a splendid La France steamer, and Saturday, May 13, 1893, will long be remembered in Media as "Firemen's Day," as on that day the company made fine street display at the dedication of the new town hall, and the housing of their apparatus in that building.

BOROUGH HALL AND COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

The new borough hall building is a very fine three story structure, of which Media may well be proud. It was dedicated with appropriate exercises, on May 13, 1893.

The present court-house, whose corner stone was laid September 24, 1849, and which has been described in a preceding chapter, was

commenced in 1849, and the central or main part of the building was completed in 1851. In 1870 it was found necessary to add two wings, each thirty-eight feet square and two stories high, and the structure as thus enlarged is ample in size for the transaction of all the county business for the next half century.

The jail, which, like the court-house, has been described in a preceding chapter, was commenced in 1849, and the old part of the building was completed in 1851. In 1868 an addition was built, and in 1877 the surrounding wall of the prison was extended and raised. In 1878 the new building was erected.

POSTOFFICE.

The citizens at Media received their mail at Rose Tree until 1852, and then for a short time at Nether Providence, which office was ordered to be removed to Media and take the latter name. Peter Worrall, the postmaster at Nether Providence, never removed, and the Media office was conducted for a short time under his deputy, Ellis Smedley. Charles R. Williamson became the first postmaster in May, 1853, and his successors have been: Thomas Williamson, W. T. Inness, J. G. Cummins, Samuel Dutton, Mrs. Miranda Williamson, James C. Henderson, Joseph Addison Thompson, Edgar F. Miller (acting), and Henry C. Snowden, jr., who was appointed January 6, 1893.

THE PRESS.

The initial newspaper of the borough bore the name of *The Union and Delaware County Democrat*, issued by Charles B. Stowe, previous to June, 1852, and running until December, 1854. The second paper was the *Media Advertiser*, issued by Thomas V. Cooper and D. A. Vernon. It came from the press March 1, 1855, and in 1856 changed its name to that of the *Media Advertiser and Delaware County American*. On March 2, 1859, the first part of the title was dropped. The *Delaware County American* is a republican paper, and its

editors keep it newsy, bright and crisp. The *Upland Union*, formerly of Chester, was in existence at Media from 1858 to 1861. The *Delaware County Record* was established by C. D. Williamson and Joseph Chadwick, on March 23, 1878, as an independent local sheet. It is now owned and edited by Mr. Chadwick, who has made it one of the successful and prosperous papers of the county. The youngest paper in the borough is the *Delaware County Ledger*, that was started in 1891 as a democratic journal, with A. J. Merrill as editor. It did not receive sufficient patronage to live, and was bought at sheriff's sale by John B. Robinson, who has owned and controlled it ever since.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The First National bank of Media was organized February 22, 1864, chartered March 12th, and opened for business March 21st of that year. Its presidents have been: Isaac Halderman, until his death in 1878, and since then his son, Thomas J. Halderman. Joseph W. Hawley has been cashier since its organization. The Charter National bank was opened for business in April, 1887, and has a capital of \$100,000. Its president, George Drayton, is an able financier, and its cashier, Theodore P. Saulnier, was trained in a large New York city bank.

Besides these banks there are two title and trust companies: The Delaware County Trust, Safe Deposit and Title Insurance Company, and the Media Title and Trust Company, organized January 15, 1891, with George Drayton as president, and H. W. Rhodes as secretary. The Second Media Loan and Saving Association was incorporated in 1869, and re-charted in 1889.

HOTELS, SUMMER RESORTS, AND MEDIA INSTITUTES.

The Charter house was built in 1850 and 1851, by the Charter House association, as a tangible memorial of the temperance triumph in securing a prohibition clause in the borough

charter. The first manager of the house was D. R. Hawkins, and the present proprietor is S. D. Hughes. The surrounding country of Media is such that many fine summer resorts could be made within a mile or so of the borough. The present summer resort of Idlewild is in a forest grove south of Media, where it was established in 1871.

The Media institute, where the Keeley cure for the disease of inebriety is used, was established prior to 1892, and is the oldest of its kind in the eastern part of the State.

CHURCHES.

The Hicksite Friends' Providence meeting was organized in the last century, and their present meeting house, on State street, stands on the site of the old house torn down in 1812. The Friends' Media meeting was organized in 1875, and built their present stone meeting house in that year.

The Media Methodist Episcopal church was founded by a class of five Methodists in 1851, and the present church edifice was erected in 1854 and 1855. In 1859 the church became a station, and its pastors, since then, have been: Revs. Jeremiah Pastorfield, Samuel Gracey, David McKee, H. F. Hurn, J. F. Timmanus, Samuel Lucas, J. I. Gracey, Jerome Linder-muth, G. T. Hurlock, J. R. Gray, S. A. Heib-ner, F. M. Griffith, J. D. Martin, H. T. Quigg, and Henry Wheeler, D.D. South Media church was organized about 1875.

The First Presbyterian church was founded through the efforts of Rev. Dr. James W. Dale and J. C. Beatty. Dr. Dale first preached in the Providence school house and then in a room over J. C. Beatty's store. The present church structure was built in 1854 and 1855, is of Doric architecture, and with the parsonage, is worth \$25,000. The pastors of the church have been: Dr. Dale from 1866 to 1872; Rev. Edward H. Robbins, 1872 to 1886; and Rev. David Tully from April 27, 1886 to 1893. Rev. Tully also officiates at Preston Yarnall Memorial chapel in Upper Providence. The

Media church has sent three missionaries to foreign lands: Miss Annie Dale to Persia, Frank Hoskins to Syria, and Miss Clara Hough, to Brazil.

Christ Protestant Episcopal church was organized in 1854, and the church edifice was consecrated in 1860. The stone rectory was built and presented by Mary A. Hoeckley. The rectors of the church have been: Revs. S. Hazelhurst, H. S. Getz, T. Edwards, Samuel Hallowell, W. F. Chesby, Edward Lownsberry, DeWitt C. Byllesby, and Henry D. Jones, A. B.

The Catholic Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary was founded as a mission in 1858. The first church structure was built in 1862, and the present handsome stone sanctuary was erected through the efforts of Rev. Henry L. Wright, the present pastor. The pastors have been: Revs. H. L. Wright, 1868; P. A. Quinn, 1892; H. L. Wright, 1893.

During the early part of the year 1871 the Baptists in Media began to hold meetings in the court house. This was followed by the erection of their church edifice, which was dedicated May 2, 1872. The church was duly recognized by a council of churches September 12th of the same year. Since then services have been regularly maintained and the church has prospered. Realizing the need of more room, a building fund has been established which now exceeds three thousand dollars. On September 12, 1872, the church was organized with the following twenty-two members: Casper and Ann Rudolph, Sarah Fimple, Alice and Eliza Killie, Isaac Lodge, Elizabeth Hoffelfinger, Phebe Flounders, William Cowperthwaite, Elizabeth Free, Abigail and John Parsons, Miranda Williamson, Emmeline E. Lewis, Sarah R. Thorne, H. Cheyney, Dr. A. M. Matthias, L. L., William and A. G. Russell, Belle R. Price, and William Russell, jr. The present membership is nearly one hundred and fifty. The pastors have been: Revs. E. A. Ince, J. T. Judd, H. C. Applegarth, jr., Prof. B. C. Taylor, H. C. Applegarth, jr., J.

V. Ambler, T. G. Wright, and W. R. Patten from April, 1881 to 1893.

The Media Union American Methodist Episcopal church was started as a mission about seven years ago. The pastors have been: Revs. Edward Brown, Samuel Wilmore and C. H. Nicols.

Media African Methodist Episcopal church was organized a few years ago, and Rev. P. M. Laws is its present pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Kossuth Lodge, No. 303, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted January 22, 1850. George W. Bartram Lodge, No. 298, Free and Accepted Masons, was warranted June 2, 1855; and Media Chapter, No. 234, Royal Arch Masons, was constituted June 21, 1871. Bradbury Post, No. 149, Grand Army of the Republic, was chartered May 3, 1880. Garfield Lodge, No. 94, Knights of Pythias, was instituted March 24, 1885. Charter Castle, No. 171, Knights of the Golden Eagle, was instituted April 6, 1887. Johnson Camp, No. 18, Sons of Veterans, was organized January 3, 1888. Washington Camp, No. 354, Patriotic Order Sons of America, was instituted August 29, 1888. Media Council, No. 749, Junior Order of American Mechanics, was organized September 3, 1892. Wyandotte Tribe, No. 54, Improved Order of Red Men, came from Nether Providence to Media in January, 1893. There are lodges of colored Odd Fellows and Masons.

SEMINARY AND ACADEMIES.

Brooke Hall Female seminary was built in 1856, by Hon. H. Jones Brooke, for whom it was named. Media academy was opened in 1872, by Miss Anna M. Walter, and closed in 1884, when she accepted a position in a Friends' school at Philadelphia. Shortlidge's academy or school for boys was removed in 1874 from West Chester to Media by its principal, Swithin C. Shortlidge, and soon gained a reputation throughout the State. Professor

Shortlidge always was assisted by a corps of competent teachers.

DELAWARE COUNTY INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

This institution, which is described on page 62 of this book, is in a flourishing condition and has a large membership.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Media was organized as a separate school district in 1856, and from the first, books and stationery have been furnished to the pupils free. The schools were graded in 1874, and ten years later the present handsome twelve-room school building was erected at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. The present principal is Leon H. Watters, assisted by a corps of teachers. The number of pupils enrolled is 473, and the members of the present school board are: Isaac Ivinson, president; S. H. Appleton, secretary; J. W. Baker, treasurer; Rev. W. R. Patton, T. F. Green, and S. R. McDowell.

POPULATION.

The population of Media since 1850 has been as follows: 1850, 285; 1860, 900; 1870, 1,045; 1880, 1919; and 1890, 2,736.

CHAPTER XXII.

ASTON, BETHEL AND BIRMINGHAM TOWNSHIPS.

ASTON TOWNSHIP.

In the history of this and the succeeding townships want of space will allow but brief mention of factories, churches, and villages.

The township of Aston is bounded by Thornbury, Middletown, Chester, Upper Chichester, Bethel and Concord townships. Chester creek forms its entire northern boundary, and the West Branch runs through the central part. Its villages are: Rockdale, Village Green, South Lenni, Chester Heights,

Llewellyn Mills, West Branch Mills, and Crozerville.

The township contains small areas of ferruginous conglomerate, serpentine steatite, and considerable mica schists and gneisses and syenites. Its minerals are: corundum, amethyst, actinolite, hornblende, asbestos, garnet, oligoclase, tourmaline, fibrolite, talc, damourite, and margarite.

The township was first known by the name of Northley, and in 1688 was called Aston by Edward Carter, for his native village of Aston in England.

The early settlers were: William Woodmansey, 1680; Anthony Weaver, 1681; John Dutton, 1681; Charles Ashcom, 1682; and Edward Carter, 1686. The taxables in Aston in 1715 were: Robert Carter, John Pennell, Moses Key, John and Thomas Dutton, Thomas Woodward, John Neild, James Widdows, William Rattew, Samuel Jones, Thomas Barnard, Abraham Darlington, John Hurford, Jon. Monroe, and Thomas Gale. The freemen were: Thomas Dunbabin, Isaac Williams, Joseph Darlington, Edward Richards, and Samuel Stroud.

The first woolen manufacturing industry was at Peters' mills, where a stone fulling mill was erected prior to 1790. The Llewellyn, once Tyson, mills were started as a grist mill, by Hall and Sharpless, who were succeeded by Elwood Tyson, whose executor, in 1864, sold the mill to John B. and Samuel Rhodes. They changed the mill into a cotton and woolen factory, and the village grew up around it. The postoffice was established in 1877, with John B. Rhodes as postmaster. Mr. Rhodes is the present owner of the West Branch cotton mills, built by Aaron Matson about 1790, as a paper mill. The Crozerville cotton mills are on the site of the Bottomley woolen mill, erected about 1810, and the Lenni mills are near where the old Lungren's paper mill stood. Bridgewater, once Pennellton mills were built as a cotton factory in 1845, then used as paper mills, and in 1872 changed back to a

woolen factory. Old Rockdale forge was built prior to 1850, and Thatcher's tilt mill previous to 1811, but both were gone by 1845, the latter having been swept away in the great flood of 1843. Village Green, the oldest village in the township, is mentioned as early as 1762, when James Johnson had license to keep a tavern there. In 1780 Joshua Vaughan opened the "Seven Stars" tavern, now kept as a hotel by J. Lewis Garrett. This house is said to have been Lord Cornwallis' headquarters after the battle of Brandywine. Five roads diverge from Village Green, in front of the old "Seven Stars" tavern, now Village Green or Garrett's hotel, and the place contains about fifty houses. Mrs. James Tyson has had charge of the postoffice since September 1, 1890, being preceded by William Van Leer and Samuel Hall, the latter of whom was postmaster in 1888. Among the early postmasters were Samuel Hughes and John Garrett, who opened the present hotel and a store about 1835. The first church was the present Mount Hope Methodist Episcopal, which was organized in 1807. The next Methodist church was Crozerville, formed in 1851, while the Chester Heights camp meeting ground was purchased in 1872 by the association of that name. The Blue or Seceders church was built about 1818, and went down in 1839. The Catholic church of St. Thomas, the Apostle, was organized in 1852. The Village Green Baptist church was organized in 1860, and the Bridgewater Baptist chapel was erected in 1874. Calvary Episcopal church was organized between 1833 and 1836.

The early secret societies of the township, in order of age, were organized as follows: Benevolent Lodge, No. 40, Odd Fellows; Rockdale Lodge, No. 50, American Protestant association, and Energy Lodge, No. 9, Juniors of that order; Lenni Tribe, No. 86, Red Men; and Charles Dickens Lodge, No. 41, Sons of St. George.

Aston has eight schools and eight teachers, with an enrollment of three hundred and forty-six pupils. Huntingdon's seminary for young

ladies was established in 1845, and went down in 1859. The Sisters of St. Francis now own the property, and their church and convent are described on page 79 of this volume.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

Bethel, the smallest township in the county, is bounded by the townships of Concord, Aston, and Upper Chichester, and New Castle county, Delaware.

Bethel township contains a small area of ferruginous conglomerate, of steatite and of mica schists and gneisses, while syenites are found in nearly all parts, and a large part of the soil is formed by the decomposition of feldspathic rocks. The minerals found are: wad, quartz, garnet, talc, orthoclase, and muscovite. Fire and kaolin clay abound in the western part of the township. West of Chelsea are the garnet mines, on the Lancaster farm. The garnet sand is used in the manufacture of sand-paper and emery.

The name of this township occurs as early as 1683, and the word Bethel is said to mean "House of God." In 1683 tracts of land were surveyed for Edward Bezer, Francis Smith, Edward Brown, and John Gibbons. The taxables thirty-two years later, in 1715, were: Robert and Joseph Pyle, John Grist, Robert Booth, Edward Beazer, John Cannady, Benjamin Moulder, John Hickman, Edward Dutton, Edward Pennock, William Griffith, John Hopton, John Gibbons, and Thomas Durnell.

Bethel has two villages and one corner: Chelsea, formerly Corner Ketch, is in the northern part, and a store was kept as early as 1820. The place contains about twenty houses, and in 1858 the postoffice was established, with John Hoffman as postmaster. Booth's Corner, or Boothsville, is in the western part, and takes its name from Isaac Booth, who built a store in 1835. Bethel Lodge, No. 191, Knights of Pythias, is located there. Zebbley's Corner, containing a store and a few houses, is in the southern part.

Siloam Methodist Episcopal church, a branch of Bethel church, Delaware, was organized in 1852. It established a mission in 1871 at Chelsea, that has grown into a church.

Bethel has three public schools and three teachers, with an enrollment of one hundred and thirteen pupils.

BIRMINGHAM TOWNSHIP.

Birmingham, the extreme southwestern township, is bounded by Thornbury and Concord townships, Chester county, and the State of Delaware.

Mica schists, gneisses and hornblendic gneiss are found in nearly all parts of the township. Kaolin deposits are on a branch of Beaver creek, southwest of Brandywine Summit. The minerals of the township are: Rutile, quartz, orthoclase, fibrolite, kaolinite, of a white and yellowish white color, and calcite.

Birmingham is said to have received its name from William Brinton, who came from Birmingham, England, in 1684. Of the early settlers, besides Brinton, were: Peter Dix, Joseph Gilpin, and Francis Chadds, whose name is said to have been originally written Chadsey.

On the waters of Brandywine creek, which is said to have derived its name from the Dutch word brand-wein, several mills were erected at an early day. The Brinton flouring mills were built prior to 1800. On Beaver creek is the Tempest paper mill, originally built in 1817 as a woolen factory, and near it, in the early part of the present century, were built Hatton's woolen mill and cotton factory. On Beaver creek also was the Dupont woolen factory that was swept away in the flood of 1843. On the Brandywine William Twaddell erected iron works previous to 1780. They were changed into powder mills about 1807, and twenty-four years later became paper mills. Chadds' log mill, at Chadds' Ford, was erected about 1807, and nearly on its site stands the present Hoffman brick roller process flouring mill. On Harvey's run, near

Chadds' Ford, Benjamin Ring built a mill on the site of the present Turner flouring mill. On Harvey's run, at an early day, were also a corn and an oil mill.

The battle of Brandywine has been described in a previous chapter, and needs not further description here. Lafayette, in 1825, visited the battle ground, which should be appropriately marked by stone pillars to show the positions of the British and American armies.

Birmingham has two small villages, Chadds' Ford and Brandywine Summit, while a few houses of Dilworthtown lie in the township. Chadds' Ford has three or four unnamed streets and about twenty-five houses. The first postmaster was said to have been Thomas H. Bullock, appointed in 1829, and the present one is R. J. Baldwin (1889), with H. C. Baldwin as assistant. Brandywine Summit is a railroad station and contains about twelve houses. The postoffice was established about 1865, and the postmasters have been: a Mr. Heyburn, John Gilpin, M. Slack, G. W. Evans, and Martha W. Peirce, appointed January 6, 1889. The Fairlamb carriage factory and coal and lumber yards are situated there. About one mile from the place are the Brandywine Kaolin and Feldspar Company tract of ninety acres, and the National Kaolin tract of one hundred and ten acres. The National Kaolin works ship a fine grade of kaolins, and splendid fire clays are said to be abundant there. The largest kaolin mine is in a glen three thousand three hundred and eighty feet long and about six hundred feet wide, running to the depth of one hundred and seventy-three feet.

The earliest church was the Brandywine Baptist church. It was organized June 14, 1815, at John Powell's, in Providence township, with fifteen members: Jere. Collett, Edward Butcher, John, Joseph, Elizabeth, Mary and Joan Powell, Rich. Buffington, John and Hannah Buckingham, David Roberts, Thomas George, Margery Martin, Hannah Hunter and

Mary Robinet. The meeting house was built in 1818, and its present pastor is Rev. I. N. Earle. In 1720 the Upper and Lower Brandywine churches were established, but went down shortly after the Revolution. The Dilworthtown Presbyterian church was organized before 1878, as the outgrowth of the labors of Miss Cassy Brinton, who established the Sunday school at that place in 1860.

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal church, at Chadds' Ford, was organized May 12, 1884, by Rev. J. J. Sleeper. The Friends worship at the old historic Birmingham meeting house in Chester county.

The township has four schools, with four teachers, and an enrollment of one hundred and fifty-two pupils.

CHAPTER XXIII.

CHESTER AND CONCORD TOWNSHIPS.

CHESTER TOWNSHIP.

The township of Chester, that once embraced within its territory the city of Chester and the boroughs of Upland and South Chester, is bounded by the Delaware river and the townships of Ridley, Nether Providence, Middletown, Aston and Upper and Lower Chichester.

The alluvial deposits are in the southern part of the township, where gravel beds are also found, and mica schists and gneisses are exposed in the northern part, especially opposite Todmorden mills and in the vicinity of Waterville and Crosbyville. A small area of syenitic rock is close to the west township line. The minerals of Chester township are: pyrite, chalcocite, menaccanite, molybdenite, amethyst, beryl, garnet, biotite, muscovite, albite, orthoclase, fibrolite, antunite, mirabilite, uraonite, and bismuthite.

The name of Chester township appears as early as 1683. Lands were surveyed in 1682

to Richard Few and Thomas Coebourn, while Thomas Brassey became a purchaser of lands in 1684, and the same year Thomas Baldwin came in possession of Michael Isard's lands, patented in 1677. Sneath's Corner was named for George Sneath, who opened a store there prior to 1816. There was a pottery, a school house, old Ebenezer Methodist church and a burying ground at Carterville before 1830, and Joseph Carter sunk two shafts for copper ore near that place.

The township has two schools, two teachers, and an enrollment of seventy-eight pupils.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

In the southwestern part of the county lies Concord township, which is bounded by Birmingham, Thornbury, Aston and Bethel townships, and the State of Delaware.

Ferruginous conglomerate covers a large area in the southwestern part of the township, while serpentine is found near Elam and syenites south of Green's creek, but the larger part of the township south of the west branch of Chester creek and the railroad is occupied by feldspathic and garnetiferous schists. Kaolin is found on Concord creek. The minerals of Concord are: rutile, amethyst, actinolite, beryl, garnet, biotite, muscovite, orthoclase, fibrolite, sepiolite, serpentine, and kaolinite.

Concord, the largest municipal division in the county, is mentioned as early as June, 1683. The manor of Rockland, which was laid out as being in New Castle county, Delaware, extended into the western part of the township.

Among the earliest settlers were: William Cloud, John Beal, John Mendenhall, Nicholas Pyle, Nicholas Newlin, Thomas King, and John Hannum. The taxables in 1715 were: Nathaniel Newlin, sr., Nicholas Pyle, for ye mill; James Clamston, Nathaniel Newlin, jr., Joseph Cloud, Henry Oburn, John Palmer, sr., John Palmer, jr., Godwin Walter, George Robinson, Jacob and Ralph Pyle, Henry Peirce, Matthias Carle, Ralph Evenson, James

Heavrd, William Ammet, Thomas Smith, John and George Lee, Robert Chamberlin, sr., Robert Chamberlin, jr., Thomas West, William Hill, Morgan Jones, Thomas Durnall, Daniel Evans, Joseph Nicklin, John Hannum, John Newlin, Joseph Edwards, Thomas Broom, John and Benjamin Mendenhall, William Ford, Francis Pullin, John Penneck, James Cliffers, John Hackney, and Christopher Pennock.

The earliest mill in the township is the Hill or Concord mill, built in 1704 by Nathaniel Newlin. The Leedom mills were running in 1715. The Trimble or Felton mills were erected prior to 1799 as a paper mill, being afterward used as a cotton factory, and burning down in 1873. Before 1800 John Newlin, Abraham Sharpless, and Hugh Judge had grist mills. Between 1800 and 1825 John Hannum had a woolen factory and Matthias Corliss a carding and spinning machine.

But the most important of the early mills of Concord township were the old Ivy mills, the second paper mill built in the new world. Their ivy-clad ruins to-day of crumbling walls and broken wheel greet the gaze of thousands of passing travelers, and stand as the last link connecting the old times to the new in Delaware county. Their memory is an important lesson in the financial history of the American republic, and they would be worthy of preservation as a landmark of Colonial times.

Concord has three villages and two railway stations. Concordville commenced to build up about 1831, and now contains over fifty houses. The postoffice was established in 1832, with John Way as postmaster. The present postmaster is Joseph H. Brinton. John Way kept the first hotel, now conducted by James Neeld, and in 1893 Isaac Cornog, of Philadelphia, opened his present wagon building establishment. Elam, or Pleasant Hill, as early as 1848 contained a store, postoffice and tavern.

Johnson's Corners contains eight or ten houses, and is only about one quarter of a

mile from Elam. On the site of Johnson's Corners was the old Three Tun tavern, which was kept as a public house from 1748 to 1814. Concord Station contains a few buildings and Sharpless' creamery. The postoffice there is known by the name of Ward. N. J. Scott was the first postmaster, and M. A. Kelly is the present incumbent. Markham Station is one quarter of a mile above the old Woodland, or Patterson Station, whose successor it became eight or ten years ago. Hill's roller process mill is at Markham, whose postmaster in 1893 was J. B. Smith.

Concord Friends' meeting was organized prior to 1697. The first church was built in 1710, and the second and brick house, built in 1728, was burned in 1788. It was rebuilt, and is still used as a meeting house by the Hicksite Friends. The Orthodox Friends have a meeting house but a short distance from the old church. St. John's Episcopal church is mentioned as early as 1707, and the present church edifice was erected in 1844. The Catholics had services at Ivy mills until St. Thomas church in Aston was erected.

Maplewood institute was established in 1862, at Concordville, by Prof. Joseph Shortlidge, and is in a flourishing condition. Ward academy was founded in 1882 by Benjamin Ward. There are seven public schools in Concord township, with seven teachers, and an enrollment of two hundred and thirty-five pupils.

CHAPTER XXIV.

DARBY TOWNSHIP AND DARBY BOROUGH.

DARBY TOWNSHIP.

The township of Darby, from which has been carved the borough of Darby is bounded by Philadelphia county and Upper Darby, Ridley and Tinicum townships.

Gravel covers the greater part of the township, but there are mica schist exposures in

several places, and alluvium deposits extend over Hay and Smith's islands and the extreme southern section. The minerals of Darby township are: wad, rutile, garnet, fibrolite, syenite, and staurolite.

Darby was settled immediately after the coming of Penn, and in 1686 Calcoone Hook was made a part of the township. Calcoone Hook was granted in 1668 to Israel Helme, Hendrick Jacobson, Ole Kock and Jans Minsterman, while Hay island, five years earlier, had been given to Ericke Nichels, Moorty Poulson, Andreas Johnson, and Henry Jacobson. Among the early settlers between 1680 and 1686 were: Andres Swason Boon, John Wood, Edward Gibbs, John Bartram, Thomas, William and John Smith, Thomas Worth, John Blunston, and Samuel Bradshaw. Upper Darby was set off from Darby in 1747, and the present boundary line was established in 1786.

Glen Olden flouring mills were built prior to 1700, and the Horntown tannery was in operation from 1790 to 1812. The Jones carpet mills, built in 1849, were burned down in 1876. The Warpington cotton spinning mill was built in 1867, and in 1877 met the same fate as the carpet mills, being destroyed by fire.

Darby township is crossed from east to west by the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroads. On the Baltimore & Ohio railroad are the stations of Darby, Collingdale, Llanwellyn and Holmes, while on the Pennsylvania railroad are Darby, Academy, Sharon Hill, Folcroft and Glen Olden stations. Collingdale is west of Darby borough and north of Sharon Hill. It has several streets and avenues, a postoffice and two churches—the Episcopal and First Baptist. It is a school district, has thirty-two pupils of school age, but no public school house yet. Llanwellyn has two or three streets, a postoffice, store and one church—the Darby Presbyterian. Sharon Hill has several streets, a postoffice, glass works, a manufacturing company, and two stations—Sharon Hill and Academy. Sharon

Hill has a Catholic church and convent. It is a public school district, having one school and an enrollment of eighty-one pupils. Colwyn is a suburb of Darby borough, and has been a school district for some time, having one school house and fifty-six pupils. Yeadon postoffice is in the northeast, opposite Fernwood station.

Darby township is largely owned by improvement companies, and seems destined to become a solid municipality of railway towns and boroughs.

Darby Presbyterian church was organized as a Congregationalist church in 1840, and two years later changed to the Presbyterian form of government.

The township has eight public schools, with eight teachers and an enrollment of three hundred and nineteen pupils.

DARBY BOROUGH.

Darby village is mentioned as early as 1773. By 1836 it had grown to be place of over sixty dwellings, and on May 3, 1853, was incorporated as a borough.

The earliest mill at Darby was Darby mills, which were built about 1684 by William Wood, who then owned the site of Darby. They were burned in 1862. On their site in 1882 were erected the two large mills of the Griswold Worsted Company. The Oakford fulling mill was one of the old Darby mills. The first Imperial cotton and woolen mills was erected in 1846, and burned down in 1880. The present mills were then built on the site of the old ones thus destroyed.

Darby has quite a number of streets, a good street car line, and a large gas works. It has a postoffice, library company (founded 1743), and good hotel accommodations. The borough has a fire company whose organization dates back to 1775.

Darby Friends' meeting was organized between 1682 and 1684. Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal church was founded in 1807, with twenty members. The Presbyterian church

was organized about 1854. Baird Memorial church has been erected since 1884.

Orphans' Rest Lodge, No. 132, and General Taylor Encampment, No. 54, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, were instituted respectively in 1845 and 1847.

Darby has seven schools and eight teachers, with an enrollment of three hundred and thirty-five pupils.

The population of the borough since 1860 has been: 1860, 780; 1870, 1,205; 1880, 1,779; 1890, 2,972.

CHAPTER XXV.

EDGMONT AND HAVERFORD TOWNSHIPS.

EDGMONT TOWNSHIP.

Lying along the Chester county line is the township of Edgmont, whose other boundaries are formed by the townships of Newtown, Upper Providence, Middletown and Thornbury.

Edgmont township contains small areas of ferruginous conglomerate, trap, serpentine and enstatite, of which latter the noted "Castle Rock" is a fine specimen. There are several areas of mica schists, and syenites occupy the greater part of the central and southern portions of the township. The minerals of Edgmont township are: rutile, enstatite, chrysolite, orthoclase, and serpentine.

Edgmont derives its name from the royal manor of Edgmond, in England. The taxables of 1715 in the township were: John Worrall, Joseph Baker (of Edgmond, England), Philip Yarnall, Ephir Jackson, Joseph Pennell, John Broomall, David Register, William Hiddings, John Golding, Rebecca Powell, John Gregory, Thomas Vernon, Thomas Dawson, Simon Acres, Jacob Taylor, Edward and Caleb Thompson, John Clues, Nathan Evans, John Holston, William Willis, Robert Williamson, Evan Howell, William Adams, Rich-

ard Pritchard, and Evan Lewis. Freemen in 1715: William Clues, John Hiddings and William Floud.

The manufacture of cotton yarn was commenced in 1825 at the Crum creek grist mill, which extemporized factory was destroyed by fire in 1838. The factory was rebuilt about 1855, and the manufacture of cotton laps was commenced. Green's fulling mill was built in 1817 and burned in 1864. The Baker flouring mill was built about 1815.

The township contains two villages, Edgmont and Gradyville. Edgmont is in the northwest, and contains a postoffice, two stores, and eight or ten houses. The celebrated hotel known as the President tavern was opened at Edgmont in 1806, and ran for several years.

Gradyville, once called Howellville, after Israel Howell, who owned the site of the village, contains a store, postoffice, hotel, and about a dozen houses. One of Gradyville's early noted hotels was the old Rising Sun tavern, opened there about 1815.

Edgmont township has three public schools, with three teachers, and in which eighty-five pupils are enrolled.

HAVERFORD TOWNSHIP.

Haverford township is bounded by Montgomery county and Upper Darby, Marple, and Radner townships.

A small area of clay is in the northeastern part, a considerable area of ferruginous conglomerate lies in the central and southern portions, while mica schists are found throughout the greater part of the township. A small area of serpentine is in the northeastern part of the township. The minerals of Haverford are: garnet, syenite, and staurolite.

Haverford township derives its name from Haverford-West, in Pembrokeshire, South Wales. It was settled by Welsh Friends, and was a part of the celebrated Welsh tract or barony described in a preceding chapter. These Welsh pioneer settlers were remarkably

charitable, and suffering humanity as far as New England received substantial donations at their hands. The taxables in the township in 1722 were: Richard Hayes, John Havard, Daniel Humphrey, David Llewellyn, Humphrey Ellis, John Parry, Edward Jones, John Thomas, Rees Price, Thomas David, Walter Lloyd, Griffith Evan, Samuel and Daniel Rees, Henry and Thomas Lawrence, Samuel, Henry, and Joseph Lewis. Besides these taxables, Lewis David, William Howell, John, Abraham, and David Lewis, David Lawrence, Morris Llewellyn, John Richard, William Sharpus, William Lewis, Thomas Ellis, John Rees, Robert Wharton, and Evan Williams had settled between 1682 and 1700.

The Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike, the oldest turnpike road in America, crossed the northeast corner of the township.

The Haverford grist mill was built as early as 1688 on Cobb's creek. A fulling mill was afterward added to it, and in 1826 Dennis Kelly purchased these mills and changed them into the Castle Hill woolen and cotton mills. The new Haverford mill was built in 1807, and near its site, in 1832, was erected the Leedom mill. The Ellis' fulling mill was built before 1700, and ran for several years. Brown's mill was in existence in 1800, and the Lawrence flouring mills, erected in 1832, are near the site of an old Lawrence fulling and saw mill built about 1700. Miller's gunpowder mills were built about 1810, and the Nitre Hall powder mills, erected about the same time, were changed in 1840 into a cotton and woolen factory. The Clinton woolen and cotton mills were erected in 1814 by Dennis Kelly, and Boyle's cotton and woolen mills were built about 1870. From 1706 to 1830 numerous tanneries, grist mills, and one paper mill were built in the township. The paper mill was erected about 1821 by Edward Humphrey, and went down some years later.

The township contains one village, Coopers-town, which is a place of near a dozen houses, and lies one quarter of a mile from Coreze

postoffice. At Manoa postoffice are three or four houses and a store.

Haverford Friends' meeting was organized before 1685, and William Penn preached in the meeting house which they built in 1688. Kelleyville, or St. Dennis' Catholic, was organized about 1825, and the church structure, now enlarged and remodeled, was built by Dennis Kelley. Bethesda Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1831.

Haverford college, according to its catalogue, was originated by a meeting of a few Friends in Philadelphia in the spring of 1830. The faculty is: Dr. Isaac Sharpless, president, and eighteen professors and instructors. The college has ninety-five students.

There are in the township six public schools, in which seven teachers are employed, and two hundred and twenty-four pupils are enrolled.

CHAPTER XXVI.

LOWER CHICHESTER TOWNSHIP AND ITS VILLAGES OF TRAINER'S AND LINWOOD AND MARCUS HOOK BOROUGH.

LOWER CHICHESTER TOWNSHIP.

The township of Lower Chichester is bounded by the Delaware river, separating it from New Jersey, the State of Delaware, and Upper Chichester township and Chester township.

Alluvial deposits cover the township half way from the river to the Pennsylvania railroad, and from there to the north boundary line gravel and clay deposits are abundant. There are a few exposures of syenitic rock, and clay is found in the northeast corner of the township.

The territory of Lower Chichester east of Hook creek was patented to Capt. John Ammundson Besk by Queen Christina of Sweden, while the remainder of the township to the west was granted by Governor Andross, in 1679, to Charles Jansen, Olle Rawson, Olle

Nielson, Hans Hopman, John Hendrickson and Hans Olleson. In 1715 the following taxables were returned: Philip, Jonah and Robert Roman, John Rawson, Richard Bezer, Philip Pedrick, Anthony Baldwin, William Flowers, Mordecai Howell, John Royley, Richard Edwards, William Clayton, William Hews, William Hews, jr., John Hopton, Richard Crosby and John Ross.

The Diamond or Hickman mills were erected over twelve years ago on the site of the old Pennell saw and grist mill on Naaman's creek. The other mills and the industrial establishments of the township are at Trainer's, Linwood and Marcus Hook, except Burton's shipyard and the Bear Creek and Pipe Line works.

Several celebrated duels have been fought just across the township line in the State of Delaware.

C. C. Cobourn is commissioner of highways in the Linwood district, and is making excellent macadamized roads from the railroad to the Delaware State line.

Lower Chichester has five public schools, with five teachers, and an enrolment of two hundred and nineteen pupils. The school buildings are fine brick structures, and John D. Goff is said to be the founder of public school improvement in the township.

TRAINER'S.

About 1750 a grist mill was erected on a part of the site of Trainer's. In 1811 a saw mill was built and the place was named Linwood Mills. The militia ordered to Marcus Hook in 1814 were largely encamped at Linwood Mills. David Trainer, sr., and Gideon Jacques owned the mills, which Mr. Trainer changed into a cotton factory in 1837. The next owner was David Trainer, jr., who with John Hastings operated the factory until 1851, when it burned. Mr. Trainer then rebuilt, and in 1865 he admitted his son, J. Newlin Trainer, into partnership with him, and in 1869 built Mill No. 2. In 1873 D. Trainer & Sons bought

the factory built near them by the South Chester Improvement Company, and it became Mill No. 3. Mill No. 1 is ninety by two hundred and twenty feet; No. 2, one hundred by three hundred; and No. 3, one hundred by one hundred and seventy-five feet in dimensions. The first two mills are two stories in height, and the third is a three-story structure. A dye house is attached in which they do their own dyeing, as well as a large amount of work for other factories. Trainer's is one of the largest cotton manufacturing plants in the county, employing nearly four hundred hands, and a town of considerable size has grown up around it. There are nearly one hundred houses. The station building was erected in 1880, and on April 1, 1882, the postoffice was established. The present railroad agent and postmaster is George McCay. The electric street railway from Chester to Marcus Hook passes through the place. Trainer's Methodist Episcopal chapel was built by David Trainer.

LINWOOD.

Linwood proper is north of the railroad, and the entire place contains about sixty houses, and nearly four hundred population. It has a railroad station, postoffice and several business establishments, and is really a continuation of Marcus Hook. John R. Casey was postmaster from 1850 to 1863, and since then Mary W. Casey has been postmistress.

MARCUS HOOK BOROUGH.

On the lower river front is Marcus Hook, the second borough in the county in order of age, and that possesses good advantages for manufacturing, together with excellent harbor and railroad facilities. On September 12, 1701, Penn granted a charter to Marcus Hook as a market town, and seven years later Marcus Hook rivaled Philadelphia in size. But that day of prosperity soon passed, yet in 1760 an effort was made to revive the charter but failed, and for one hundred and thirty-two years the town was charterless. On March 7, 1892,

Marcus Hook was reincorporated as a borough, and its officers in 1893 were: burgess, Job L. Green; members of council, W. H. H. H. Heycock, John Downes, M. D. Marshall, Capt. John Richardson, Harry Lewis and David Syfrit; treasurer, W. H. Priest; clerk of council, R. W. Rennie; solicitor, W. I. Schaffer; surveyor, Walter Wood; collector of taxes, James T. Martin; committing magistrate, Frank S. Vernon; building inspector, Isaac B. Vernon; chief of police, William O'Donnell. Marcus or Market is the main east and west street, with Green, Hughes and Blue Ball streets parallel to it, while the north and south streets from the river to the railroad are: Delaware avenue, Discord Lane, and from Third numbering up to Ninth street. A handsome town hall has been contracted for at a cost of eight thousand dollars.

Blackbeard, the pirate, is said to have stopped often at a house in Discord Lane. Shad fishing and ship building have always been carried on at Marcus Hook, where Burton still has his ship yard. There are eight piers and two landings, and the last superintendent of them was Thomas G. Locke, jr. Some years ago a sugar refinery and shoe factory was started, but they soon ceased operations. The present enterprises of the borough are nearly all of late date. The Bear Creek oil refinery was erected in April, 1892, and the National Iron works were opened on September 1, 1892, while the Wrightson hosiery mill is of recent date, and employs nearly two hundred hands. Two noted hotels of the past were the Blue Ball and Spread Eagle. The present hotel—the Union—has been kept since 1892 by Andrew J. McClure. The present postoffice was established in July, 1892, with Mrs. Anne Green as postmistress. For several years before that all mail for Marcus Hook was directed to Linwood postoffice. The borough is connected with Chester by an electric street railway. Linwood Library association was formed in 1885. The Odd Fellows, Red Men, Knights of Pythias, American

Mechanics and American Legion of Honor have organizations in the borough and at Linwood, some meeting at one place and some at the other.

St. Martin's Episcopal church was organized in 1702, and its rector, since 1871, has been Rev. G. C. Bird. Marcus Hook Baptist church was organized May 3, 1789, and Rev. C. W. W. Bishop has been its pastor since 1879. Cokesbury Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1835 as St. George's church, and Rev. W. B. Chalfant has been pastor since 1891. Hebron African Methodist Episcopal church was formed in 1837 in Upper Chichester township, and in 1844 built their old church structure at Marcus Hook, which was replaced by a new one in 1893.

Marcus Hook has a frame primary school house, and a handsome brick grammar school building with a principal and four assistants. The total enrollment of pupils is two hundred and eighteen.

The population of the borough in 1850 was four hundred and ninety-two, and 1880 numbered eight hundred and sixteen. The census enumerator in 1890 was Jacob M. Wagoner.

CHAPTER XXVII.

MARPLE, MIDDLETOWN, NETHER PROVIDENCE, AND NEWTOWN TOWNSHIPS.

MARPLE TOWNSHIP.

Situated between the waters of Darby and Crum creeks, Marple township is bounded by Newtown, Radnor, Haverford, Springfield, Nether Providence, and Upper Providence townships.

Ferruginous conglomerate prevails in the central portion of the township, and serpentine and mica schist rocks are found respectively in the northwest and the southeast. Whetstone quarries have been worked in the southeastern part. The minerals of Marple

township are: menaccanite, magnetite, chromite, quartz, amethyst, chalcedony, carnelian, agate, enstatite, actinolite, antholite, asbestos, beryl, tourmaline, andalusite, talc, serpentine, and damourite.

The first mention of Marple occurs in the county records in 1684. The taxables in the township in 1715 were: David Morris, Henry and Evan Lewis, Thomas and Robert Pearson, Joseph and Peter Worrall, Bartholomew Coppock, Joseph Roades, Joseph Powell, Mordecai Massey, Robert Taylor, and Richard Marris. The freemen in that year were: Daniel Broom, Joshua Thompson, and Enoch Pearson.

During the eighteenth century several saw mills were built in the township, and Blinder's cotton factory, erected some time after 1820, was destroyed by fire in 1848. In 1841 Benjamin Jones erected a pottery that was run for several years.

On the West Chester pike is Broomall, a village of a dozen houses, named from the postoffice established there in 1868, and called in honor of Hon. John M. Broomall. The old Drove tavern was opened in 1800 on the site of Broomall. On the eastern boundary and on the State road is Marple postoffice, which was established in 1849, with E. R. Curtis as postmaster.

The Marple Presbyterian church was organized September 27, 1835, with ten members.

The Union American Episcopal church was organized between 1830 and 1838.

Marple township has three public schools, with three teachers, and one hundred and thirty-five pupils.

MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP.

The township of Middletown is bounded by Thornbury, Edgmont, Upper and Nether Providence, Chester, and Aston townships.

Middletown township contains several small areas of tertiary, and a large area in the central part of serpentine, with which is associated limonite and granite. Mica schists

and gneisses lie along Ridley and Chester creeks, and syenites are confined principally to the northern part of the township. The minerals are: corundum, menaccanite, magnetite, rutile, limonite, quartz, tremolite, actinolite, asbestos, beryl, garnet, chrysolite, zircon, biotite, muscovite, oligoclase, albite, orthoclase, tourmaline, fibrolite, staurolite, talc, serpentine, jefferisite, and hallite.

Middletown township was so named from its supposed central location in Chester county. The taxables in 1715 were as follows: George Grist, Caleb Harrison, Edward Woodward, Daniel Cookson, Joseph Jervis, William Pennell, John Edwards, Jacob and Peter Tregoe, Thomas Barns, John Chauley, John Turner, Joseph Sharpless, Alexander Hunter, Robert Baker, Thomas Barnsley, Edward Laurence, John Moses and Thomas Martin.

The Dutton mills are built on the site of the old Forest Dale mills, erected by Thomas Cobourn in 1687, against the protest of Caleb Pusey. The Knowlton mills were started by Elijah Tyson about 1807. In 1825 John D. Carter changed the rolling mill into a cotton factory that was burned in 1834. John P. Crozer erected the second factory that was swept away in the flood of 1843, and then built the present factory, that has been idle since 1888. It is said that Knowlton derives its name from Crozer's wife, whose maiden name was Knowles. The present postmaster and station agent is W. T. Maxwell, who has served since 1888. The Bottomley woolen mill, which stood above the Presbyterian Ford, was built in 1810, and burned down in 1848. The old Sable nail works were erected at Rockdale in 1810. The Yearsley stone mill on Rocky run was built in 1792, and the old Hillsborough cotton mills on Ridley creek, that burned down about 1870, were erected in 1819. The Levis and Lewis paper, grist and saw mills date back to 1704, when Joseph Jarvis built the grist mill. Isaac Levis erected the saw mill and paper mills about 1794. Edward Lewis became proprietor in 1825, and

the mills were sold in 1871 to the borough of Media, whose authorities fitted up a part of them as the Media water works. Mt. Alverno is a railroad station and has a starch factory, started by a Mr. Burnett.

A great manufacturing center of Delaware county is included in Glen Riddle, Parkmount and Lenni, the founding and growth of whose cotton and woolen mills is mainly due to the efforts of Samuel Riddle, one of the great manufacturers of Pennsylvania. It is but a question of time until the three villages will form one town. The Glen Riddle mills stand near where Nathan Sharpless in 1815 erected his woolen factory and fulling mill. The Glen Riddle mills are to-day among the largest and best equipped cotton mills in the United States. Mr. Riddle came in possession of the place about 1843, and built two of the five present large mills, which now employ a force of four hundred hands. The village, postoffice and station are named in honor of Mr. Riddle. The first Parkmount mills were built by Mr. Riddle in 1841, and afterwards burned. On their site the present mills were erected in 1866. Lenni is named for the Lenni Lenape Indians, and the Lenni mills manufacture plush and woolen goods. Joseph Watson is station agent and postmaster at Lenni, where a large railroad company is quarrying rock, which they ship to Jersey City. One-half mile west of Lenni is Wawa station, to which the Baltimore Junction station was removed June 1, 1883. The postoffice was established in September, 1879, when the people chose the name of Wawaekas, which the postoffice department shortened to Wawa to save time to all persons directing mail to the new office. Edward Jones was the first station agent and postmaster, and was succeeded on February 1, 1880, by Charles F. Borhek. Elwyn Station was named for Dr. Elwyn, its original name being Greenwood. L. F. Ritchie is the present agent and postmaster. Lima is at the old Middletown Cross Roads, where Philip Yarnall kept the old Pine Apple tavern in

1806. The postoffice was established in 1832 by the name of Hamor's Store. Lima Temperance hall was erected in 1848, and afterward became a dwelling house. The house of employment or county home is near Lima, and was erected in 1856. Since then a hospital has been built and an addition made to the department for the insane. The Darlington dairy farms are near Darlington Station. The Black Horse hotel, one of the most noted hotels of the county, was opened in 1739, and in 1845 it was urged as a fit place for the county capital. It stands on the highest ground in the county, from which the ships on the Delaware and the dome of the Philadelphia city hall can be seen by the naked eye. At Elwyn Herbert Brinton has laid out a town named Elwynside, which is on the hill on the south side of the railroad.

Middletown Friends' meeting was organized previous to 1684, and in 1828 the Orthodox branch of the church withdrew, and some years later built a meeting house. The Middletown Presbyterian church was organized about 1728, and its present pastor is Rev. W. T. Kruse. Glen Riddle Presbyterian church was organized in 1880 with twenty members, and its last pastor was Prof. S. R. Queen. Lima Methodist Episcopal church dates its organization back to 1833; and Honeycomb African Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1872.

In Middletown township are the "Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children," and the "Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades," which have been described in a preceding chapter of this work.

Middletown township has nine public schools which are taught by nine teachers, and have an enrollment of four hundred and thirteen pupils.

NETHER PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.

Nether Providence is bounded by the townships of Edgmont, Newtown, Marple, Nether Providence and Middletown.

Gravel occurs in the southern part of the township, a small area of steatite is found near Rose Valley mills, and mica schists are exposed along Crum and Ridley creeks, while hornblendic gneiss lies along Crum creek and the railroad. The only mineral reported from Nether Providence is orthoclase feldspar.

Nether Providence was formed about 1790 by the division of Providence township into Upper and Nether Providence townships. The taxables in the township in 1715 were: Isaac Minshall, Henry Hasting, Jacob Edge, William Swafer, John Powell, James and Joseph Sharpless, Jacob, Joseph, Thomas and John Vernon.

Within the last century a large number of mills have been built in the township. The Waterville mills on Ridley creek were started in 1790 by the erection of a fulling mill by Daniel Sharpless. The dyewood works were moved to Chester in 1878, and the woolen factory burned in 1882. The Franklin iron works are mentioned on the assessment roll of 1811, and in 1855 were converted into an edge tool works. Todmorden mills, now Bancroft cotton mills, were commenced in 1791 by the erection of a snuff mill. In 1832 Samuel Bancroft built the first of the two present cotton mills. In 1789 a snuff mill was built on the site of Rose Valley mills. In 1826 the snuff mill became a paper mill, and in 1861 Antrim Osborne erected the present Rose Valley cotton mills. The Chestnut Grove cotton mill was built about 1845, and was destroyed by fire in 1884. Thomas Leiper built a snuff mill about 1779 at Avondale. In 1843 a paper mill was erected there, and shortly afterward the cotton factory just across the creek in Springfield township. A powder mill was erected on the site of Strath Haven in 1776, and a tilt or blade mill succeeded in 1826. The latter was changed to a paper mill in 1836. In 1843 there was erected a cotton factory, which burned in 1865. The Lewis paper mills were erected in 1884 on the site of two former paper mills that were burned, one in

1882, and the other a year later. The first paper mill was built in 1826 by John Pancoast. Hinkson's Corner, now a part of Wallingford, is on land that came into the possession of the Hinkson family in 1790.

South Media, formerly known as Briggs-ville, dates its history back to 1849, when Isaac Briggs opened a store on the site of the present town. Mr. Briggs erected a church for the use of all religious denominations, and built the first houses in the place. Wallingford has a station and postmaster, and the larger number of its houses are above the bridge. The present station agent and postmaster is D. B. Wetzel. Moylan is one-half mile from Media, and has a station and postoffice, which was established in 1890, with Miss Ida W. Quinn as postmistress. The station was first named Manchester, after the birth-place in England of Samuel Bancroft, who gave the station grounds to the railroad company. The present name is in honor of Moylan Lansdale. Moylan Park at the station has seven splendid houses, and is lit up with electric lights.

Providence Friends' meeting was organized about 1696. Union Methodist Episcopal church was formed about 1812, and South Media station was erected in 1877. The Presbyterian church at Todmorden was formed about 1850, and the church edifice was built by William T. Crook, at a cost of ten thousand dollars. The church organization went down by 1884.

Nether Providence has five public schools and an enrollment of two hundred and sixty-eight pupils.

NEWTOWN TOWNSHIP.

The township of Newtown is bounded by Chester county and the townships of Radnor, Marple, Upper Providence and Edgmont.

The township contains several areas of serpentine and associated rocks and mica schists, while the Laurentian syenitic rocks are principally in the northern part. The minerals of Newtown are: chromite, limonite, quartz,

enstatite, tremolite, asbestos, steatite and serpentine.

Newtown township is first mentioned in 1684, and derives its name from having been laid out with a "townstead" in the center. Newtown was largely settled by Welsh, and its taxables in 1715 were: Reece Howell, William Bevan, John Fawkes, Morgan James, Lawrence Peirce, James Price, John Meredith, Daniel and John Williamson, Edward, William and David Thomas, Thomas, John and Lewis. Reece, William Philips and John Reece, jr., Lewis, Evan and William Lewis.

In 1828 William Crossley built a woolen factory that was burned some years later. On the site of this factory, in 1861, the Union paper mill was erected. Moore's paper mills were built in 1835, and burned down after 1854.

Newtown, or Newtown Square, was really founded by Davis Beaumont, who kept a tavern on its site, and in 1820 secured the postoffice. The village now contains a hotel, hall, postoffice, school house and fourteen dwellings. Okehocking Tribe, No. 159, Red Men, and Newtown Square Lodge, No. 95, Odd Fellows, meet in the hall. Near Newtown Square is the Pennsylvania Hospital tract, on which are five buildings. Central Square contains five houses and a church edifice. Wyola has a store, postoffice and seven houses. On the old Sidney farm there was an American military out-post in 1777.

Newtown Friends' meeting was established about 1698, and their first meeting house was built in 1711.

The Seventh-day Baptist church was organized about 1697, and went down about 1775. St. David's Episcopal church, often called Old Radnor, was organized about 1714, and the old ivy covered church, immortalized by Longfellow's poem, "Old St. David's at Radnor," was built in 1715. In the church yard attached is the grave of Mad Anthony Wayne. The Newtown Baptist church was instituted in 1832, with the following seven members:

Rev. Richard Gardiner and his wife, Hannah, Eliza C. Cheyney, John Kinzey and his wife, Mary, Harriet Lewis, and Eli Baugs.

Newtown has two public schools with an enrollment of eighty-three pupils.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

RADNOR TOWNSHIP AND ITS SUBURBAN VILLAGE OF WAYNE.

RADNOR TOWNSHIP.

The township of Radnor is bounded by Chester and Montgomery counties and Haverford and Newtown townships.

Ferruginous conglomerate is in the southeastern part of the township, while several areas of serpentine are within its boundary lines, and a narrow belt of white and gray crystalline limestone lies along the south side of Gulf creek. Mica schists and syenites are also found in different parts of the township. The minerals of Radnor township are: blue quartz, enstatite, asbestos, garnet, talc, serpentine, marmolite, chrysotile, deweylite, and magnetite.

Radnor township is named for Radnorshire, Wales, of which its early settlers were natives. In 1722 the taxables of the township were: David Harry, Thomas Lewis, Richard Armes, David Pugh, Sarah Abraham, John Morgan, Richard Richards, John Jerman, Joseph Williams, Hugh Wilson, John Samuel, Edward George, Evan Stephens, Gabriel Davis, Hugh, John, and Jenkin David, Arthur, David, John, Edward, Evan, and Joseph Jones, David and Howell Powell, William, John, Thomas, and David Thoms, Owen, Caleb, Evan, and David Evans.

In 1710 William Davis had a grist mill, and in 1782 William Bailey was the owner of a fulling mill. Several saw and grist mills have been erected from time to time in the township, and in 1829 Eber James built a pottery kiln.

The four principal villages of the township are Wayne, Radnorville, St. David's and Radnor. Radnorville is near the center of the township, and contains a store, hall, hotel, and postoffice, which is named Ithan. The village has six unnamed streets and about thirty houses. St. David's adjoins Wayne, and has two main streets and a railroad station and postoffice. Radnor has four streets, a railroad station and postoffice, and contains nearly twenty houses.

Radnor Friends' meeting was established as early as 1686, and their first meeting house was built in 1693. Radnor Methodist Episcopal church was organized about 1780, and Radnor Baptist church was instituted in 1841.

In the township are numerous beautiful places, among which are: Wooton, Edgwood, Lainshaw, Rockland, Richland, Woodstock, Wentworth, Ben Almond, Chetwynd, Carlemont, Castle Finn, and Glen Brook.

Villanova college is beautifully situated, and has been in a very prosperous condition for the last ten years. Radnor township has eight public schools, in which are enrolled five hundred and eleven pupils.

VILLAGE OF WAYNE.

Wayne, which has been pronounced the model suburban village of the American continent, is an enduring monument to the memory of George W. Childs, the great philanthropist. Mr. Childs, in connection with A. J. Drexel, purchased the site of the village of Wayne in September, 1880. They laid it out in avenues and lots, and spent over a million dollars in establishing a village on scientific principles, where rural homes could be provided with all city comforts. Fine water works, a beautiful park and a splendid drainage system were provided, and the new born village has grown rapidly in size and population, while handsome mansions and beautiful grounds extend in every direction from the railway station. The Louella and Bellevue hotels are magnificent buildings, costing over

fifty thousand dollars each, with the latest of modern city appointments. Wayne has electric lighting, and is really an "aggregation of delightful suburban residences." Nearly one hundred cottages and mansions have been erected, and the town was not laid out for speculative purposes by the founders.

Wayne is one of the most beautiful suburban towns of Philadelphia and the United States, and the old Lancaster pike from Philadelphia to Wayne, now improved at an expense of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, is the finest driving road in America.

Wayne Presbyterian church was organized in 1870. The Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd was organized in 1869, and the Wayne Memorial church edifice was erected by Rev. Thomas K. Conrad, D. D.

Near Wayne is Wooton, the country home of the late George W. Childs, and was named in honor of the Wooton house in England, which has been from time immemorial the family seat of the Greenvilles. At Wooton house Mr. Childs and his wife were the guests of the Duke of Buckingham, and there made their acquaintance with English country life. Mr. Childs built Wooton in 1880, and for beauty, elegance, and taste the house, lawn, and farm have not their equals in this country.

CHAPTER XXIX.

RIDLEY TOWNSHIP, AND RUTLEDGE AND RIDLEY PARK BOROUGHES.

RIDLEY TOWNSHIP.

Ridley is one of the townships of Delaware county that is rapidly losing its farming area by the building up of numerous towns and boroughs. The township of Ridley is bounded by the Delaware river and the townships of Chester, Nether Providence, Springfield, Upper Darby, Darby and Tinicum.

Alluvium deposits extend a short distance

north of Darby creek and the Delaware river, while the gravel deposits extend over every part of the township, and mica schists and gneisses are found in numerous places. The minerals of Ridley township are: beryl, garnet, orthoclase, tourmaline, fibrolite, syenite, stilbite, damounite, apatite, and zoizite.

Ridley township derives its name from Ridley, Cheshire, England, and its taxables in 1715 were: Jacob, Jacob, jr., and John Simcock, Joseph Harvey, John Stedman, Thomas Dell, John Sharpless, Joseph Powell, John Crosby, Lawrence and Gabriel Friend, Amos Nicholas, Enoch Enochson, George Brown, Andrew and John Hendrick, Andrew and Hance Torton, Andrew and Andrew Morton, jr., John Orchard, George Vanculine, Israel Taylor, Jonathan Hood, and Obadiah Bonsall.

The earliest industry in the township, after farming, was the manufacture of iron, and the old Crosby forge, near Leiperville, was built some time prior to 1740. The forge was abandoned before the commencement of the Revolutionary war. The Lapidea grist mill was built in 1816, on the site of a former mill, by Thomas Leiper. John P. Crozer rented the mill in 1821 and changed a part of it into a cotton factory. In 1826 the factory was changed from a cotton to a woolen mill, and afterward became a worsted factory. The Ridley stone quarries were opened about 1766, and in 1790 Thomas Leiper and John Wall attempted to secure an appropriation to cut a canal from these quarries to the Delaware river, but failed. In 1807 Mr. Leiper built a railroad from his quarries to Ridley creek, and in 1828 his son, George C. Leiper, built the canal, which is now abandoned. The canal was one mile in length.

Four railways pass through the township. On the West Chester branch is the borough of Rutledge, and the Reading road has no passenger stations, but along its line near Ridley creek are the Ridley and the Philadelphia brick works. On the Baltimore & Ohio railway are Leiperville, Milmont, Folsom and

Holmes, while along the Pennsylvania are Eddystone borough, Crumlyne, Ridley Park borough, Prospect Park, Moore's and Norwood.

Leiperville is on the old Queen's Highway, and was named for the Leiper family. Moore's Station is on land that was in possession of the Moore family in 1800. John Cochran founded Norwood in 1872, buying one hundred and fifty acres of land from the estate of Rebecca Gessner, and laying it out into lots. Norwood takes its name from the title of Henry Ward Beecher's novel that was published about 1872.

The first attempt to lay out a suburban park in Delaware county was at Buenos Ayres, on the "Great Southern Road," in 1800, but the project failed and the prospective village never passed beyond the paper stage. Ridley Park was the first park laid out in the county, and three years later, in 1874, John Cochran laid out Prospect Park, which now contains many handsome and costly houses.

Prospect Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1878 with a class of six members.

On May 28, 1876, a grand encampment of Knights Templar of Maryland, was held near Crum Lynne lake. The encampment continued for ten days.

RIDLEY PARK BOROUGH.

Ridley Park, one of the most beautiful spots in suburban Philadelphia, was founded in 1872, and incorporated as a borough in 1887. It is laid out in walks, drives, parks and lakes, and in well macadamized streets and avenues. It has a fine hotel, a club house and many handsome and elegant buildings. No manufactories of any kind are or can be erected, as the place was designed for suburban homes.

Ridley Park has three churches: the Baptist, organized in 1832; the Presbyterian, in 1877; and the Episcopal, in 1878.

The borough has a well organized fire company. Ridley Park Cold Spring Water Company supplies the place with water, and it is

furnished with electric light by the Ridley Electric Light and Power Company.

A fine public school house has been erected in which four departments have been organized, with twelve grades, commencing with the primary and ending with the high school.

RUTLEDGE BOROUGH.

The village of Rutledge became a borough in March, 1887, and the postoffice was established July 1, 1889, with Alfred W. Palmer as postmaster, whose successors have been David G. Myers and Frank P. Corson. There are no manufactories or lodges in the place. The borough has one church, Calvary Presbyterian, which was organized in 1891, with Rev. William W. McKinney, D.D., as pastor. The population is about three hundred, being two hundred and sixty-nine in 1890.

CHAPTER XXX.

SPRINGFIELD AND THORNBURY TOWNSHIPS.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The township of Springfield is bounded by Marple, Upper Darby, Darby, Ridley, Haverford and Upper Providence townships.

Gravel and clay exposures occur in the southern part of the township, a small area of ferruginous conglomerate is on the east line, and trap is exposed on Stone creek and south of the Delaware county pike. There are mica schist exposures at numerous points. The minerals of Springfield township are: beryl, garnet, muscovite, tourmaline, andalusite, and apatite.

Springfield was mentioned as a separate municipality in 1686. Tradition says the name came from a large spring being in one of the first fields cleared by Thomas Pearson or George Maris. The taxables in 1715 were: Samuel Levis, Bartholomew, Jonathan and

Barthow Coppock, John, George and Richard Maris, William West, Isaac, Thomas and Isaac Taylor, sr., Samuel Hall, James Barrot, Thomas Poe, George James, Richard Woodward, John Glere, George Lownes, Nicholas Smith, Thomas Kendall, Mordecai Maddock and William Miller.

The Wallingford or Lewis cotton mills are near the site of a grist mill erected before 1779, by John Lewis. A saw mill was added by Lewis in 1788, and in 1811 John Lewis, jr., was assessed with a paper mill. In 1835 the grist mill was changed into a cotton factory, and rented to James Ogden, who was soon succeeded by John R. and Mordecai Lewis, sons of George Lewis, who changed the paper mill into a cotton factory. After the death of John R. Lewis, his brother, Mordecai, operated the mills until he died in 1870, when his sons, Isaac, Albert and Reese, became operators of the plant. Afterward Albert Lewis purchased his partners' interest in the Wallingford mills, which received their name from Thomas Allen, who came from Wallingford, England. The plant contains seventeen acres, and Mr. Lewis has fully equipped the mills with all necessary improved machinery. One of the mills is a four-story building forty by sixty, and the other is a three-story, sixty by one hundred feet, while the dye house is a two-story structure. The mills run from raw stock to the finished product, and have a capacity of forty-five thousand yards per day. When running full the mills employ a force of eighty hands, with a pay roll of one thousand dollars every fortnight. The dye house formerly was run to its full capacity in dyeing for outside mills besides its own.

Holtz mill was on the site of the old blade mill erected by George Lownes shortly before 1779. Some time after 1849 Oliver Holt erected the second cotton factory, which was destroyed by fire in 1882. Gibbons' cotton mill was built in 1832, and burned in 1882. Fell's edge tool mill was erected in 1843 on the site of a forge and grist mill swept away in the flood of that

year. The Keystone spinning mills were started in 1845 by Moses Hey, who changed an old paper mill into Mill No. 1, and built Mills Nos. 2 and 3. The bobbin and grist mills of J. Howard Lewis are at Beatty.

The township contains two villages, Morton and Swarthmore.

Morton, named after John Morton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, was laid out August 14, 1871. The postoffice was established in 1867, with Hon. Sketchley Morton as postmaster. Mr. Morton was a grandson of John Morton, and had a store and lumber and coal yards on the site of Morton for several years prior to the laying out of the town. Morton has four churches, twenty-six stores, three blacksmith shops, a livery stable and the Morton ice plant. The place contains about one thousand five hundred inhabitants, has its principal streets macadamized, and possesses a well organized fire company, while the Faraday Heat, Power and Light Company furnish electricity for light, motive power and other purposes. There are two building associations—the Morton and Springfield.

The *Morton Chronicle* is a weekly paper edited and published by E. W. Smith. The churches are: Kedron Methodist Episcopal, organized in 1859; Episcopal Church of Atone-ment, 1876; First Baptist; and Shorter Methodist Episcopal. The postmasters from 1867 to 1893 have been: Hon. Sketchley Morton, C. R. Dolbey (1876), C. A. Smith (1885), W. C. Timm (1889), and M. M. Justison (1893). Morton is on the Pennsylvania railroad and between two trolley roads. It has twenty daily trains each way, and its boundaries extend to the borough of Rutledge in one direction and to the village of Swarthmore in the other.

Swarthmore is a beautiful village, laid out in wide streets and avenues, and noted for its two advanced educational institutions, Swarthmore college and Tomlinson's grammar school. On the college grounds is the house in which

Benjamin West and John P. Crozer were born.

Friends' Springfield meeting was established in 1686, and the Lownes Free church building was erected in 1832.

Springfield township has nine public schools and an enrollment of four hundred and thirty-six pupils.

THORNBURY TOWNSHIP.

Of peculiar shape is Thornbury township, which is bounded by Chester county and Edgmont, Middletown, Aston, Concord, and Birmingham townships.

Several areas of trap and serpentine rock are in Thornbury township. Mica schists occupy the higher portions of the township, and the exposures of syenite are principally confined to the escarpments along Chester creek and its tributaries. The minerals of Thornbury township are: amethyst, albite and serpentine.

Thornbury was recognized as early as 1687, and is said to have been named for Thornbury in England. The taxables in the township in 1715 were as follows: Henry Nale, John Willis, George Pearce, Isaac and Philip Taylor, William and Joseph Brinton, John Davis, Jonathan Thatcher, John Yeardsley, Thomas Everson, Richard Woodward, Jacob Vernor, Joseph Baker, Thomas Masser, William and John Pile, Richard Arnold, and John Stringer.

Sarum forge was built prior to 1746, and a slitting, a grist, and a rolling mill were afterward added. In 1836 these were sold to Wilcox, and are now known as Glen Mills paper mills. Thorndale flouring mills are over one hundred years old, and Brinton's flouring mills are near the site of an old grist mill and cotton factory.

The township contains three villages: Thornton, Cheyney, and Glen Mills. Thornton has a postoffice, church, and eighteen houses. Cheyney has a railroad station, a postoffice, a church, and five houses, and Charles H. Cheney is the present postmaster and station agent. The postoffice was established in 1859. Glen Mills promises in the

future to become a place of some size. Its postoffice was established in 1859. The brick station building was erected in 1882. Nathaniel Pratt has a large store, and near it are the paper mills and House of Refuge. The Glen Mills Paper Company was organized in 1892, and manufacture writing, music, and patent medicine wrapping papers. The House of Refuge has been mentioned in another chapter, and the Glen Mills Quarrying Company employ one hundred and twenty-five hands, and quarry and crush stone for macadamizing and telfording streets and roads.

Stony Bank Methodist Episcopal church was organized about 1810, and Bethlehem church, of the same denomination, dates its organization back to 1845. The Wayside church, at Cheyney Station, was organized in 1871 of Protestants of different denominations, and the elegant church structure was erected in 1874. The African Methodist Episcopal church was instituted about 1870.

Thornbury township has three public schools, in which are enrolled one hundred and forty-one pupils.

CHAPTER XXXI.

TINICUM, THE ISLAND TOWNSHIP.

The original Tinicum township, or Big Tinicum island, is bounded by the Delaware river, Philadelphia county, and the townships of Darby and Ridley. On August 31, 1780, Tinicum township was taken from Ridley township.

The entire island is formed of alluvium deposits. The soil is usually sandy or loamy. The only exposure of rock on the island is found on the edge of Long Hook creek, near Darby creek, and north of Lazaretto postoffice. The exposures are limited to a small area surrounded by alluvium. The rock is a coarse feldspathic granetoid micaceous gneiss, some-

what similar in appearance to the rock exposed along Crum creek, near Blue Bell, in Darby township.

In Tinicum township was made the first European settlement of Pennsylvania, of which we have any authentic record.

After the Revolutionary war the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey divided the islands in the Delaware river, that during the Colonial period had been the exclusive property of the crown, and gave to Tinicum township Hog island, Martin's bar, Printz's island, Maiden island and Little Tinicum island.

The quarantine station at the Lazaretto was established in 1801. It was formerly on Providence island, near Philadelphia, which city became so alarmed at the close proximity during the yellow fever scourge of the last decade of the eighteenth century, that it was removed to its present location. The citizens of Delaware county have twice petitioned for its removal from Big Tinicum island.

The Reading railroad passes through the island, on which there are three stations—Essington, North Essington, and Corbindale, which is the nucleus of what promises to be a considerable village. The early history of the township has been given in the history of the county, and needs no repetition in this chapter.

Tinicum township has one public school and an enrollment of forty-eight pupils.

CHAPTER XXXII.

UPPER CHICHESTER, UPPER PROVIDENCE, AND UPPER DARBY TOWNSHIPS, AND LANSDOWNE AND CLIFTON HEIGHTS BOROUGHES.

UPPER CHICHESTER TOWNSHIP.

The township of Upper Chichester is bounded by the State of Delaware, and the townships of Bethel, Aston, Chester and Lower Chichester.

Gravel and syenitic rocks are found in different parts of the township.

The county records are silent as to when the township was created. In 1715 the following taxables were returned: Enoch Flower, William and Ruth Chandler, Walter Marten, Henry and Francis Reynolds, George Leonard, Francis Routh, Matthew Wood, John Bezer, John Kingsman, James Whitaker, Humphrey and Shadrack Scarlet, Thomas Linville, Thomas Withers, Jeremiah Collett, John Chambers, Richard Weaver, and Jeremiah Cloud.

But few mills have ever been built in the township. The Talbot stone grist mill was built in 1767 by John Talbot, and burned in 1884. Dutton's saw mill was built about 1750, and was torn down in 1860.

The celebrated James Annesley, Earl of Anglesey, was sold as a redemptioner in Upper Chichester township in 1727.

The Baltimore & Ohio railway passes through the township in the eastern part from north to south, and along its track three villages are springing up, at Twin Oaks, Boothwin and Ogden stations. Each place has a postoffice. Boothwin is laid out into streets, and has a few houses and a Presbyterian church. Ogden, which joins Boothwin on the south, contains a few buildings and a Friends' meeting house.

Upper Chichester meeting was established in the fall of 1829 by the Orthodox Friends.

The schools of the township are three in number, in which one hundred and twenty-two pupils are enrolled.

UPPER PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.

The township of Upper Providence is bounded by Edgmont, Newtown, Marple, Springfield, Ridley, Chester and Middletown townships.

Ferruginous conglomerate and serpentine are north of Bluehill, while mica schists and gneissès occupy the greater portion of the central and southern parts of the township.

Upper Providence came into existence as a municipal division of the county in 1688. Its taxables were returned in 1715 as follows: John and Jacob Edge, Sarah Powell, Thomas Williamson, Joseph and Peter Taylor, William Sinkler, Zachary Butcher, Joseph Carter, Thomas Jones, Jacob Chandler, Jacob Malin, Joshua Calvert, Daniel Calvert, John Cam, Job Harvey, Randal Malin, and Randal Croxson.

The Upper Bank or Manchester cotton factory was originally a paper mill, and built in 1766 by James Wilcox. The cotton factory in 1872 met the sad fate of so many other mills in the county, being destroyed by fire. Robinett's grist mill and Camm's stocking works were operated in the early part of the present century. The Sycamore or Bishop mills were originally the Providence mills. The rolling mill was built about 1811, and at it the first anthracite coal was used as a fuel for manufacturing purposes. Register's nail factory was started in 1812, while Collett's and Palmer's grist mills, now gone, were erected at an early day in the history of the township.

The schools of Upper Providence are four in number, with an enrollment of one hundred and fifty-one pupils.

UPPER DARBY TOWNSHIP.

The township of Upper Darby is bounded by Philadelphia county and the townships of Haverford, Marple, Springfield, Ridley and Darby.

Gravel is found in the central and southern parts of the township, and a small area of ferruginous conglomerate lies west of Clifton. Trap is found in the northern part, and schists and gneisses are exposed at various places throughout the township.

Upper Darby was erected as a township on August 30, 1786. Among its early settlers were: John Hood, John Hood, jr., Edward Cartledge, Joseph Neel, Richard Bonsall, Anthony Morgan, John Marshall, Samuel Sellers, Michael Blunston, William Garrett, Joshua Fearn, John Roads and John Kirk.

In naming the mills of the township we shall pass from north to south on the two creeks, Darby and Cobb's. The first mills on Darby creek are the Upper Darby paper mills, which were erected as early as 1803 as a grist mill. The grist mill was changed into a paper mill in 1872 by Edward Garrett. The Morris Truman paper mills were erected in 1778, and in 1860 were changed into a cotton factory by Samuel Lewis, who built a second mill. Both were burned, rebuilt, and a second time destroyed by fire. The Kelleyville cotton mills, built about 1824 by Ashur Lobb, after considerable change in ownership, came into the possession of Sellers Hoffman in 1878. The Modoc cotton mills were built in 1873 by Daniel Sharkey and William Weidbey. The Union cotton mills were built in 1822 by Garrett, and enlarged afterward by Thomas Kent, who purchased them in 1846. Rockbourne woolen mills were built by Samuel Garrett about 1835, and in 1845 became the property of Thomas Kent. The Clifton woolen mills were originally a paper mill, which was afterwards changed into a cotton factory. The cotton factory was changed into the present woolen mills in 1881. The Glenwood cotton and woolen mills were erected in 1862 on the site of an old paper mill that was built by Levis Garrett. The Tuscarora cotton mills, at the head of Darby creek, were built by George Burnley in 1844, and are near the site of an old paper mill that was erected in 1777 by Samuel Levis.

On Cobb's creek have been built several industrial establishments. The Wolfenden cotton mills on Cobb's creek were originally Seller's locomotive works, and in 1881 were purchased by Wolfenden, Shore & Co. The old Levis blade mill was built on Naylor's run about 1807, and was in operation up to 1881. The Cardington cotton and the Whitely cotton and woolen mills are near to each other on Cobb's creek, and by 1881 had passed into the hands of Wolfenden, Shore & Co. These mills when running full require a force of two



hundred and fifty operatives. The Cardington mills are near the site of the first cotton mill that was erected (1798) in Delaware county. The present Millbourne or Sellers flouring mills were built in 1814, and have a capacity of two hundred and fifty barrels of flour per day. The Keystone paper mills were erected in 1866 by C. S. Garrett, on the site of an old oil mill, that in 1807 had been built for a saw mill.

The Pennsylvania railroad passes through Upper Darby from east to west, and in the township are the following stations: Fernwood, Lansdowne, Beaumont, Clifton, Primos and Secane. Fernwood owes its existence to the laying out of the Fernwood cemetery, so named from the fact of fourteen varieties of ferns being found on the grounds, which were originally owned by Joshua Fearne. There are over ten thousand graves in the cemetery. In 1872 the first two houses of Fernwood were erected. Fernwood Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1872, and Fernwood Masonic lodge was instituted in 1875. The Union shoddy mills were erected on the site of the village in 1867. Primos contains a station and postoffice and ten or twelve houses. Secane has a station and postoffice and some six or eight dwellings.

The First New Jerusalem church of Delaware county was formed about 1830, and by 1880 the society was nearly extinct. Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal church was instituted in 1834.

Upper Darby has one charitable institution, Burd Orphan Asylum, and four public schools, in which two hundred and fifty-eight pupils are enrolled.

LANSDOWNE BOROUGH.

The postoffice was established in 1875, and the village was incorporated as a borough in 1893. Its main streets are Baltimore and Lansdowne avenues. The postoffice was established in 1875, with Garrett H. Lewis as

postmaster. M. A. Bliss served as postmaster from 1883 to 1889, when John C. Hilbert was appointed. M. Hall & Co. have a shoddy mill, and the Columbia feather compressing and the Freedom card embossing companies are located there. The Lansdowne carriage and wagon works have lately gone into operation, and the place contains several stores, a drug house, three real estate offices and four churches—First Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal. The borough also contains a building and loan association, and one club, the Runnymede. Lansdowne is lighted by electricity and supplied with water by the Springfield Water Company, while all of its streets are well telforded. The population of the borough is estimated at one thousand, and it has a public school with one hundred and seventy-five pupils.

CLIFTON HEIGHTS BOROUGH.

The village of Clifton Heights has grown rapidly within the last ten years into a large and important place. It has a station, postoffice, several churches, and a large number of business establishments. Clifton Heights has been incorporated as a borough since 1884, and its main streets are: Baltimore and Broadway avenues, crossed by Sycamore and Springfield avenues.

St. Stephen's Episcopal church was organized in 1872, and Clifton Methodist Episcopal church was instituted in 1871.

The borough has six schools and two hundred and eighty-eight pupils.

The population of Clifton Heights is nearly two thousand. East Clifton Heights is a suburb of the borough, near which Burn Brae hospital was erected in 1859.

On page 18 average length should read greatest length; and on page 99, 6385 should read 4225.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following general matters which may be of some interest to those residing in Delaware county, are given in this chapter.

EARTHQUAKES.

Slight earthquake shocks were felt in the county in 1727 and 1732, and on December 7, 1738, November 18, 1755; March 22, 1763, October 13, 1763, April 25, 1772, January 8, 1817, June 17, 1871, and October 9, 1871. The Charleston, South Carolina, earthquake was felt in some parts of the county.

EARLIEST AND LATEST LICENSES.

In 1790 licenses were granted to the following persons in the county to sell spirituous liquors: John Ford, William Kerlin, Charles Sankey, William Beaumont, Mary Withy, Joseph Pearson, Mary Miller, Adam Titus, Joshua Vernon, Richard Fawkes, Henry Odenheimer, Evan Jones, Robert Kennedy, Gideon Gilpin and John Hoof.

The hotels outside of Chester licensed on January 2, 1893, were those of J. Lewis Garrett, Joshua S. Wood, John H. Twaddell, James Neeld, Andrew McClure, James Gallagher, Edward McFadden, P. McGlinchy, Thos. Calvert, R. R. Johnson, E. C. Lyons, William Carson, William T. Davis, Benjamin Rogers, Charles B. Quigley, Henry Coawrd, Nicholas C. Knight, William Miller. The hotels in Chester and South Chester licensed on the above named day, were those of John T. Evans, W. H. Read, Henry Abbott, Thomas Lytle, George Goeltz, Samuel Powell, William F. May, John Grundy, James Gardner, jr., Thomas Carr, John Genther, T. S. Williamson, Mary Stewart, Anton Uhlenbrock, Henry Fisher, McClay & McKane, W. H. Williams, William Higham, Thomas Hargreaves, C. W. Hiorth, H. G. Mason, Robert Schofield, Sebastian

Haas, Michael Cronin, Henry Goff, William Vogel, Hugh McCaffery, D. B. McClure, W. H. Brooks, J. T. Burke, John P. Rolph, John Leary, Thomas Dalton, George W. Mullen, John McGolrick, J. W. Rawcliff, H. J. Riley, Z. T. Bartleson, F. E. Lawrence, and George J. Hunter.

FREE MASONRY.

The following Masonic lodges are in the county: Chester, No. 236, at Chester; George W. Bartram, No. 298, Media; Lucius, H. Scott, No. 352, Chester; Prospect, No. 578, Moore's; and Wayne, No. 581, Wayne. The Royal Arch Chapters are: Media, No. 234; Fernwood, No. 256; and Chester, No. 258. Chester Commandery, No. 66, and Delaware County Lodge, No. 13, Knights of Birmingham, meets at Chester city.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

The following castles of the Knights of the Golden Eagle are in Delaware county: Chester, No. 29, at Chester; Relief, No. 71, Darby; Castle Rock, No. 158, Newtown Square; Thurlow, No. 159, South Chester; Charter, No. 171, Media; Upland, No. 180, Upland; Upper Darby, No. 199, Garrettsford; Fernwood, No. 227, Fernwood; Covenant, No. 294, Moore's; Deshong, No. 346, Chester; and Wayne, No. 472, Wayne.

PAPER AND COTTON INDUSTRIES IN 1872.

From an article on "Through William Penn's Low Counties," in *Lippincott's Magazine* for September, 1872, we find the following concerning the paper and cotton industries and Leiper's railroad: "An antiquarian might strike a line of investigation by taking hold of the times before the application of steam to manufacturing, and tracing up the industries fed by the water powers which concentrate at Chester. Four streams (called in southern dialect 'creeks') enter the Delaware within two miles of each other in the neighborhood of the town—Chester creek, Ridley creek,

Crum creek, Darby creek. Not only do the harvests they traverse,

'Send down the air a greeting to the mills
On the dull thunder of alternate flails,'

but the cotton and fibres from half the States in the Union are woven into tissues by mills upon their banks. Some are very ancient, and yield curious histories. Up on Chester creek the 'Ivy Mills' paper mill, which was the pioneer of this species of manufactures on the American continent, still stands; it was already ancient when Benjamin Franklin's printing paper and the sheets for the Continental currency were made there. The 'Ivy Mills' was the very last hand mill in the United States to succumb to machinery. A mile off is 'Glen Mills,' where the peculiar paper now used by the treasury department for the United States currency is made—an agent of the department residing near the mill, with a force to guard it from violation. In one of the buildings the Messrs. Willcox manufacture most of the music paper used in the United States, and a grade, celebrated in the trade of collar paper. Near Glen Riddle, on Chester

creek, at Crozerville, John P. Crozer established his colossal fortune by the alteration of old historic paper and grist mills into woolen and cotton factories, and died full of honors. On Crum creek the Wallingford cotton mills have been owned in the family of the present proprietor, Mr. Lewis, for more than a hundred years. In this locality again was the first railroad ever built in the United States. It was a gravity road, like the celebrated switch-back at Mauch Chunk, and was made in 1809 by Thomas Leiper, to connect his granite quarries with his landing on Crum creek."

CONCLUSION.

In closing this brief historical sketch of the important and time honored county of Delaware, we would turn a moment from the past to the future, and wish for it and its people, in the oncoming centuries of time, that the march of capital and enterprise in Delaware county "may go hand in hand with the march of intellect and morals, and result in the increased prosperity and virtue of her people."



Progrès

De la Presse



Biographies

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Delaware County.

CHARLES B. HOUSTON, head of the iron, coal and coke firm of C. B. Houston & Co., of Philadelphia, and the present burgess of South Chester, this county, where he resides, is one of the conspicuously successful business men of Delaware county. Mr. Houston was born near Belfast, Ireland, December 16, 1832, and was brought to this country by his parents, John and Elizabeth (Boone) Houston, while yet a small child. He grew to manhood on his father's farm in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and received his preliminary training in the public schools there, completing his education at the State Normal school in Millersville. Inheriting fine executive ability and a strong propensity for business, he abandoned the farm, and soon after leaving school formed a partnership with his cousin, Samuel J. Boone, and engaged in general merchandising at Gap, Lancaster county. This firm continued in business until the beginning of the civil war, when Mr. Boone enlisted in the Federal army, becoming captain of Co. B, 79th Pennsylvania infantry, which he commanded until killed in action at the battle of Chaplin Hills, Kentucky, in 1863. Mr. Houston at once closed out the business in Lancaster county, and in the fall of 1859 entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as freight and passenger agent at Christiana, that county. This position he held acceptably for a period of ten years, and then resigned it to join his brother,

Thomas J. Houston (see his sketch), in the erection of extensive iron works at Greensboro, North Carolina, for a company of Philadelphia capitalists. While his brother returned north the same year, Charles B. Houston remained at the works in North Carolina for a year and a half, and then returning to Pennsylvania entered the employ of McCormick & Co., at Harrisburg. This firm was composed of James and Henry McCormick and Senator J. Donald Cameron, and operated large iron works at Harrisburg. Mr. Houston remained with them until 1874, at which time he formed a copartnership with John Roach, the famous ship-builder, now deceased, and they built and operated the Chester Rolling mills of this city. After running the works about one year the firm was merged into a joint stock company, which was incorporated under the name of the Chester Rolling Mills. This company operated the works for a period of sixteen years, during which the business rapidly grew into its present immense proportions, and at the end of that time sold the mills to the Wellman Steel & Iron Company, by which name they are now known. After disposing of his interest in the Chester Rolling mills, in which his brothers were also partners, Mr. Houston spent the next eighteen months in looking after his large iron and coal interests in Virginia and West Virginia. In 1892, in connection with his son, Howard H.

Houston, and J. Max Bernard, he engaged in the iron, coal and coke business in the city of Philadelphia, under the firm name of C. B. Houston & Co. Their office is at 229-231 Bullitt building, South Fourth street, and they do an immense business in iron, steel, coal and coke.

In addition to his large business operations in Philadelphia, Mr. Houston is closely identified with many important industrial enterprises in other parts of the country. He is a director in the Chester National bank, and of the "Delaware River Iron Ship-building & Engine works," of this city, and has a like connection with the Crozer Steel & Iron Company, of Roanoke, Virginia; the Edith Iron & Mining Company, of that State; the Twelve Pole Coal & Lumber Company, of West Virginia; the Roanoke Coal & Lumber Company, of the same State; and the Mate Creek Coal & Lumber Company, also of that State. He, with members of his family, is also half owner of the Houston Coal & Coke Company's property and business at Elkhorn, West Virginia.

On January 26, 1860, Mr. Houston was married to Margaret A. Hathaway, a daughter of Philip Hathaway, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. To them were born two sons: Howard H., now in business with his father in Philadelphia; and T. Edgar, treasurer and general manager of the Houston Coal & Coke Company at Elkhorn, West Virginia. Beside these two sons, a daughter, named Minnie L., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Houston, but she died at the age of two and a half years, and her remains sleep in the cemetery at Atglen, Chester county, this State. Mrs. Houston is now in the fifty-fifth year of her age.

In his political affiliations Charles B. Houston has always been a republican, is now serving his third term as burgess of South Chester, and was for some time a member of the borough council. He is a leading member of the Third Presbyterian church of Chester, and also prominently connected with Masonry, being a member of Lancaster Lodge, No. 43, Free and Accepted Masons, of Lancaster;

Chester Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Chester; and Chester Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar. He is pleasant and genial in manner, ranks with the best and most successful business men of eastern Pennsylvania, and is held in high esteem for his exemplification of the virtues of good citizenship and intelligent, Christian manhood. Mr. Houston resides in a pleasant and finely appointed home at the corner of Ninth street and Highland avenue, South Chester.

The Houstons are of Scotch-Irish origin, and their history runs back through several centuries to the founder of the family, Sir Hugh Padvinon, a wealthy Scotch nobleman, who built a village on his estate, in the north of Ireland, which was called Hughstown. By degrees the name of the town was transferred to the family, and finally, in the course of years, it assumed its present spelling, Houston. John Houston, father of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared in the north of Ireland, where he received a good practical education, being the only son of well-to-do parents. While yet a young man the love for adventure led him to cross the Atlantic and visit America, where he remained several years, and then returned to his native land. Soon after his return to Ireland he married Elizabeth Boone, an educated Scotch-Irish girl, who for more than the third of a century was his devoted wife and comrade on the rugged pathway of life. She was a native of northern Ireland, and a member of the United Presbyterian church. A few years later, in 1834, Mr. Houston returned to the United States with his wife and four children and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he continued to reside until within a short time of his death, which occurred in 1877, at the residence of his son, Dr. John Houston, in the city of Philadelphia. During his long residence in Lancaster county he was extensively engaged in farming and dealing in live stock, and became quite prosperous. Politically he was a democrat until about 1856, when, on account of his



opposition to slavery, he identified himself with the growing Republican party, and gave it his influence and support from that time to the day of his death. In religion he was a member of the United Presbyterian church and died in that faith.

CAPT. THOMAS J. HOUSTON, of the city of Chester, who saw service during our civil war, and has been one of the most active and successful iron, coal and coke operators of this State, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Boone) Houston, and a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he was born January 25, 1836. (See sketch of Charles B. Houston for family ancestry.) Mrs. Elizabeth Houston died in 1868, at her home in Lancaster county.

Thomas J. Houston was reared on his father's farm in Lancaster county, this State, and obtained a superior English education in the public schools and at what is now the State Normal school at Millersville. Leaving school at the age of fifteen, he learned the trade of molder, but within a year after completing his apprenticeship was compelled to abandon the business on account of his health. He then secured a position as clerk in a blast furnace at Robesonia, which he resigned in the early part of 1863 to enlist in the army. Upon being mustered into service he was made captain of Co. B, 47th Pennsylvania emergency men, and commanded that company during its term of service, which was something less than a year. After returning from the army Mr. Houston became a passenger brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, but was soon promoted to the position of conductor. He began his career as a railroad man at the same time as Charles E. Pugh, who is now third vice president of the Pennsylvania Company. After running on the road for several months between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Mr. Houston resigned his position to take charge of a blast furnace at Columbia, Pennsylvania,

where he remained until 1865. From that year until 1869 he had charge of a furnace and ore mines in Dutchess county, New York. In the latter year he obtained leave of absence and went to Greensboro, North Carolina, to put up a steam bloomery furnace for a company of Philadelphia capitalists who were arranging to develop the mineral resources of that section. Upon the completion of this enterprise he returned to New York and again assumed the management of the ore mines and furnace in Dutchess county, where he remained until the early part of 1873. In that year he was appointed general manager of the Iron Cliffs Company, in the Lake Superior region, with headquarters at Negaunee, Michigan. This company owned fifty-five thousand acres of land, ran three blast furnaces, and had extensive ore mines on the southern shore of Lake Superior. Mr. Houston remained in charge of these works until 1880, when he removed to the city of Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he was interested with his brother, Charles B. Houston, in the Chester rolling mills. Soon after coming to this city Captain Houston became general manager of these mills, and held that position until they sold the works to the Wellman Iron & Steel Company in 1891. In May, 1889, he was called to Roanoke, Virginia, to assume charge of the Crozer Iron & Steel Company's affairs, in which company he was and is a stockholder and director. There he remained actively employed in the management of a large and complicated business until December 1st of that year, when illness compelled him to relinquish his work and return home. Since that time he has been practically retired from active business, and is living quietly at his elegant home, corner of Eighth and Kerlin streets, this city. In addition to the works already mentioned, Captain Houston is financially interested with his brother, Charles B. Houston, (see his sketch) in a number of other mining, iron, coal and coke enterprises in this State and elsewhere.

In politics the subject of this sketch is an active and enthusiastic republican, and has served as a delegate to many State and National conventions. He served as mayor of the city of Negaunee, Michigan, while residing there, and has been six years a member of the city council of Chester, during three of which he served as president of the council, and had the honor and pleasure of presiding over the only solid republican council this city ever had. Captain Houston also served as chairman of the building committee having in charge the erection of the Chester hospital, built during the winter and spring of 1893. In religious faith he is a Quaker, and has long been a strict member of the Society of Friends. On the 26th of September, 1866, Captain Houston was united in marriage to Sue M. Slokom, a daughter of Samuel Slokom, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and a lady of fine education and many rare qualities of heart and mind.

HENRY FREDERICK MORROW, a business man of many years' experience, and one of the most active prohibition leaders of Chester city and Delaware county, is a son of John and Ann S. (Rowland) Morrow, and was born in Wilmington, Delaware, August 28, 1833. John Morrow was of Scotch-Irish descent, and came in 1824 from his birthplace, near Belfast, Ireland, to the Brandywine creek, near Wilmington, Delaware, in which city he died on January 19, 1861, when in the sixty-second year of his age. He was a Presbyterian and a prominent Free Mason, and during the latter part of his life was engaged successfully in the real estate business. He married Ann S. Rowland, a native of Pikeland township, Chester county, and who died at Chester, May 5, 1871, aged seventy-six years. Mrs. Morrow was a Presbyterian, and her father, John Rowland, was a grandson of John Rowland, who came over in the ship "Welcome," with William Penn, in 1682. His son built the first grist mill in Tredyfrin township,

Chester county, in 1744. John Rowland was a native and farmer of Tredyfrin township, and died in Wilmington, Delaware, October 8, 1844, aged eighty-four years. He was a whig and a Friend, and ranked high as an upright man.

Henry F. Morrow was reared in Wilmington, Delaware, received a good English education, and became an apprentice to John L. Hadden, of that city, to the trade of tinsmith, on February 21, 1848. After completing his trade he and his brother, W. J. Morrow, were engaged in the tin and stove business until 1860. On June 20, 1860, Mr. Morrow came to Chester, where he was in the cement and roofing business up to 1872, since which time he has acted as a general agent. He now represents an improved metal for bearings.

On April 16, 1861, Mr. Morrow married Mary Frances Belt, daughter of William Belt, of Wilmington. They have one child, a daughter, named Mary L.

Henry F. Morrow and his family are all members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics Mr. Morrow was a republican, having voted for Fremont in 1856, but has been identified with the Prohibition party ever since its organization. He served for some time as chairman, and is now secretary of the county Prohibition committee, and in the days of temperance organizations, before the organization of the Prohibition party, he was recognized as one of the foremost temperance men in eastern Pennsylvania. In 1839 he connected himself with the Juvenile Temperance society of the Hanover Street Presbyterian church, and has always been a total abstainer.

GEORGE W. WOOD, the energetic proprietor of a large meat market, and member of the council of Chester city from the Fifth ward, is a son of John and Emma E. Wood, and was born in the city of Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1856. His paternal grandfather, Humph-

rey Wood, was a native of Slaithwaite, Yorkshire, England, and married Grace Dodson. To their union was born thirteen children, five sons and four daughters, who grew up to man and womanhood and all married: Ephraim, George, John, William, Samuel, Sarah Rawcliffe, Jane Armitage, Hannah Wiseman, and Mary Hirst. His grandparents both died in the one year, 1836, aged forty-six and forty-eight years. They followed the butchering business until their deaths. George W.'s father, John Wood, learned the trade of butcher, and came from Liverpool to Chester in the year 1856. He married Emma Elizabeth Ledger, of Liverpool, in 1855, and to their union was born fourteen children, ten boys and four girls. They reared nine, five sons and four daughters: George W., John, Rev. Samuel R., Harry A., Herbert, Sarah A. Buck, Emma Wood, Louisa Wood, and Laura Burton. J. Wood commenced business by opening a shop in Market street, Chester, in 1856, and continued until the Farmers' market was built, in 1868, and is still doing business in the market. He is a republican, and an active member of the North Chester Baptist church. George W. Wood received his education in the public schools of Chester and Leiperville. He learned the trade of butcher with his father, and then engaged in the butchering business on a small scale at No. 37 Third street, where he was so successful that in 1890 he purchased his handsome three-story brick residence adjoining his butchering establishment. Mr. Wood's residence is worth over ten thousand dollars, and he has enlarged and refitted his meat market until it is one of the best of its kind in the city.

On March 3, 1878, Mr. Wood married Addie E. Taylor, of Laurel, Delaware. To their union have been born two children: Frank (deceased), and Lillie.

George W. Wood has always been a democrat in politics, and is now serving on his second term as a member of the council from the Fifth ward, being elected the first time by a

majority of eighty-four, and the second time by a majority of one hundred and sixty-four. His largely increased majority at his election attests his growing political popularity. As a member of council Mr. Wood has been active alike in the interests of his ward and his city. He was instrumental in securing arc lights on Broad street and Morton avenue. Mr. Wood is a member of Chester Lodge, No. 96, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Tuscarora Lodge, No. 29, Improved Order of Red Men; and Penn Conclave, No. 59, Improved Order of Heptasophs.

A. B. ARMSTRONG, one of the live and useful citizens of Delaware county, and one of the organizers of the Chester patrol system, is a son of James and Mary Ann (Bailey) Armstrong, and was born in Bethel township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1845. His paternal grandfather, John Armstrong, was of Yankee or New England descent, and after passing his early life in the State of Delaware, he removed to Bethel township, this county, where he died. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a stone mason by trade, and a democrat in politics, and married Susan Weir, by whom he had ten children, five sons and five daughters: Margaret, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary Anne Suter, Keziah, Samuel, William, Jonathan, Robert and James. James Armstrong (father) was born in the State of Delaware, June 16, 1816, and learned the trade of stone mason. He was styled the Delaware county bridge builder, because he built nearly all the bridges in the county that were erected in his day. In 1846 he removed from Bethel township to Chelsea, where he purchased a farm, on which he died March 25, 1889, at seventy-three years of age. He was a democrat and a Methodist, and was twice married. He married Sarah E. Bright, who died and left one child, Lewis. He then wedded Ann Bailey, who was a daughter of James Bailey, who died January 16, 1883, aged

seventy-four years. By his second marriage he had five children: A. B., James, George, Mary A. (deceased), and Joseph H.

A. B. Armstrong received his early education in the common schools of Aston and Bethel townships and the Rockdale school, and is one of the "Rockdale Boys" who recently celebrated an anniversary year of their old school. Leaving the Rockdale school he attended the Village Green seminary, and afterward took the full course of the Quaker academy of Clarkson Taylor, which then stood at the corner of Eighth and Woliston streets, Wilmington. Leaving the academy he spent four years and eight months in learning the trade of machinist, which he followed as a journeyman for seventeen years. He then became master machinist of the Irving & Leiper Manufacturing Company, with whom he remained until his health became so impaired that he was compelled to resign. Being forced to look for some lighter occupation he started his present confectionary business, at No. 120 West Third street, where he has built up a first-class and remunerative trade. Mr. Armstrong is a republican in politics, and works energetically for his party in the Sixth ward, and on February 15, 1894, was appointed one of the finance committee. He served one term as assessor, being nominated and elected without any opposition. He was a candidate for county commissioner in 1892. The present patrol system of Chester is due to Mr. Armstrong's efforts, and he assisted in raising the money to buy the patrol wagon and pay some of the expenses of its first trips. He is a member of Washington Camp, No. 43, Patriotic Order Sons of America; John P. Crozer Council, No. 187, Senior Order of United American Mechanics; and John Morton Council, No. 738, Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is a trustee of John Morton Council, and the treasurer of John P. Crozer Council. He is a past grand of Upland Lodge, No. 253, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has held membership for twenty

years; and has been for fourteen years a member of the Franklin Fire company. Mr. Armstrong is also a charter member of the city patrol, of which he has been treasurer ever since its organization. He is a trustee of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, with which he united seventeen years ago.

On September 5, 1870, Mr. Armstrong married Jennie Willey, daughter of Absalom and Eliza (Wilson) Willey. To Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have been born three children: Annie E., A. Lewis, and Livia, who died.

SAMUEL J. BURTON, a practical and prosperous ship-builder of Marcus Hook, and one of the most useful and best known citizens of Delaware county, is a son of John T. and Hannah P. (Webb) Burton, and was born in Sussex county, Delaware, December 4, 1826. The Burtons are of English origin, and rank with the older families of Delaware, where they have resided since colonial times. In that State Thomas Burton, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared. After attaining manhood he became a farmer, and passed a long and active life engaged in agricultural pursuits, dying at his home in Delaware in 1832. He married Lydia Burton, and had a family of ten children, one of whom was John T. Burton (father), who was born on the old homestead in Sussex county, Delaware, in 1792. There he grew to manhood and received the best education afforded by the country schools of that day. Leaving school he engaged in farming, and after a few years also embarked in general merchandising, in both of which occupations he was very successful. In the midst of his activity he was stricken by disease, and died at his Sussex county home in 1848, when only fifty-six years of age. He was a prominent member of St. George Episcopal church, and an old-line whig in politics. In 1823 he married Hannah P. Webb, a daughter of Sylvester Webb, of Sussex county, and to them was

born a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters: Samuel J., Sarah A., Josephine M., Mary H., Samuel P., Edward T., and Hannah E., deceased. Mrs. Hannah Burton was born in the town of Lewis, Sussex county, Delaware, and died in Kent county, that State, in 1866, aged sixty-one years. Her father, Sylvester Webb (maternal grandfather), was a native of Scotland, and came to the United States while yet a young man. He settled in Sussex county, Delaware, where he married Sara Painter Walton, and reared a family of three children. His death occurred in 1812.

Samuel J. Burton was reared in his native county, and obtained his education in private schools there. After completing his studies he went to Leipsic, Delaware, where he served an apprenticeship at the trade of ship carpenter. Being endowed with fine mechanical ability and great energy of purpose, he soon made himself master of all the details of that business, and in 1848, at the age of twenty-two, embarked in ship-building on his own account at Leipsic. He remained at that place until 1860, when he removed to Penn's Grove, New Jersey, where he conducted the business for three years. In 1866 he located at Chester, Pennsylvania, and was engaged in ship-building at that place until 1869. In the latter year he removed to Marcus Hook, where he has successfully conducted the ship-building business ever since. Being a thorough mechanic himself, employing only skilled labor, and always using the best material, his work soon became popular, and orders for boats and vessels of various kinds were numerous, being at times beyond the capacity of his works. The work turned out from his ship-yards has ranged all the way from three-masted schooners to small oyster boats, and has proved so reliable and satisfactory in service that Mr. Burton has become widely known for the uniform excellence of his work, which is justly regarded as among the best of its kind in eastern Pennsylvania.

Samuel J. Burton has been twice married. In 1854 he wedded Catharine Wilson, of Leipsic, Delaware, who died in 1857. To them was born one son, Wilson C. On November 21, 1861, Mr. Burton was united in marriage with Sarah E. Maclary, a daughter of John and Mary K. Maclary, also of Leipsic. To this union was born a family of three children, two sons and a daughter: Edward C., S. Lee, and Katharine K.

In his political affiliations Mr. Burton has always been a republican, but has been too much devoted to business ever to have taken much active interest in politics. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 7, Free and Accepted Masons, of the city of Dover, Delaware.

HUGH McCAFFERY, proprietor of the well known McCaffery house, Third and Kerlin streets, Chester, is a son of Hugh and Emma (Brady) McCaffery, and was born in County Cavan, Ireland, July 18, 1848. His parents were both natives of the same county, and resided there until removed by death, the father dying in 1890, at the age of seventy-three, and the mother passing away during the same year, aged seventy. They were members of the Catholic church, and the parents of nine children.

Hugh McCaffery was reared in his native country until he had attained the age of fifteen years, receiving a good practical education in the National schools of Ireland. When fifteen he left the Emerald Isle and made his way to America, settling in Philadelphia. Two years later he began learning the trade of cooper, at which he worked in that city until 1868. He then came to Chester, Delaware county, where he worked at his trade until 1885, and in May of the latter year embarked in the hotel business as proprietor of what is known as McCaffery's hotel, at the corner of Kerlin and Third streets. Here he has continued a successful business ever since, and has become widely known and quite popular

with the traveling public, being well qualified for the business, and a thorough master of the art of entertaining.

In 1872 Mr. McCaffery was united in marriage to Mary McGolrick, of the city of Chester, who has proved herself an intelligent and useful companion, and materially aided Mr. McCaffery in the positive financial success which he has attained in life. They are members of the Catholic church, and in politics Mr. McCaffery is an ardent democrat, always giving his party a loyal support on National and State issues. He is very pleasant and genial in manner, and has the satisfaction of knowing that by industry and good management he has succeeded in life beyond many others, though he had only his own energy and ability to depend on when he began.

EMIL CHRISTIAN WAGNER, junior member of the firm of Swayne & Wagner, dealers in coal and feed at Sharon Hill, this county, and one of our most enterprising and successful citizens, is a son of Christian and Mary (Steffan) Wagner, and was born at Eslingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, March 24, 1859. The Wagners are an ancient German family whose members have been numerous and well-to-do in the Fatherland, engaged in milling for generations. Possessing the twin virtues of industry and frugality—qualities which distinguish the German race at home and abroad—they have been important factors in the industrial history of their section of the German empire. Christian Wagner (father) was a machinist by trade, and for fifteen years was employed in the Eslingen Locomotive works, which are among the largest of their kind in the old world. Having accumulated considerable property, he then embarked in the milling business at Wurtemberg, which enterprise he conducted successfully until his death, in 1885, when in the fifty-sixth year of his age. For many

years he was a strict member of the Lutheran church, and married Mary Steffan, a native of Germany. By that union he had a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: Charles W., who married Anna Schmidt, and now resides in the city of Chicago, Illinois, where he owns extensive works; Mary, who has been twice married, and lives in Germany; Emil C., the subject of this sketch; Sophia E., wife of Carl Braun, a merchant in Chicago; William, a merchant miller of Wurtemberg, Germany; Pauline, living in Germany; and Herman, a confectioner in the city of Philadelphia. Mrs. Mary Wagner is still living in Germany, aged nearly sixty-four years.

Emil Christian Wagner was reared in the Fatherland, and obtained his education in the National schools and a German High school. Leaving school at the age of fourteen years, he entered the mill with his father to learn the milling business, and after completing his trade he worked as a journeyman in different parts of Europe, traveling through Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Prussia, and other parts of the old world, in order to see the country and become familiar with the characteristics of the people and the business opportunities presented by the different places he visited. He finally made a tour through France, and then turned his face toward the new world, landing at Philadelphia, May 31, 1884. Soon after locating in that city he engaged in the retail milk trade, and successfully conducted that business for more than three years. In 1888 he removed to Glen Olden, Delaware county, where he operated a flouring and grist mill until 1890, at which time he formed a partnership with John Swayne, under the name of Swayne & Wagner, and the new firm embarked in the coal and feed business at Sharon Hill, grinding chop and handling all kinds of coal, feed, pipe, cement, and other articles connected with these lines. In 1890 they erected a large structure thirty by one hundred and eighty feet in dimensions on Chester pike for the accommodation of their business, and

have ever since remained at that location. They are energetic, wide-awake gentlemen, giving close personal attention to their business in all its details, and they have built up an excellent trade and become quite successful and widely known.

On August 31, 1884, Mr. Wagner was married in Philadelphia to Louise Frederika Staib, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Christian D. Staib. To Mr. and Mrs. Wagner have been born three children: Emil Christian, jr., Harry, and Louise. In his political affiliations Mr. Wagner is a staunch republican.

GEORGE MILES WELLS, M. D., a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania, and one of the most prominent young physicians of Delaware county, who has been in successful practice at Wayne since 1890, is a son of Francis Marion and Mary (Stewart) Wells, and was born at South Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1855. The family from which Dr. Wells is descended is of Norman extraction, and the name was originally spelled DeWelles, but was changed to its present spelling more than a century ago. The date of their coming to America is not accurately known, but they were settled in Virginia long prior to the Revolutionary war. In that State Miles Wells, paternal grandfather of Dr. Wells, was born and reared. The family was then in affluent circumstances, and after reaching manhood Miles Wells removed to North Carolina, where he became a wealthy planter. Later he went to Mississippi, where he held large landed interests. He married twice, and reared a large family of children, all of whom are now deceased. His son, Francis Marion Wells (father), was born in North Carolina in 1824. He received a classical education, conducting his preliminary studies in his native State, and afterward entered the Miami university at Oxford, Ohio, from which he was graduated

in 1846. While attending college he met Mary Stewart, whom he afterward married. She was a native of Easton, Pennsylvania, and after their marriage in 1847, Mr. Wells settled in South Easton, where he remained several years. Removing to Louisiana, he became a planter, and followed that occupation until the breaking out of the civil war. Although greatly opposed to secession on principle, yet after Louisiana had passed the ordinance of secession he felt his allegiance was due to the State, and enlisted in the Confederate army. His death occurred in 1863, at the early age of thirty-nine, by drowning in the Bayou Macon, while attempting to ford that stream. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and by his marriage to Mary Stewart had a family of six children: John Stewart, Francis Marion, Anna Stewart, George Miles, Mabel, and Edward Stewart.

Mrs. Wells was the daughter of John Stewart, and his wife, Elizabeth Green, both of which families were of Scotch-Irish extraction, and occupied a prominent and influential position in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. She was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, and died at Wayne, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1892, in her sixty-eighth year.

George Miles Wells was reared principally at Easton, this State, and in the city of Philadelphia. His education was acquired in the public schools of Easton, and at Lafayette college, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1877. In that year he accepted a position as assistant superintendent in the Andover Iron works at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, where he remained until 1881. He read medicine with his great uncle, Dr. Traill Green, of Easton, and with Dr. James Hendrie Lloyd, of Philadelphia. Later he matriculated in the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania, from which he obtained his degree of M. D. on May 1, 1885. The next day he began practice as an assistant in the Blockley hospital of Philadelphia, where he remained for fourteen months, and

then became assistant physician at the State hospital for the insane at Norristown, Pennsylvania. After ten months spent in this institution Dr. Wells returned to Philadelphia, as chief resident physician of the city hospital, including the department for insane. He continued to occupy that position with great acceptability until February 15, 1890, when he located at Wayne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, for the general practice of his profession. Here he was received kindly, and soon built up a fine practice, which he has retained and constantly enlarged, until it is second to none in the village. He is regarded as an expert in nervous diseases.

On the 19th of February, 1889, Dr. Wells was united in marriage with Mary E. Lane, a daughter of Rev. Cornelius R. Lane, Ph. D., D. D., of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. To their union has been born two children, one son and a daughter: Mary Stewart and Cornelius Lane.

Dr. Wells is an earnest student of his profession, and an active member of the Neurological society, Philadelphia, the Pathological society, of the same city, and the American academy of medicine. In religion he is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics an ardent republican. His standing as a citizen is only equaled by his reputation as a learned and successful physician.

JAMES COOK, a member of the carriage firm of J. Cook & Bros., and a select councilman for the city of Chester from the First ward, is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Johnson) Cook, and was born at Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1865. Thomas Cook was a native of England, which country he left in 1858 to become a resident of Pottsville, this State, where he remained until 1871. In that year he removed to Chester city, in which he resided continuously up to the time of his death, which occurred

March 13, 1884, when he was in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was a man of a good practical business education and followed his trade of blacksmith for a livelihood. He became a republican in politics after coming to this country, but was never ambitious of holding any political office, and once when elected as a councilman of the borough of North Chester, refused to serve. He married Elizabeth Johnson. To Mr. and Mrs. Cook were born nine children, six sons and three daughters: Robert, John, William, Joseph, Elizabeth Oxley, Thomas, Hannah Clineff, James and Anna.

At six years of age James Cook was brought by his parents from Pottsville, Schuylkill county, to Chester city, this county, where he received his education in the public schools. Upon leaving school he learned butchering with James Oxley, but not liking that business any too well he cast about for some more congenial employment that would be remunerative, and after considerable investigation selected carriage building. He served an apprenticeship in the carriage building factory and afterward formed a partnership with his brothers for the purpose of building carriages, under the firm name of J. Cook & Bros. The firm commenced business in their present establishment, on the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Providence avenue. They build a large number of carriages every year, and have a prosperous and rapidly growing trade. In addition to their business proper they do repairing and have, equipped fully, a department for that line of work, which is daily increasing on their hands.

James Cook is an earnest and ardent republican, and since he attained his eighteenth year has been an active worker in his ward for the great political party whose cause he supports. At the February election of 1892 he was elected as a member of the select council of Chester city from the First ward, whose interests he has ever sought to protect and advance.



Samuel Riddle.

SAMUEL RIDDLE, the well known manufacturer of textile fabrics, who died at his home in Glen Riddle, this county, January 19, 1888, was one of that class of men who build up communities and create the prosperity of the country in which they dwell. To a magnificent business ability, constituting half the rounded globe men call success, he added the twin hemisphere of untiring energy, and thus held within himself the elements which finally took form as mills and factories and accumulated wealth. He came of a family long distinguished for practical ability and great force of character, and whose trans-atlantic origin is traced to Scotland, and whose authentic history runs back to Samuel Riddle, a prominent Scotch Presbyterian, who flourished in the latter part of the seventeenth century. This early ancestor was born and bred in the lowlands of Scotland, of pious parents, and became a commanding officer in the army of King William III. With the forces of that monarch he entered Ireland in 1689, and took part in the war then waged against the Catholic adherents of James II., until the final overthrow of the Papists at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690. Having been reared a Protestant, he fought against popish rule from principle, and for his services in the Irish wars was granted three large estates in County Armagh, in the northeast part of Ireland, where he settled and passed the remainder of his days. He married a Scotch lady of good family, and reared several sons and daughters, of whom James Riddle, presumably his eldest son, became his heir and successor. The latter was a man of wealth and position, and, tradition affirms, was also of wonderful physical development and strength. At his death he left three children, one of whom was a son named for himself, James Riddle (grandfather), who passed his life in the north of Ireland, where he reared three sons. One of these was Leander Riddle (father), who was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1766, served four years in the Brit-

ish navy, and afterward became a successful cotton manufacturer of Parkmount, near Belfast, on the eastern coast of Ireland. In 1827 he emigrated to the United States, settling in Pennsylvania, where he continued to reside until his death, in September, 1851, when well advanced in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He married Mary Brooks young in life, and by that union had a family of five children, of whom the second was Samuel Riddle, the subject of this sketch.

Samuel Riddle, fifth in line of descent from the Protestant warrior of Scotland, was born at Parkmount, near Belfast, Ireland, in the initial year of the nineteenth century, and after securing an academic education left school at the age of fourteen to enter a cotton factory in Belfast, where, by industrious and indefatigable application for a period of nine years, he thoroughly mastered all the details of cotton manufacturing, and become known, even at that early age, as one of the most expert and skillful operators of his day. Believing he could find a wider field and better opportunities in America for the exercise of his ability than were at his command in Belfast, he collected his possessions together, and in May, 1823, set sail from Larne for this country in the sailing bark "Hope." The voyage was without unusual incident until they neared the coast of Nova Scotia, where the vessel was wrecked, and Mr. Riddle was cast ashore on Sable Island. He had the good fortune, however, to be picked up after three months' stay on the island, and taken on another vessel to Halifax, thence to Philadelphia, where he landed with a total capital of four Spanish dollars and his tea chest, which he carried to his boarding house on his back. He soon found employment in a cotton factory at Manayunk, but shortly afterward removed to Pleasant Mills, New Jersey, where he was engaged at his trade for three years. During that time he saved a small sum from his earnings, with which he determined to embark in business for himself. He accordingly, in 1827,

rented a small mill at Springfield, Chester county, where, in partnership with his brother, James Riddle, he engaged in spinning cotton yarn with four hundred and eighty mule spindles. There he remained three years longer, and afterward removed to Parkmount, near Rockdale, on Chester creek, Delaware county, where he successfully conducted the business of a cotton manufacturer for a period of twelve years.

In 1842 Mr. Riddle purchased the cotton factory operated by James Houghton, at what was then known as Pennsgrove, on Chester creek, fifteen miles from Philadelphia. This was a beautiful location, and has been rendered much more so by improvements and development. He named the place Glen Riddle, and at once began that almost unexampled career of prosperity which in the course of the next forty years made his name familiar in all the principal marts of this country, and carried it, through the exportation of his goods, back to the old world where he was born and reared. Here he added acre to acre and mill to mill until he owned five large and completely equipped cotton mills, together with several hundred acres of finely improved land.

The Houghton mill, now designated as mill No. 1, was operated alone until 1860, when Mr. Riddle built an additional mill of equal capacity, now known as mill No. 2. In 1872 he erected the large woolen mill, designated as mill No. 3, where cottonades and chevots are now manufactured, and which employs a large number of operatives. In 1884 he built the spinning mill, designated No. 4, devoted to manufacturing warp yarn, employing nearly four hundred people, and turning out a weekly product of fourteen thousand pounds of cotton yarn. About 1875 Mr. Riddle purchased the factory operated by the McCreedy estate, now known as mill No. 5, located on Chester creek, just below his other mills, and which turns out annually about two hundred and fifty thousand yards of damask table cloth, and almost

an equal quantity of domests. The buildings are all of stone, and the five mills aggregate ten thousand four hundred cotton and woolen spindles with power looms, and constitute perhaps the largest textile manufacturing plant in this country. The machinery is driven by three immense turbine and water wheels and a powerful Corliss engine. In addition to the mills there are two hundred and fifty dwelling houses belonging to the estate, occupied principally by the employees of the firm. The town, postoffice and station derive their name of Glen Riddle from the enterprising founder of this vast business. The Riddle homestead, now occupied by Mrs. Lydia C. Riddle, is a large and spacious mansion, standing on the gently descending slope of a high hill, considerably above the level of the street, and the grounds are tastefully arranged and well kept. Tall oaks wave their leafy branches overhead, while clusters of shrubbery beautify the lawns and grace the terraces and parterre, thus adding everything to the natural loveliness of the scene which cultivated taste could suggest. The interior appointments are equally superb. The rooms are large and spacious, while the walls are adorned with artistic productions from the studios of eminent American and foreign artists. The mistress of this elegant home, Mrs. Lydia C. Riddle, is a lady of rare culture and accomplishments, who has traveled extensively in European countries and in her native land. She is an entertaining conversationalist, widely known for her magnificent hospitality, and greatly esteemed for her uniform kindness of heart and manner.

In personal appearance Samuel Riddle was stout and corpulent, with a clear eye and determined features. In conversation he was jocose and pleasant, with a large fund of illustrative anecdotes, of which he always made a liberal and happy use. He was twice married. His first wife was Martha Mercer, by whom he had no issue. After her death he married Lydia C. Doyle, a native of Delaware county, and a daughter of William W. Doyle. By

this union he had a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: Lydia Maud, married Donald C. Haldeman, then of Columbia, this State, but now general manager for Great Britain and Ireland of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, with offices in London; Charlotte Buffington, became the wife of Homer Lee, a native of Mansfield, Ohio, who went to New York city when a boy to learn the art of engraving, where he has become very successful, and is now president of the Homer Lee Bank Note Company of that city, one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world; Samuel D., now senior member of the firm of Samuel Riddle's Sons, who succeeded their father, and have managed this immense manufacturing business since his decease, and also conduct a large commission business in the city of Philadelphia; and Leander W., junior member of the firm. Mrs. Riddle has also been actively interested in the management of this large business since the decease of her husband, in 1888, and has shown remarkable business ability and an unusual grasp on practical affairs. She has been noted as a devoted mother and an affectionate wife, and stands to-day as a fine representative of the intelligent, cultivated and progressive womanhood of the nineteenth century.

JACOB CRAIG, Jr., superintendent of the Chester Freight Line, and who was remarkably successful as a high school teacher and newspaper editor, is a son of Jacob and Esther (Lamborn) Craig, and was born at Hockessin, New Castle county, Delaware, July 13, 1851. He received his elementary education in the common schools of his native county and then entered Delaware State Normal university at Wilmington, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1871. Leaving the university he taught in the common schools for a short time and then was elected a teacher in his *alma mater*, which he resigned three years later to become prin-

cipal of Felton seminary, in Kent county, Delaware. At the end of one year Mr. Craig left Felton seminary to engage in the newspaper business, becoming a reporter on a State paper, the *Morning News*, of Wilmington. From Wilmington he came to Chester and was the first reporter on the *Chester Times*, which he afterward purchased, and six months later sold to John Spencer. He then commenced reportorial work for the *Times* again, and was so employed from 1877 to 1886, when he accepted his present position of superintendent of the Chester Freight Line. Superintendent Craig is a republican in politics, and has been for four years a member of the select council of Chester, from the Fourth ward, and was re-elected in February, 1894, for another term of four years. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, president of the Chester Republican club, a member of the Supreme Conclave of the Improved Order of Heptasophs, the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Tonti, and the State Council of the Junior Order of American Mechanics. He is a director in the Delaware County Building association, and thus gives time to the material development of the city and lends aid to hundreds who are striving to own their own homes. In 1882 Mr. Craig was secretary of the Bi-Centennial committee of Chester that was organized to commemorate the landing of William Penn in Pennsylvania, at Chester, and did much to make successful that occasion, one of the most memorable celebrations in the history of the State. Alike in the fields of education and journalism he has been reliable and successful in business and in the many important, honorable and useful positions which he has held.

On December 28, 1875, Mr. Craig was united in marriage with Amelia Hibshman, daughter of John and Magdalene (Adkins) Hibshman, of German descent and natives of Ephrata township, Lancaster county, this State. Mr. and Mrs. Craig have three children: Walter H., John Percy and Norman Chandler.

The immigrant ancestor of the Craig family in America came about 1730 from Scotland to the eastern shore of Maryland, from which one of his sons (great-grandfather) came to Avondale, Chester county, and was the father of William Craig, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary war. William Craig was a farmer and a whig. He married Hannah Netherby, and their children were: Walter, Obadiah, Nelson, Mary Stern, Ann, Hannah J. Sharpless and Jacob. Jacob Craig (father) was born near Kennett Square, Chester county, January 28, 1820, and learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed at Hockessin and Henry Clay, Delaware, for several years. He then removed to Kennett Square, Chester county, where he died July 14, 1878, at fifty-eight years of age. He was a republican and held the office of school director for three terms. He married Esther Lamborn, who died April 2, 1853, at thirty-six years of age, and left six children: Lamborn, Dewees, Levis, Wilson, Jacob, jr. (subject), and Chandler. Esther Lamborn Craig, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a direct descendant of George and Jane Chandler, who emigrated to this country from England in 1687. The bi-centennial anniversary of the settlement of the Chandler family was held at Chadds' Ford, Chester county, on the original tract in September, 1887, when about fifteen hundred members of the family, from different sections of the country, gathered to celebrate the important event with appropriate exercises. The Craig family is well known in Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland for the industry and thrift of its members.

JOB L. GREEN, president, secretary and general manager of the Keystone Press Brick Company, of Trainer, and one of the most successful and public-spirited citizens of Marcus Hook, where he is now serving as burgess, is a son of Daniel C. and Mary

Ann (Lee) Green, and was born January 23, 1846, at Marcus Hook, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The Greens are of Swedish descent, but came to America and settled in this State at a very early day. David Green, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a waterman by occupation and spent his time in boating and fishing. He lived at Marcus Hook, which has been the home of the family for a hundred and fifty years, and was the father of a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters. One of his sons was Daniel C. Green (father), who was born and reared at Marcus Hook and spent his whole life there, dying July 18, 1882, at the advanced age of seventy-three years. He was a ship builder by trade and carried on that business successfully for forty years. After relinquishing that he engaged in house building to some extent, being naturally of an industrious and active disposition, and for some time previous to his death was engaged in the mercantile business at Marcus Hook, more for the sake of employment than for profit. He was possessed of fine business ability, and was always economical and careful in the management of his affairs and accumulated considerable property. Politically he was a whig and a republican, and held about all the local offices of his township. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, always regular in his attendance and liberal in his support of the various interests of his church. In 1831 he married Mary Ann Lee, a native of Delaware county, by whom he had a family of eleven children, three sons and eight daughters: Clara H., Susanna, Mary, Mary Ann, Henrietta, Emma, Anna B., George, Job, Josephine Townsend and Joshua Eyre. Mrs. Green died December 30, 1883, aged seventy-three years.

Job L. Green was reared at Marcus Hook, this county, and obtained a good practical education in the public schools there and at Village Green academy, under the instruction of Prof. Hurvy Barton. After leaving school

he followed the water for a time, boating and fishing, and then entered the employ of G. W. Bush & Son, a large lumbering company, as foreman, remaining five years. In 1889 he purchased the Keystone Press Brick Company plant, at Trainer, and organized a new company, becoming superintendent of the business, and began the manufacture of all kinds of common, pressed and ornamental brick. Since that time he has made a number of improvements in the plant, making it much more valuable, and has greatly increased the capacity of the works. They now make an average of sixty thousand bricks per day and employ about one hundred men. Their trade extends all over the eastern States, but the larger part of their fine bricks go to New York city, where their work is well known and very popular among contractors and builders. Under the new and vigorous policy of Mr. Green, this business has had a remarkable growth. The company owns fifteen acres on which the plant is situated at Trainer.

On July 18, 1867, Mr. Green was united in marriage with Lydia Jane Morrison, a daughter of Robert Morrison, of Bethel, Delaware. To them has been born a family of four children, three sons and one daughter: George W., Mary A., Coates P. and Emlen H.

In his political opinions Mr. Green has always been a staunch democrat, and has taken an active part in local politics. He has served in the capacity of auditor, assistant assessor and school director, and in February, 1893, was elected to the responsible position of burgess of Marcus Hook for one year. On February 20, 1894, was re-elected burgess for three years, with the largest majority that was ever polled at the Hook. He is a member of Linwood Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Linwood Lodge, No. 1119, American Legion of Honor; and of the Royal Arcanum at Chester. During the civil war he served with the emergency men at the time of the battle at Gettysburg, and has always manifested a deep concern in matters affecting the public welfare.

AMOS WICKERSHAM HOUSE, a retired farmer and manufacturer of Chadds' Ford, and one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Delaware county, is the eldest son of William S. and Phebe (Wickersham) House, and was born December 4, 1818, in what was then Pennsbury, but is now Pocopsin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, James House, was born April 17, 1717, and died in July, 1756. He was the father of six children: Amos, Hannah, Catharine, Elizabeth, Sophia, and Martha. The son, Amos House (grandfather), was born April 19, 1742, and after attaining manhood became a chain-maker, and carried on that business for many years in Pennsbury township, Chester county, where he died April 6, 1821, at the age of seventy-eight years. He formerly resided in the old stone house, near Chadds' Ford, was a federalist in politics, and, like his ancestors, a strict member of the Society of Friends. He was married three times, his last wife being Mary Swayne, by whom he had one son, William S., father of the subject of this sketch. William S. House was born in Pennsbury township, Chester county, May 2, 1793, and after receiving a good common school education engaged in farming and market gardening. For two years he was engaged in the tannery business, but followed agricultural pursuits the remainder of his life, and died in 1873, aged eighty years. Politically he was a whig, and in religion a member of the Society of Friends. He married Phebe Wickersham, a native of Newlin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Caleb Wickersham, a descendant of one of the oldest families of Pennsylvania. By that union he had a family of nine children, two sons and seven daughters: Amos Wickersham, whose name heads this sketch; Rachel, who married Henry Walter; Mary, never married; Martha D., who wedded Charles J. Allen; Eliza, became the wife of David Evans, and is now deceased; Sarah

T., unmarried; Margaretta, died in childhood; Susanna, unmarried; and Benjamin S., now a resident of West Chester. Phebe W. House died in 1866, in the sixty-seventh year of her age. She was a most estimable woman, and a life-long member of the Society of Friends.

Amos Wickersham House was educated in the common schools of his native township, the Friends' Westtown Boarding school, and an academy at Wilmington, Delaware. Soon after leaving school he engaged in farming in Lancaster county, this State, where he remained for seven years, and then returning to Chester county, settled in East Goshen township, where he resided from 1852 to 1867. In the spring of the latter year he purchased a large farm of two hundred and thirty acres, near Chadds' Ford, Delaware county, upon which he resided until 1876. In that year, upon the marriage of his son, William H. House, who was then managing the farm, the property was sold to Gotlieb Schiedt, and Mr. House removed to the village of Chadds' Ford, where he now resides. While a resident of Chester county he was extensively engaged in stock-raising and marketing, and became very successful. Indeed he has always met with remarkable success in all his undertakings, which fact is due alike to the fine business ability he possessed and the care and industry with which he pushed his various enterprises. Since selling his farm Mr. House has retired from business affairs, and is now enjoying the fruits of an active life, devoted mainly to agricultural pursuits. At one time he was largely interested in the dairy business, and during the Centennial exposition was treasurer of the company making the dairy display, and had charge of that display to a great extent, during which time he handled one hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars, without giving bond or security, and without the loss of a cent. In connection with Lewis P. Harvey, he was also proprietor of the National Kaolin works at Brandywine, this county, for a number of years. He has

also done considerable conveyancing, settled a large number of estates, and acted as assignee in many instances. A man of incorruptible integrity, he has always enjoyed the highest esteem of his neighbors and associates, and the full confidence of all who knew him.

Politically Mr. House was a whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he at once attached himself to that standard, and has frequently taken a very active part in local politics. In religion he adheres to the faith of his ancestors and is a member of the Orthodox Society of Friends.

On November 4, 1847, Mr. House married Mrs. Lydia J. Sharpless, *nee* Garrett, a daughter of Jesse Sharpless, of East Goshen, Chester county, Pennsylvania. By that union he had a family of six children: Phileno, died in childhood; William H., married Anna Sheep; Anna S., married Charles J. Painter; Jesse S.; Charles A., and Phoebe S., all now deceased. Mr. House is still hale and hearty, although in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and so full of energy as to still regret that he retired from active business so early. His career has been remarkably successful, and both in his methods and results deserves the earnest study of young men who have to make their own way in the world, and at the same time desire to preserve the integrity of their character and remain that noblest work of God—an honest man.

M. F. LA ROCHE, the well known florist and rose grower, who is familiarly known as the "father of Collingdale," this county, where his largest greenhouses are located, is the eldest son of Charles and Sopha (Steg) LaRoche, and was born February 14, 1854, at Kinzelsau, Wurtemberg, Germany, though he is a descendant of one of the first European families that ever attempted permanent settlement on American soil. His early ancestors were members of a colony of French Huguenots who settled on the Virginia



M. P. LaRiche.

coast about the time that Marquis de la Roche made his temporary French settlement on Sable Island, in 1598, but on account of famine and destitution were forced to abandon the project and return to France. The family has furnished a distinguished roll of military chieftains in the old world, among them being officers in both the French and German armies. Gen. Frederick LaRoche, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of France and a commanding officer in the wars of Napoleon I. After the downfall of that monarch he removed to Germany, where he engaged in forestry, as superintendent of the forests belonging to a number of the leading noblemen of that country. He resided in Germany for a period of more than forty years, dying in 1871, at the advanced age of seventy-seven. He married and reared a family of fourteen children, nine sons and five daughters. Charles LaRoche (father) was born in Germany in 1826, and educated in the public schools of that country, but continued to add to his knowledge by earnest study and constant reading until he became a man of extended information. Inheriting a military spirit he early joined the German army, in which he became a cavalry officer, and served for six years, taking part in the war of 1848, during the great German insurrection. All his brothers except one, named August, were engaged in positions similar to that occupied by their father, caring for the forests and grounds of German noblemen in various parts of the kingdom. After leaving the army Charles LaRoche became a florist and was engaged in that occupation at Studgart, Germany, until 1861, when he came alone to this country, and located in New York city, where he was joined by his family in 1864. There he remained, working at his trade of florist, until 1877, when he came to Collingdale, Delaware county, to which place his son, the subject of this sketch, had preceded him, and has resided here with his son ever since. He is an active member of the Lutheran church,

and by his marriage to Sopha Steg, a native of Germany, had a family of six children, three sons and three daughters: Maximilian F. LaRoche, whose name heads this sketch; Caroline, wife of Joseph Blachowski, of Collingdale; Bertha, married Balthasar Stahl, a florist by trade, and a member of the firm of LaRoche & Stahl, of Collingdale; Fred A., an expert electrician, who is now superintendent and manager of the plant of the LaRoche electric works, corner Second and Diamond streets, Philadelphia, whose business amounts to one hundred thousand dollars annually, and is also the patentee of a number of electric appliances; Julia, who married Jacob D. Eisele, interested in the seed business with Henry A. Dreer, No. 714 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and Charles. Mrs. Sopha LaRoche died July 24, 1893, in the sixty-fourth year of her age, having been born in 1828.

M. F. LaRoche remained in Germany until his tenth year, attending the public schools there for several years. After coming to this country he enjoyed private instruction for two years, but his excellent general education is largely due to his own unaided efforts, having been an industrious student all his life. At an early age he entered the horticultural establishment of Hant Brothers, one of the largest in New York city, and began learning the business of flower growing. Later he entered the employ of David Brooker & Co., in the same line of business, and in 1876 came to Philadelphia in charge of the exhibits of that firm at the Centennial exposition. Becoming favorably impressed with Philadelphia, Mr. LaRoche purchased the interests of Brooker & Co., in that city, and started into business there on his own account. For several years he remained at the old stand, No. 1319 Chestnut street, but in 1881 removed to No. 1237 Chestnut street, that city, where his main business has been located ever since. In May, 1878, he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Balthasar Stahl, under the style of LaRoche & Stahl, and erecting a greenhouse

on the Chester pike in Delaware county, began the growing of roses and flowering plants. In 1882 they purchased thirty acres of land at Collingdale, this county, where they have erected large greenhouses, aggregating sixty-thousand square feet of glass roof. Here they make a specialty of roses and chrysanthemums, to which about six acres of land is devoted. The remainder of their purchase was sub-divided into residence lots and many of them have already been sold and improved. To Mr. LaRoche is due great credit for the development of this borough. It was he who named the place and began its earliest improvement, and in recognition of this fact he has been familiarly termed "the father of Collingdale." He cleared out the ground and has erected sixty houses, having several more now under contract. He built and for some time conducted the wood turning factory at this place, under the style of the Collingdale Manufacturing Company, but later sold the plant and business to his brother-in-law, Otto Wand, who has since conducted a prosperous business here. (See his sketch.) Collingdale now has a population of six hundred, and is one of the most enterprising and picturesque villages in Delaware county.

Since embarking in business for himself Mr. LaRoche has been peculiarly fortunate in all his undertakings, but his success is due to untiring industry and a disposition to carry out to its completion every enterprise in which he engages. He is now president of the Llewellyn Improvement Company and of the Collingdale Land & Improvement Company, and was until recently a director in the Darby National bank, a position he resigned on account of a pressure of other business. He is a director in the Sharon Hill Building association, and occupies a like position in the Darby Building association.

On June 1, 1882, Mr. LaRoche was united in marriage to Amelia A. J. Pabst, a daughter of John Pabst, a prominent liquor dealer of Germantown. To Mr. and Mrs. LaRoche

have been born four children: Maximilian J. C., Albert S., Arthur W. and F. O.

In political sentiment Mr. LaRoche has always been a republican, and his energetic nature has led him into active participation in local politics. He has served as burgess of Collingdale continuously since its formation in 1891, at which time the borough government was first organized, and has been a member of the county Republican committee one term, and served as delegate to a number of county conventions. Several times he has been urged to become a candidate for county offices, but has always been too busy to entertain the idea. He is a 32d degree Mason, and for years has taken an active interest in the work of that order. Mr. LaRoche is also a member of the Pennsylvania Horticultural society; the Philadelphia Floral club; the old Mannorchor, one of the oldest singing societies of Philadelphia; the Harmonic Singing society; the Philadelphia Trades league, and the German singing society. His membership in these musical organizations is said to be mainly due to the influence and persuasion of his particular friend, Gen. Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia. M. F. LaRoche was on February 20, 1894, re-elected burgess at Collingdale.

FRANK SCHMIDT, a prosperous business man, and a member of the firm of Schmidt Brothers, of Chester city, is a son of Michael and Caroline (Muller) Schmidt, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1861. Michael Schmidt came from his native province of Baden Baden, Germany, to Philadelphia. He was a beer brewer by occupation, and had worked in large breweries in Germany, where he had acquired a thorough knowledge of beer brewing. He worked for some time in the Philadelphia breweries, and then engaged in the hotel business, which he followed uninterruptedly and successfully until his death, which occurred February 19, 1869, when he

was in the forty-sixth year of his age. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and married Caroline Muller, who passed away May 10, 1876, at forty-five years of age. They had five children: Henry, Frank, Joseph, Charles, and Lewis.

Frank Schmidt grew to manhood in his native city of Philadelphia, where he received his education in the public schools. Leaving school at twelve years of age, he was employed in various business establishments until 1888, when he embarked with his brother, Henry, in the grocery and butchering business in Chester city, at No. 822 Edgmont avenue, under the firm name of Schmidt Brothers. They own their establishment and do a large and regular business. Their house is reliable, and has the well merited confidence of all classes of the public. They have a large and well selected stock of groceries and provisions, and are fitted with all needed conveniences for the storage, display and handling of their goods. They make a specialty in some lines of goods, and handle nothing but what is suited to the wants of the public. Mr. Schmidt is a democrat in politics, but gives his time principally to business and not to politics, although he never neglects to give his party a proper and earnest support.

On December 17, 1883, Mr. Schmidt married Annie Moore, a daughter of William Moore, of Nether Providence, Delaware county. Their union has been blessed with six children, four sons and two daughters: Willie, Frank, Carrie, Walter, Ellen, and James.

JAMES IRVIN TAYLOR, a prominent contractor and builder of Chester, who takes rank with the most enterprising and successful young business men in this city, is the eldest son of Robert and Lydia E. (Howard) Taylor, and was born August 6, 1863, in Middletown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. This family is of English descent, and was transplanted to Amer-

ican soil in colonial days, its first representative on this side the Atlantic being Robert Taylor, who left Scotland while yet a young man to try his fortune in the new world, which was then a subject of such romantic interest in the old. It was prior to our Revolutionary struggle that he established himself with his young wife in the city of Philadelphia, where he engaged in teaching for a number of years, having acquired an excellent education in his native land, and became quite prosperous. He reared a large family of children, among whom was a son named Robert Taylor (great-grandfather), who, after attaining manhood, removed from Philadelphia to Chester county, where he spent the remainder of his life. His son, William Taylor (grandfather), was born in Chester county, and resided there until about 1857, when he became a resident of the city of Chester, in Delaware county; where he still lives, being now in the seventy-ninth year of his age. For many years he was actively engaged in mercantile pursuits, but retired about 1870, and since then has been living in quiet comfort at his home in this city. In politics he was formerly a republican, but in recent years has been an ardent prohibitionist. He is a member of the Madison Street Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1836 married Jane Boyd, who bore him a family of seven children, and is still living, being now in her eighty-third year. In 1886 they celebrated their golden wedding in fine style, surrounded by their children and grandchildren. Of their seven children, the three eldest were sons: James W., Robert, and Henry. Their daughters were: Eliza, Mary, Kate, and Hannah.

Robert Taylor, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at New London, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1838, and received a good English education in the public schools. After leaving school he engaged in farming for a time in Middletown township, this county, and then began contracting and building, which he conducted successfully for several

years. In 1884 he removed to the city of Chester, where for four years he carried on contracting and building, and in the year before his demise built over ninety-seven thousand dollars worth of houses. He was a man of fine mechanical ability and excellent business qualifications, and met with good success in his various enterprises. But it was as a friend and neighbor, and in his church relations, that he will be longest and most tenderly remembered. He was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1857, and from that time until his death, in 1891, he led a consistent and faithful Christian life, endearing himself to all who knew him by his amiable personal qualities and his earnest devotion to religious duty. For a number of years he had been a member and trustee of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church in Chester, and superintendent of the Sabbath school, and at his death a set of resolutions were adopted by the church, testifying to his manly character, his great devotion to the cause of Christ, and the unusual regard and affectionate remembrance in which he was held by his neighbors and co-workers in the church. Addresses were also made on the occasion by his pastor, Rev. W. M. Ridgway, John D. Burns, S. M. Challenger, John Lilley, jr., Jesse J. Morgan, Laura B. Smith, and others, each paying a tribute to his character as a man and Christian, and his great personal worth. He was a strong advocate of temperance principles, and voted the prohibition ticket. He was a member of the Junior A. P. A., and of Benevolent Lodge, No. 50, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and it is said would never accept a cent of benefits from either order. In 1862 he married Lydia E. Howard, a daughter of Benjamin and Henrietta Howard, of English descent, and to them was born a family of five children: James Irvin, whose name heads this sketch; William H., Howard D., Ruth W., and Charles W. Mrs. Taylor is a native of America, of English descent, and now resides at

Chester, Pennsylvania, in the fifty-third year of her age.

James Irvin Taylor grew to manhood in this county, and received his early education in the public schools. At the age of eleven he left the school room to work in a woolen mill, but when seventeen he embraced an opportunity to improve his education, and for one term attended the West Chester State Normal school. He then began learning the trade of carpenter with John B. Rhoades, of Aston, finishing it at Chester, and after serving an apprenticeship of three years he worked in the outskirts of Philadelphia until his father went into business in Chester, when he went with him until 1890, and then he took a building contract on his own account. Mr. Taylor followed building and contracting until after his father's death, when he formed a partnership with his younger brother, Howard D. Taylor, under the firm name of J. I. Taylor & Brother, and they erected twenty-two large houses during the first year. The firm was then dissolved, and Mr. Taylor resumed business in his own name. During 1892 he built thirty-two houses, beside much jobbing and repair work, and in 1893 constructed twenty-five buildings. This was a year of great business depression. He usually employs about fourteen carpenters and a number of other laborers.

On the 5th of October, 1887, Mr. Taylor was wedded to Emma Beaumont, youngest daughter of Richard and Hannah (Mills) Beaumont, lately from England. To Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been born three children, two sons and a daughter: Robert Leslie, Helen B., and Paul Irvin.

Mr. Taylor is a member of Madison Street Methodist church and a number of societies, among which is the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Independent Order of Heptasophs, and Free and Accepted Masons. In politics J. Irvin Taylor is independent, voting only for such men and measures as in his judgment are best calculated to subserve the public good. For a number of years he has

been interested in the subject of phrenology, and in 1886 took a course in the American Institute of Phrenology, in the city of New York, from which he was graduated in the autumn of that year. While he has never sought to make a professional use of his knowledge, preferring to devote his attention entirely to his successful business, he has nevertheless kept himself well posted on the progress made in that science, still feels much interest in the subject, and is a fine practical phrenologist.

JOHN RHOADES CULLINGWORTH, of the city of Chester, is a direct descendant of an old English family which has been prominent in the locality of Manchester, England, for many generations. He is a son of William and Mary (Rhoades) Cullingworth, and was born November 9, 1839, in the city of Philadelphia. His paternal grandfather, John Cullingworth, was a native of Manchester, England, and died there about 1825. William Cullingworth (father) was also born and reared in that city, his natal day being October 12, 1809. After attaining manhood he learned the trade of machinist, and about 1829 came to the United States, settling in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He owned a machine shop in Philadelphia, which he operated from 1848 to 1856. Later he formed a partnership with a Mr. Holcraft, under the firm name of Cullingworth & Holcraft, and this firm succeeded Samuel Bancroft in business at Ridley Creek. Here they continued business for a short time, when Mr. Cullingworth withdrew and removed to Philadelphia to accept a position as machinist in the navy yard in that city. He continued to reside in Philadelphia until 1889, when he went to live with his daughter, Mrs. Annie Johnson, at Boothwynn. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1834 he married Mary Rhoades, a native of England, and a daugh-

ter of John Rhoades. To them was born a family of nine children: Anna, who was accidentally drowned in Chester creek in 1845; George, born August 24, 1837; John R., the subject of this sketch; William, born in 1841; Mary Ward, born July 3, 1844; Jennie Schofield, born December 26, 1845; Albert, born in 1847; Samuel, and Anna Johnston. Mrs. Mary Cullingworth died March 17, 1891, aged seventy-nine years.

John Rhoades Cullingworth was reared in Philadelphia, and principally educated in the superior public schools of that city. He left school at the age of eighteen to learn the trade of molder with Thomas Wood & Brother, in Philadelphia, and has worked at his trade ever since in various parts of the country. Since 1876 he has been in the employ of Robert Wetherell & Co., at Chester, and has been foreman in their foundry department for nearly seventeen years of that time.

On the 22d of April, 1861, Mr. Cullingworth enlisted in the 22d Pennsylvania infantry for three months, but was in no regular battle during his first enlistment. When his time expired he re-enlisted in Co. H, 121st Pennsylvania infantry, with which he took part in the battle of Fredericksburg and a number of other engagements, and was later discharged on account of disability. On September 3, 1864, he enlisted for the third time, becoming a member of Co. E, 203d Pennsylvania infantry, and with that company participated in the battle of Fort Fisher, and numerous minor engagements. He was finally mustered out of service on June 24, 1865, at Philadelphia, and returned to Pennsylvania.

John R. Cullingworth was married on August 12, 1865, to Joanna Mahanney, a daughter of P. Mahanney. To Mr. and Mrs. Cullingworth have been born four children: Harry N., William, Nellie, and Anna May.

Politically Mr. Cullingworth is an ardent democrat, but has never found time to devote much attention to politics. He was elected to the position of school director in the fall of

1893, and is now serving in that capacity. For some time he has been a director in the Home Building and Loan association of Chester; is a member of Wilde Post, No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic, and has been a Master Mason since 1866. He now holds membership in Clearfield Lodge, No. 314, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons; and St. John Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar. Mr. Cullingworth is past master of the blue lodge, and past high priest of his chapter.

CLIFFORD T. LOUGHEAD, the only representative of his family at Marcus Hook, and who has held a number of official positions here in recent years, is a son of R. A. and Susan (Burns) Loughead, and was born February 28, 1846, at Linwood, in Lower Chichester township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The family is of Scotch descent, and have long been resident in the Keystone State. R. A. Loughead (father) was a native of Christiana township, Lancaster county, this State, born in 1821, and was reared and educated there. At the age of seventeen he left school to become a clerk in the mercantile establishment of Amos Slaymaker, at Christiana, Pennsylvania, in which business he soon displayed remarkable ability, and in which he continued for a period of fourteen years. He afterward engaged in general merchandising at Marcus Hook, Delaware county, for a number of years, his being one of the first ten houses constructed at that place. He was an architect of considerable ability, and planned many of the early buildings erected at Marcus Hook. In 1850 he began the manufacture of ice cream by steam at that place, probably the first enterprise of the kind ever attempted in this county. In connection with this he was also extensively engaged in manufacturing sausage and scrapple, supplying all the stores in the city of Chester at that time. He evinced great ability in the management of all his

various enterprises and became very successful, continuing his activity until 1886, when he retired from all business pursuits and spent his last days in quiet comfort. Politically he was a lifelong democrat, and for many years took an active part in local politics. He was commissioned a justice of the peace in 1861, and served in that capacity continuously until his death, in 1891—a period of thirty years—being at the time of his death one of the oldest acting justices in the State of Pennsylvania. He was a strong temperance advocate, and was the author of the measure presented by his representative, Hon. Y. S. Walters, in the State legislature, prohibiting the practice of treating at the bar, and which measure was only defeated by a small majority. At one time or another he held all the offices of his township, and was several times prominently spoken of as a candidate for the State assembly. In religion he was a member of the Presbyterian church, and at one time was a very active member of the Knights of Temperance in this county. He was twice married. His first wife was Susan Burns, a daughter of Gideon Burns, of Marcus Hook, and to them was born a family of six children, four sons and two daughters: Charles, deceased; Henry A., Susan, Clifford T., Sallie, and Howard. His second wife was Elizabeth Drusick, who is now a resident of Marcus Hook.

Clifford T. Loughead is a butcher by trade, which business he learned with his father at Marcus Hook. He was reared in this county, and obtained his education in the public schools. In addition to his trade as butcher he also learned house painting, and worked at that for some time, though butchering has been his principal occupation all his life. He is now in the employ of J. E. Green, at Marcus Hook.

Politically Mr. Loughead adheres to the traditions of his family and is an ardent democrat. He is a member of L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons; Inde-

pendent Order of Odd Fellows; Lodge No. 499, Knights of Pythias; and 738, Junior Order United American Mechanics. He has served as school director at Marcus Hook for nine years, and has held the position of auditor and various other local offices. He resides at Linwood station, Marcus Hook, and is now the only representative of the Loughhead family at this place, where his father's life was principally spent, and which was the scene of his greatest activity and most gratifying success.

LEWIS N. WOOD, senior member of the well known coal and lumber firm of L. N. Wood & Brother, of Linwood, who have yards also at Thurlow and Woodlyn, and are interested in real estate and other enterprises, is a son of Matthew and Susannah (Palmer) Wood, and a native of Concord township, this county, where he was born March 25, 1852. The Woods are of direct English lineage, Amos Wood, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, having been born and reared in old England, which country he left about 1795 to make a new home in the new world. After arriving in America and looking over the country for a short time he settled in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, of which he remained a citizen until his death, in 1855, when in the fortieth year of his age. He was a farmer by occupation, married Mary Slaughter, and had a family of eleven children, one of his sons being Matthew Wood (father), who was born in the city of Chester in 1819, and grew to manhood there, receiving a good common school education. While yet a young man he purchased a large farm in Concord township, this county, and engaged in agricultural pursuits on an extensive scale. He also owned and conducted a feed mill and saw mill. Being a man of good judgment and great energy of character, his labors met with abundant reward, and after a successful career of nearly forty years he sold his farm in 1888,

and removing to South Chester retired from all active business. Since that time he has been quietly enjoying the fruits of his industry and good management, and is still hale and hearty, though now in his seventy-sixth year. For many years he affiliated with the Republican party, but latterly has been a staunch prohibitionist. He filled different township offices during his long residence in Concord township. In 1843, at the age of twenty-three years, he married Susannah Palmer, a daughter of Joseph Palmer, and a native of Concord township, this county. She died in 1857, aged thirty-five years, leaving behind her a family of six children, three sons and three daughters: Anna M. Wood, John G. Wood, Ellen Wood, Lewis N. Wood, Irwin D. Wood, Ida Wood.

Lewis N. Wood remained on his father's farm until seventeen years of age, meanwhile attending the public schools, where he obtained a good primary education, which was afterward supplemented by a two years' course at the Maplewood institute in Concordville. Leaving school he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter trade, and worked at that occupation until twenty-two years of age. He then engaged in contracting and building on his own account at Chester Heights, this county, where he continued a successful business for six years. In 1881 he formed a partnership with his younger brother, Irwin D. Wood, under the firm name of L. N. Wood & Brother, and they purchased their present coal and lumber yard at Linwood, where they soon had an extensive trade. Six years later they bought the coal and lumber business owned by William Lewis, of South Chester, and after three years admitted their brother, John G. Wood, into partnership, and purchasing land at Fairview, this county, started a coal and lumber yard at that place, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. In 1893 they purchased the Thurlow mills, at Thurlow Station, for the purpose of moving their South Chester yards on to this ground. Lewis N. and Irwin D.

Wood are also the owners of the Linwood Improvement Company, of Marcus Hook, and are closely identified with the improvement and development of this section. They also own an elevator here for the storage of grain, and are extensive dealers in feed and hardware. In addition to coal and lumber, they also handle doors, shutters, blinds, sash, mouldings, lime, hair, plaster, cement, terra cotta, phosphates, paints, glass, and all kinds of builders' supplies.

On December 5, 1872, Lewis N. Wood was wedded to Carrie C. Hance, a daughter of Thomas Hance, a prosperous farmer of Aston township, this county. To them has been born a family of five children, four sons and a daughter: Walter L., Howard J., Edwin T., Roger M., and Viola C. Politically Mr. Wood is now an ardent prohibitionist, but was formerly a republican. He is among the most successful and popular business men of Delaware county, and deservedly takes high rank as a public spirited and useful citizen. He now lives in the handsome and elegantly appointed residence which he erected at Linwood in 1891.

ROBERT S. MAISON, M.D., a member of the medical staff of Chester hospital, and a young and rising physician and surgeon of ability, skill and learning, is a son of Rev. Dr. Charles A. and Ellen N. (Holt) Maison, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1867. The Maison family is of distinguished French-Huguenot descent. Hon. Leonard Maison (grandfather) was a resident of near Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, New York, and served for many years as a judge of the Supreme court of that State. He was eminent and distinguished as a judge, and at his death left a family of four children. One of his sons, Rev. Charles A. Maison, D. D., is the father of Dr. Robert S. Maison, and has been a resident of Philadelphia for many years. Dr. Charles A.

Maison was graduated from Yale college in the class of 1838, at the early age of twenty years, and then read law with his father. He soon abandoned the study of the law, and became a student in the General Theological seminary of New York, from which he was graduated at the end of his course. He then entered the ministry of the Episcopal church, having his first charge in South Carolina. He next served at Staten Island, and afterward became rector of St. James Kingsessing church, West Philadelphia, where he remained until 1892, when he resigned in order to retire from all active ministerial labors and seek needed mental rest in retirement and by travel. Rev. Dr. Maison has been twice married. His first wife was Ellen N. Holt, who was a daughter of Philetus H. Holt, and died in March, 1883. By his first marriage he had eight children, four sons and four daughters: Philetus; Helen, wife of Charles P. Sparkman; Julia; Charles, deceased; Lydia, who married Rev. A. J. Arnold; Ann; Rev. William, rector of the Episcopal church of Goshen, Orange county, New York; and Dr. Robert S., the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Robert S. Maison received his elementary education in the Protestant Episcopal academy of Philadelphia, and in 1883 entered the department of arts in the university of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1887, at the age of nineteen years, with the degree of A. B. Immediately after graduation he entered the medical department of the same university, from which he was graduated at the age of twenty-two years, in 1890, with the degree of M. D. Leaving the university he commenced the practice of his chosen profession in West Philadelphia, which he left one year later, in 1891, to become a resident of Chester city. He owns a handsome residence at No. 521 West Seventh street, where he resides and has his office. Dr. Majson does a general practice, but makes a specialty of nose and throat affections, in whose treatment he has been remarkably suc-

cessful. He is building up a fine practice in the city, and has already won recognition as a skillful and successful physician. He is a member of the D. Hays Surgical society, the medical staff of Chester hospital, and the Delaware County Medical society. Dr. Maison is a member of the Beta Theta P., a general college fraternity. He is a republican in politics. He has been serving for several months as choir leader of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and has sung in choirs ever since he was eight years of age.

On October 27, 1892, Dr. Maison was united in marriage with Emma Crozer Evans, daughter of Clarence and Louisa (Knowles) Evans, of Upland, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM CALHOUN, Jr., a prominent plumber of the town of Moore's, this county, and one of our most active and enterprising citizens, is a son of William, sr., and Sophia (Hoe) Calhoun, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, June 30, 1869. The family is of remote Irish descent, but has been settled in America since early in the eighteenth century. William Calhoun (father) is also a native of Philadelphia, where he was born in 1831. He received a good common school education, and has been an industrious reader of current literature all his life. He learned the butcher business while young, and followed that occupation for many years in Philadelphia, becoming quite prosperous. In 1874 he purchased land in Delaware county, where the town of Norwood now stands, and may be said to be the founder of that village, having done more toward its improvement and development than any other man within its limits. While in Philadelphia he took an active part in local politics, and served as a member of the common and select councils of that city for several terms. He was appointed by Governor Hartranft to the position of sealer of weights and measures at Philadelphia, and

held that office for two terms. He is at present largely engaged in the real estate business at Norwood, where he still owns three hundred fine building lots, beside a number of valuable houses and lots at Moore's, this county. Norwood is located on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad, and is one of the most desirable residence towns on that road. For many years Mr. Calhoun has been a prominent member of Prospect Lodge, No. 578, Free and Accepted Masons, of Philadelphia, and is also a thirty-second degree Mason, and is connected with the order of the Mystic Shrine of Philadelphia.

In 1864 he wedded Sophia Hoe, a daughter of Ann and Joseph Hoe, of Philadelphia. By his second marriage he had a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: Mamie, Sophia, William, jr., and Joseph. Mrs. Sophia Calhoun is a native of Philadelphia, and is now in the forty-ninth year of her age.

William Calhoun, jr., was educated principally in the superior public schools of Philadelphia, and was afterward graduated from the academy conducted by Mrs. Knowles in Norwood, as a member of the class of 1885. After leaving school he served an apprenticeship of four and a half years at the plumbing business, with Kline Brothers, corner Twelfth and Willow streets, Philadelphia, and immediately afterward began business for himself as a plumber at Norwood, this county, where he remained until 1892. In the latter year he removed to Moore's, where he continued the business very successfully, employing at the present time about a dozen men and four teams, and doing a business which annually aggregates twenty thousand dollars. Inheriting good executive ability, and having carefully prepared himself for active life by a thorough mastery of the details of his business, Mr. Calhoun, jr., has been successful from the beginning of his career, and can point with pride to the work already accomplished as evidence of his ability and skill in his special line. He is an industrious worker himself, and gives close

personal attention to every department of his complicated operations, thus insuring the best work and rendering satisfaction to all his patrons.

On June 26, 1893, William Calhoun, jr., was united in marriage with Clara McFarlin, a daughter of Edward McFarlin, of Wilmington, Delaware. In politics Mr. Calhoun, jr., has always been an ardent republican, and has frequently worked for the success of his party at the polls in a manner that testified his earnest devotion to the principles it represents. • He is a member of Prospect Lodge, No. 578, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons.

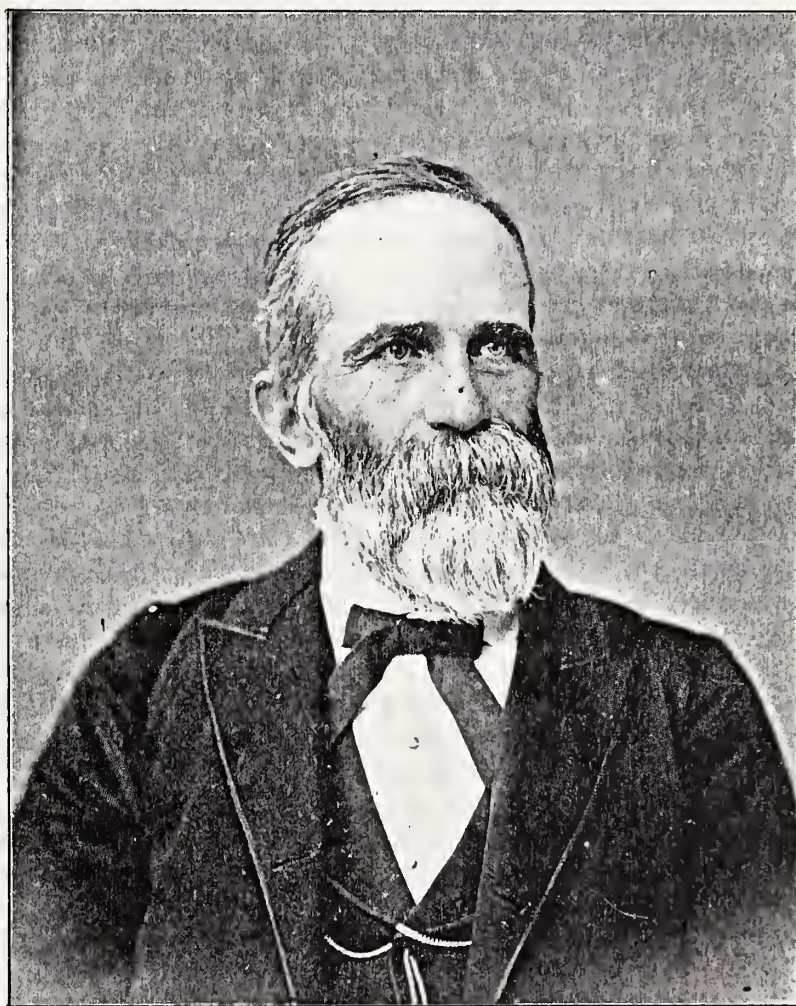
JOHN MCCLURE, now living a retired life in the city of Chester, was for many years connected with railway construction in this State and later as a successful farmer in Lower Chichester township, this county. He is the youngest son of John and Sarah (Oliver) McClure, and was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in the year 1816. The elder John McClure was a farmer by occupation and a member of the Episcopal church. He was twice married. By his first wife he had three sons and a daughter: Andrew, James, William and one other. By his second wife, Sarah Oliver, he had two sons and a daughter. The sons were Thomas and John and the daughter was Jane.

John McClure was reared in his native county of Donegal until his eleventh year, and obtained a good practical education, after which he learned the trade of carpenter. In 1837 he came to America and soon afterward engaged in railroad construction work, becoming foreman of a gang of men when only twenty-one years of age. He followed railroad construction for a period of eighteen years, having charge of large bodies of men during much of that time. During this period he carefully saved his wages and purchased a

a fine farm of fifty-five acres in Lower Chichester township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, which he still owns and upon which he resided for nearly thirty years. In 1877 he removed to the city of Chester, where he now lives retired from all active business, and enjoying the fruits of a successful life whose activities extended over more than forty years.

In politics Mr. McClure is a staunch republican, and while never taking a very active part in political affairs, has always supported the general policy of his party and been an earnest protectionist. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and has reared his family in that faith.

On July 22, 1852, John McClure was married to Fannie M. Williams, by whom he had seven children: John C., born July 13, 1853, and died August 15th of the same year; William J., born June 20, 1854; Oliver C., born January 10, 1856, was educated at Lafayette college, studied law and practiced for a number of years at the bar of this county and in Philadelphia, dying June 29, 1883; George W., deceased at the age of nineteen months; John A., born June 30, 1860, was a machinist by trade, and died May 19, 1888; Robert G., born June 20, 1862, was a salesman and clerk for some time, and died June 29, 1882, at the age of twenty-three; and David B., who was born April 20, 1865. On the 6th of February, 1870, Mrs. Fannie M. McClure passed peacefully to the tomb, sincerely mourned by her family and a large circle of devoted friends, who had been won by her kindness of heart and many estimable qualities. In 1877 Mr. McClure was again married, this time wedding Anna Likens, a daughter of Daniel Likens, and a native of Delaware county. She is now in the sixty-fifth year of her age. They have had no children, and reside in their comfortable home at 711 West Third street, in the city of Chester, surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of modern life, and highly respected as among the best citizens of Delaware county.



Hon. Geo. B. Hinckson

JOHN B. HINKSON, the present popular, able and efficient mayor of the city of Chester, who has been actively engaged in the practice of the law since 1863, is a son of Joseph H. and Lydia Ann (Edwards) Hinkson, and was born October 2, 1840, in what is now the first ward of the city of Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The family is of remote German origin, though living in Ireland and intermixed with old Irish stock for several generations previous to being planted in America. Tradition states that three brothers of the name left Hanover, in northern Germany, early in the seventeenth century, and settled in County Cavan, in the north of Ireland, from whence came John Hinkson and Jane his wife, with one son, and settled in Providence township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. From him all the Hinksons of the United States are descended. In addition to the son whom they brought with them, three sons and four daughters were born to John and Jane Hinkson in this country: John, married Abigail Engle; George, married Catharine Fairlamb; Thomas, married Mary Worriow; James, married Elizabeth Crossley; Jane, married Thomas D. Weaver; Mary, died unmarried; Sarah, married William Hawkins; and Nancy, married Joseph Dickerson. Their descendants are now scattered through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Maryland, and some other States. The children of John and Abigail (Engle) Hinkson (married in 1784) were: Frederick James, who became a prominent financier of this county; Jane, married Ambrose Smedley, and died in 1873, aged eighty-nine; Ann, married David Baker; John, grandfather of the subject of this sketch; Mary, married Abraham Hamor; Joseph, married Ann Black; Orpha, married Jacob Evans; and Edward Engle, who married Sarah Slawter. This family are all deceased. The second son, Hon. John Hinkson (grandfather), was born and reared in this county, where for a time he followed agricultural pursuits and became

prominent and prosperous. He was a democrat in politics and served as steward of the Delaware county infirmary, and later as sheriff of the county. He was also elected to a seat in the assembly, and served with distinction in that honorable body for one term, and also occupied the positions of prothonotary, clerk of the court, recorder and register of wills in this county for a number of years, filling all these offices with marked ability. He died at his home here in 1844, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He was twice married, first to Jemima Worrall, and after her death to Orpha Neide. His oldest son was Joseph H. Hinkson (father), who was born in this county in 1817, and passed all his life here, dying in the city of Chester in 1863, at the early age of forty-seven. He was first a farmer and then a successful lumber and coal dealer. Politically he was a stanch democrat, and served in the city council of Chester and one term as treasurer of Delaware county. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and for a number of years previous to his death had been a prominent member of that church in this city. In 1840 he married Lydia Ann Edwards, a native of this county, who now resides in the city of Chester, in her eightieth year. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is of Welsh descent, her family being among the oldest in Delaware county. To them was born a family of children, five sons and two daughters, viz.: John B., Edward E., Mary E., Lizzie E. (wife of John R. Sweeney, Musical Doctor), Samuel E., Perciphor B., and Joseph H. Edward and Mary died in childhood, Samuel died in early manhood, and Perciphor B. and Joseph H. in infancy.

John B. Hinkson grew to manhood in his native city of Chester, receiving his education in an academic institution here and at Lafayette college, Easton, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1860, with an honorary degree. He then read law with Hon. John M. Broomall, now of Media, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1863. He has

been in active and successful practice in this city ever since, and has a large and important clientage. Following the political traditions of his family, Mr. Hinkson has always been an ardent democrat, and occupies a prominent place in the local councils of his party. He has served as a member of the city council, and in February, 1893, was elected mayor of Chester by a majority of two hundred and thirty-three votes, although the republicans have an average majority of six hundred in the city. Since entering upon the duties of his office he has given universal satisfaction to the law-abiding people of this city, and his administration bids fair to go on record as one of the ablest and best the city has ever known. He still continues his law business.

On May 16, 1864, Mayor Hinkson was united in marriage to Kate W. Caldwell, youngest daughter of John A. Caldwell, of the city of Chester. To their union was born a family of five children, four sons and a daughter: Joseph H., now practicing law with his father; John C., who is also a lawyer and trust and title officer in the Delaware Trust, Safe Deposit and Title Insurance Company, of this city; Alfred H., who died when about eighteen years of age; Ridgely G., a mechanical draughtsman; and Mary E., living at home with her parents. Both Mayor and Mrs. Hinkson are members of the Third Presbyterian church of Chester, in which Mr. Hinkson is serving as elder and trustee.

CAPT. WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, the popular and prosperous proprietor of the splendid hotel known as the Beale house, in the city of Chester, is a son of Benjamin M. and Jane (Clark) Williams, and was born August 3, 1848, in Lower Providence township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He roamed the fields and attended the district school until his ninth year, when his parents left the farm and removed to Chester, where young Williams attended the public schools

up to his fifteenth year, under the tutelage respectively of James Riddle, Harry H. Forwood, the latter then teaching at Oak Grove school on Twenty-fourth street. Leaving school in 1863, he went to work in what was known as the old Jail mill, on the present site of Lincoln hall and the farmers' market. There he remained until July, 1864, when his patriotic ardor was so aroused by the daily sound of martial music as men marched out to war, and the faint echoing of distant cannon on the far off Virginia battle fields, that two days after the celebration of the National birthday, marred as it was by the smoke and strife and slaughter of the civil war, he hastened to the recruiting tent and enrolled his name among the members of ex-mayor James Barton's company of infantry. He served in that company until September 4th, when he re-enlisted in the 15th Pennsylvania cavalry, and served with that organization till the close of the war, being discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, June 27, 1865. Returning to Chester he began learning the carpenter trade with John Shedwick & Son, and worked at that occupation for twelve years. In 1876 he stowed away his tools and accepted a position as clerk at the Chester house, now the Colonnade hotel, then conducted by Greenfield & Phillips. In 1879, with a capital of fifty dollars saved from his wages, he branched out in business for himself, leasing the Fulton house, at the corner of Front and Fulton streets. He sold his lease and furniture in the fall of the same year and returned to his trade, taking charge of the gang of coopers and carpenters at the sugar mills, then in full operation. In the spring of 1881 he resumed the hotel business by leasing the Delaware house on Penn street, and remained there four years. In 1865 he leased the Beale house, which he has ever since successfully conducted, and to which he has made a number of important and extensive improvements. It is now one of the leading and best patronized hotels in this city, being centrally located, directly opposite the Philadelphia,

Wilmington & Baltimore railroad station, within easy reach of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad station, convenient to river steamboats, and only one minute's walk from the postoffice. The house is large, comfortable, well furnished and contains every modern convenience. Hot and cold baths, electric bells, fans and lights; a restaurant, attentive waiters—these are a few of the advantages which commend this popular hotel to the general public.

On July 6, 1879, Captain Williams was married to Mary J. Standing, a daughter of Richard and Mary Ann (Fletcher) Standing, of Frankford, Philadelphia county, this State. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams has been born two daughters: Myrtle L. and Marion J. Richard Standing, the father of Mrs. Williams, was a native of England, who came to the United States when twenty-one years of age, enlisted in the Federal army in 1861, and died in the military hospital at Newport News in 1863, aged thirty-seven years. His wife, Mary Ann Fletcher, was also born in England, and came to America with her parents when only four years of age. For more than thirty years she was a devoted member of the Episcopal church, and died at the residence of her son-in-law in this city, March 16, 1887, aged sixty-two years.

Politically William H. Williams has been a life-long republican, and always active in furthering the interests of his party. He has been and is now a member of the county and city executive committees, and in 1889 was elected city assessor, under the new charter, polling one of the largest majorities ever accorded a candidate in this city. In 1893 he was a candidate for the nomination of county treasurer, and, after a spirited contest, only failed by a few votes. He is a member of Wilde Post, No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic, of the Franklin Fire Company, Improved Order of Red Men, Brotherhood of the Union, Independent Order of Mechanics, and several other fraternal organizations, in several of which he has become quite prom-

inent. For five years he was a member of Co. K, 11th Pennsylvania National guards, into which he was mustered as sergeant, promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, and afterward became captain.

The family of which William H. Williams is a representative was planted in America by the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who came over from Wales as a British seaman. He was the only child of a Welsh physician, but when a young man ran away from home to enlist in the English navy, with which he came to this country during the Revolutionary war. Shortly after arriving in America he deserted from the English ships and espoused the cause of the colonists. After the war he settled in what is now Delaware county, and passed the remainder of his life here. His son (paternal grandfather) was born and reared in this county. He was a farmer by occupation, and served in the Mexican war. He married and reared a family of children, one of whom was Benjamin M. Williams (father), who was also a native of this county, where he died August 10, 1890, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. In early life he learned the trade of carpenter, and for many years was employed as a ship carpenter and liner. He was a Jacksonian democrat in politics, and during the civil war served with the emergency men as a member of the 29th Pennsylvania militia. For thirty-two years previous to his death he had been a resident of the city of Chester. By his marriage to Jane Clark he had a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters. Mrs. Jane Williams is a native of Ireland, and came to the United States when sixteen years of age. She now resides in the city of Chester, in the seventy-first year of her age.

LEVI G. JAMES, a well known resident of Chester, and who has been successfully engaged in various lines of business for nearly fifty years, is a son of Eber and Sarah (Garrett) James, and was born at Downing-

town, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1827. The immigrant ancestor of the James family was Aaron James, a native of England, who came over with William Penn in his second visit to his new planted colony on the banks of the Delaware. Aaron James settled in Westtown township, in Chester county, where he gave his time to farming and owned a tract of six hundred acres of land, which he had purchased from Penn. He was a Quaker in religion and brought with him to this country a family of thirteen children, twelve sons and one daughter. One of his sons went to Vermont, two to North Carolina, while some removed to other States and several remained in Chester county. The homestead remained in the hands of his descendants for many years, and one of his grandsons was Caleb James, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Caleb James was born and reared on the old homestead. He was a whig and Quaker, and lived on the farm until his death in 1835, at the remarkable age of one hundred years. He married and reared a family of four children, three sons and one daughter: Caleb, jr., Joseph, Lydia and Aaron. Of these children, Lydia never married, and Caleb, jr. (grandfather), always remained on the home farm. He was a whig, a farmer and a Quaker, and died in 1816, aged forty years. He wedded Mary Yearsley, and to their union were born six children, two sons and four daughters: Susanna, who never married; Eben (father); Esther, who died unmarried; Asenath, wife of Sharpless Lewis; and Mary, who never married. Eben James (father) was reared on his father's farm and learned his trade at Westtown, Chester county, the trade of potter, which he followed in his own section until April, 1830, when he removed to Radnor township, Delaware county. He there continued to follow his trade up to his death, which occurred in 1846, when he was in the forty-sixth year of his age. He was a whig politically, had held a number of township offices and always took active inter-

est in political affairs. He was a Quaker in religion, and married Sarah Garrett, a daughter of Levi Garrett, of Willistown, Chester county. Mrs. Sarah James lived to be sixty-six years of age, dying in 1871. To Mr. and Mrs. James were born eleven children: Caleb, Garrett, Levi G., Emeline, Mary A. Baldwin, Edwin, Elizabeth Hughes, Eber, jr., Wilmer, Sarah Lear and Marshall.

Levi G. James, although a native of Chester, yet grew to manhood in Delaware county, and received his education in the common schools and the well known Castleton academy of Vermont. Leaving the academy he engaged in the pottery business in Radnor township, but soon left that line of work to embark in merchandising, which he followed successfully in various parts of the State for nineteen years. At the end of that time (in 1871) he came to Chester, where he purchased a lot and erected the present postoffice building. He also erected large livery stables, and has done ever since a large sale and exchange business in horses. Mr. James owns a fine and fertile farm of sixty acres in the rich and beautiful Cumberland valley. He is a republican in politics, has held numerous local offices, and is now serving on his seventeenth consecutive year as school director.

In 1848 Mr. James wedded Sarah Worrall, daughter of Elisha and Mary Marshall Worrall, of Delaware county. To their union have been born five children: Anna Delia Tritt, who now resides in the city of Brooklyn, New York; Calista Sharp, a resident of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania; Emerett, whose husband, W. H. Farley, is engaged in the drug business in Chester; Carleton, who married Laura Larkin, a granddaughter of ex-Mayor Larkin, and resides in the city of Chester; and Razell, who married Nellie Birtwell, a daughter of H. B. Birtwell, proprietor of Ridley Creek iron works, and is engaged in business with his father, under the firm name of L. G. James & Son. Mr. James' wife died in 1883, and he was again married

in 1886 to Mary Cobourn, of Chester, Pennsylvania.

For nearly half a century Levi G. James has maintained the character of an upright and intelligent business man. In his extensive dealings and present enterprise he has always been and is noted for judgment, prudence, honesty and foresight.

FREDERICK BALDT, the eminent steel caster, who is now manager of the Penn Steel Casting & Machine Company's plant in Chester, this county, and has won an international reputation by his skill and ability, is a son of William and Elizabeth (Painter) Baldt, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1841. His parents were both natives of that city and died there, the father in 1883, aged eighty-two years, and the mother in 1864, of cholera, in her seventy-first year. The Baldt family was planted in this country by Frederick Baldt, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was a native of Germany, where he was reared and educated. While yet a young man he left the Fatherland, and, crossing the broad Atlantic, settled in the city of Philadelphia, where he became a market gardener, and possessing a goodly share of the thrift and industry that characterize the German race, he succeeded well and accumulated considerable property. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and lived to be eighty-eight years of age, dying at his home in Philadelphia about 1857. He married Christian Wolfe, and reared a family of nine children. His son, William Baldt (father), learned the trade of house carpenter when a young man, and followed that occupation successfully nearly all his life. He was a democrat in politics, and by his marriage to Elizabeth Painter, had a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: Christian, William, Henry, Mary, Anna, John and Frederick. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Baldt, Peter

Painter, was also a native of Germany, who came to the United States about the time that Frederick Baldt arrived, and, like the latter, settled in Philadelphia, engaged in market gardening, and served in the American army during the war of 1812.

In his native city of Philadelphia the subject of this sketch grew to manhood, and to the excellent public schools of that city he is indebted for the superior English education he obtained. He early manifested a predilection for machinery and work among the metals, and upon leaving school began an apprenticeship to the molder's trade in the old Penn works of Reamy, Maffie & Levy, in the city of Philadelphia. Coming to his work with intelligent enthusiasm and pursuing it with energy and industry, it was not long till he became a successful molder, and he rapidly acquired large theoretical knowledge as well as great practical skill in handling iron and steel. In 1864, at the age of twenty-three, he came to Chester to assume the management of the foundry that had been started here by Reamy, Son & Archibald, and remained in charge of that foundry until 1870, when it was sold to the late John Roach, the well-known ship-builder. For a short time he managed the foundry for Mr. Roach, but in October, 1870, returned to Philadelphia to take charge of what was known as the People's foundry, which he managed until January, 1871, when he came back to this city and assumed charge of the Chester Steel Casting Company's works, which had until then been unable to make a success of steel casting. He soon had this plant turning out standard steel, and it scored a big financial success. Mr. Baldt remained with this company until 1875, when he organized the Eureka Cast Steel Company, of this city, and, being elected its general manager, continued in charge of its operations up to March, 1886, during which time it did a large and prosperous business, becoming one of the most successful concerns of the kind in Pennsylvania. The Standard Steel Casting Com-

pany of Thurlow, this county, having failed to make a success of steel casting, its president, Mr. Robert Wetherill, engaged Mr. Baldt to take charge of its plant in March, 1886, and in a short time he succeeded in giving these works a national reputation on account of the superiority of the steel castings produced. While with this company Mr. Baldt made for the United States government the first six-inch high pressure rifled cannon that had ever stood the required test, and also made at that plant the castings for the government cruisers. Here were made the hull and engine castings for the steamships Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark, Petrel, Vesuvius, Maine, Texas, Birmingham and Concord, and part of the castings used on the New York. People came even from Europe to see these castings, which were admitted to be superior to anything of the kind then produced. Mr. Baldt continued to manage the plant of the Standard Steel Casting Company until January, 1891, when he retired to his farm in Maryland, and remained there one year. In 1892 he returned to Chester, Pennsylvania, and was instrumental in organizing the Penn Steel Casting & Machine Company, of which M. H. Bickley is president, John T. Dickson is secretary, and H. B. Black is treasurer. Upon the organization of this company Mr. Baldt was made general manager, and has ably filled that position to the present time. The company purchased the old Chester Foundry & Machine Company's plant at the corner of Front and Penn streets, and enlarged and otherwise improved it until they now have one of the largest works of this character to be found in the Keystone State. This plant has the capacity for producing the largest steel castings ever made or used in the world, and the superior excellence of its product is everywhere conceded. Its business has been a conspicuous success almost from the start, and in its management Mr. Baldt has served his fourth professional and financial triumph, either one of which would have made the reputation and satisfied

the ambition of most men of affairs. By giving his attention mainly to his special line, and doing everything he undertook in the best possible manner, Mr. Baldt has won a place in the very front rank of practical steel workers, and his ability and skill is known and recognized, not only in this country, but in Europe and wherever fine machinery is made or used. He takes a pardonable pride in the fact that every steel casting plant with which he has ever been connected has proved a marked success, and no failure has ever thrown its sombre shadows across his career as a successful worker in iron and steel.

On January 29, 1860, in the city of Philadelphia, Mr. Baldt was united in marriage to Susan MacKinley, a daughter of Archibald MacKinley, of that city. To Mr. and Mrs. Baldt was born a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters: Anna A., George W., Elizabeth, Frederick, jr., Kate H., John Mack and Flora M. In his political affiliations Mr. Baldt has been a life-long democrat, and for a number of years has been a member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons.

WILLIAM P. LADOMUS, the well-known jeweler of Chester city and Ocean Grove, and one of the prominent democratic leaders and politicians of Delaware county, is a son of Joseph and Henrietta (Powell) Ladomus, and was born July 27, 1852, in the city of Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The Ladomus family trace their transatlantic origin to France, where Charles A. Ladomus, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and a scion of French nobility, was born. He happened on perilous times, and in the confusion attending one of the French revolutions, his mother, who had been left a widow, fled with her son to Germany, where he was reared. After attaining his majority, being tall of stature and a fine specimen of perfect physical manhood, he enlisted in the

grand army of the first Napoleon, and was soon elected to act as interpreter for that mighty man of genius. He became a great admirer of Napoleon, participated in a number of his famous battles, and followed his fortunes for several years. Of his two brothers, one was an officer under Napoleon I., and the other an eminent educator, who founded an educational institution in the city of Carlsruhe, Germany. Charles A. Lodomus was highly educated, spoke a number of languages, understood mathematics, astronomy and music, and was aptly described as a "walking cyclopedia." In youth he had learned the business of silver-smith, and, after leaving the French army, became one of the first watchmakers in Europe. He came to the United States in 1822, and in 1824 located at Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the jewelry business, and carried on that trade here until he was succeeded by his son, Joseph Lodomus, who still conducts the business in this city.

Joseph Lodomus (father) was born at Chester, this county, in 1828, and has all his life been a resident of this city. He engaged in the jewelry business with his father, and has devoted nearly all his life to that trade. For fifty-one years he has occupied his present stand at No. 320 Market street, and is known by reputation at least to every man, woman and child in Delaware county. His jewelry store is one of the old landmarks of the city, and few indeed remain of the men who were active here when Mr. Lodomus began his business career. He not only has the oldest but also the largest jewelry store in the city of Chester, and carries a fine selected stock. In 1863 he served for three months with the emergency men called out by the governor to protect Pennsylvania interests against the threatened invasion of Confederate forces. In 1850 he married Henrietta Powell, a daughter of Henry L. Powell, of this city, and by that union had a family of four children, all sons: Charles H., who is now city engineer of

Chester; Bonsall, first assistant in the city engineer's office, also borough surveyor of South Chester and superintendent of Ridley park; William P., the subject of this sketch; and Joseph H., watchmaker. Mrs. Henrietta Lodomus was born in the city of Chester, is a member of the Episcopal church, and is now in the sixtieth year of her age. Her father, Henry L. Powell (maternal grandfather), is a native of Delaware State, who settled in this city when a young man, and has resided here ever since. He is now in his eighty-fourth year.

William P. Lodomus was educated in the public schools and at Professor Gilbert's famous academy. Leaving school he entered his father's jewelry store and learned the jeweler's trade, and has continued in business with his father to the present time. During the summer months Mr. Lodomus runs a jewelry store on his own account at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, where he has become well known and extremely popular. Reared in a democratic atmosphere and imbibing its doctrines from his earliest years, he has always adhered to that political party. In 1864 he ran away from home and proceeded to Philadelphia to enter the army as a drummer boy, but upon reaching headquarters was refused on account of his extreme youth. In the summer of that year and in 1865 he served as a volunteer nurse in the Chester hospital, attending the sick and wounded soldiers therein for several months without pay. The first public office held by Mr. Lodomus was that of judge of elections in 1878, although as a lad he had frequently made out the window books for the elections. In 1882 he was elected city treasurer here, and reelected in 1884. He received the democratic nomination for city assessor in 1879 and was elected at the polls. In 1880 he was again nominated for city treasurer and defeated. In 1882 he was elected city treasurer, and in 1884 reelected. He was elected a member of the city council for three years in 1888, and in 1889 received the nomination for city treasurer, but was defeated by Henry Hinkson, the

present incumbent. In February, 1891, Mr. Lodomus was again elected as a member of the city council, and upon the expiration of his term in 1893 was reelected to that position for another term of three years.

On October 14, 1882, Mr. Lodomus was united in marriage with Mary S. Hoffman, a daughter of Samuel V. Hoffman, of the city of Chester. Their union has been blessed by the birth of two children, one son and a daughter: Baxter M. and Marion H. Mr. Lodomus is a member of Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons, and also of the Royal Arcanum and Patriotic Order Sons of America.

GEORGE WIEGAND, one of the leading contractors and builders of this part of Pennsylvania, who served for nearly four years during the civil war and is now a member of the select council of Chester, is a native of Germany, born January 9, 1843. He came to the United States with his elder brother, John Wiegand, in 1852, when only nine years of age. His parents, Christian and Martha C. Wiegand, were both natives of Germany, where the former died in 1854, and where the latter is still living, being now in the seventy-second year of her age. The subject of this sketch has resided in Delaware county ever since his arrival in America, and in the public schools here he acquired an excellent English education. His boyhood was spent on a farm, where he was early inured to labor, and in 1860, at the age of seventeen, he started in to learn the trade of bricklaying. In April, 1861, he enlisted for three months in Co. I, 9th Pennsylvania infantry, and at the expiration of his term of service reenlisted in the 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, with which he served for three years and six months. He participated in all the leading battles in which his regiment was engaged, being taken prisoner at Bristow station, near Culpeper Courthouse, Virginia, on the 6th of October, 1863. For a period of fourteen months and thirteen days

he remained in the hands of the Confederates, spending part of that time in the notorious Libby and Andersonville prisons. After the war ended he returned to Pennsylvania and finished learning his trade, at which he worked for a number of years. In 1870 he engaged in contracting and building on his own account at Chester, this county, and has ever since successfully conducted that business in this city. He now has a large and prosperous trade, including many of the largest contracts let in recent years, and owing to his energy, ability, and careful supervision of all work undertaken by him, has become one of the most popular and largest contractors in the city of Chester or in Delaware county. In addition to his immense building business he is also a large stockholder and director in the Keystone Brick Company of Chester, and for a period of two years served as its general manager, in connection with his other business. He also owns considerable real estate in this city.

In 1865 Mr. Wiegand was united in marriage to Mary Gibbons, a daughter of John Gibbons, of Northumberland county, this State. To Mr. and Mrs. Wiegand was born a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: May, Gertrude, Lawrence and Curtis.

Politically George Wiegand is a staunch republican, and in 1870 was elected a member of the city council, in which he served three terms in succession. In 1890 he was elected to the select council, and after serving one term was reelected in 1892 for a term of four years. He is now discharging the duties of this important office in a manner at once acceptable to the people and highly creditable to himself. For a number of years Mr. Wiegand has taken an active interest in politics, and is reckoned among the most trusted local leaders of his party. He is a member of Wilde Post, No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic, and is also connected with the Improved Order of Red Men. The career of this gentleman shows what energy, perseverance, and well

directed effort may accomplish in this country. When he landed in America he was a poor boy without a dollar or an influential friend on this continent. To-day he occupies a prominent position among the business men and citizens of one of the finest counties in the great Keystone State, is independent in financial matters, and can be said to be eminently a self-made man. His brother, John Wiegand, with whom he came from the Fatherland, is now general manager of Cox Brothers' coal mines in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Both are fine representatives of the thrifty German race, which has furnished so many useful and honored citizens to this country.

SAMUEL STARR, M. D., a graduate from the Hahnemann Medical college of Philadelphia, who has been in successful practice since 1869, and now ranks with the prominent physicians of Delaware county, is a son of Jeremiah and Mary (Thompson) Starr, and was born July 22, 1840, in the township of New Garden, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was reared in his native county, attending the public schools in boyhood and later receiving a good academic education. On August 12, 1862, at the age of twenty-two, he enlisted in the United States Marine corps, and served for four years, being discharged in California on the 12th of August, 1866. During these four years of active service he was sick only three days, and soon after his enlistment was promoted from a private to the rank of first sergeant. He remained in California until April 1, 1867, when he returned to Pennsylvania and became a member of an engineering corps, but only for a short time. In the autumn of that year he began reading medicine with Dr. J. B. Wood, at West Chester, this State, and later matriculated at the Hahnemann Medical college of Philadelphia, from which well-known institution he was graduated March 3, 1869, with the degree of M. D. On the next day, March 4, he opened an office

at Ashland, Schuylkill county, this State, for the practice of his profession, and remained there one year. He then removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged in practice at the corner of Eleventh and Green streets, and soon had a nice business established. In that city he remained until September, 1873, when he came to Chester and opened an office, where he has ever since been successfully engaged in general practice. For the last four years he has been a member of the pension board of examining surgeons, having begun his term of service June 18, 1889. He is also medical examiner for a number of leading life insurance companies in this city. Dr. Starr is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Delaware, Chester and Montgomery Counties Medical society, and of the Organon society of the city of Chester.

On January 6, 1876, Dr. Starr was wedded to Mary C. Dyer, youngest daughter of John G. and Arabella Dyer, of this city. To the Doctor and Mrs. Starr has been born a family of four children, three sons and a daughter: Belle D., Clarence T., Frank C. and Charles H.

In his political affiliations the subject of this sketch is a republican, and is now serving his eleventh year as a member of the school board. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and he and Mrs. Starr are members of the First Presbyterian church of this city. Dr. Starr is a member of Wilde Post, No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic, of Chester, and is also medical director of the Grand Army for the State of Pennsylvania. He is likewise connected with the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and both as a physician and a citizen occupies an exalted position in public esteem.

Dr. Starr traces his ancestry back to Major John Starr, an Irish officer in the British army, and the family has been settled in Pennsylvania since the time of the Penns. Thomas Starr, the original immigrant to this country, came over with the first Quaker settlers, and a part of the log house which he built near Avondale, in Chester county, is still standing.

Jeremiah Starr, paternal grandfather of Dr. Starr, was a native of Chester county, born September 10, 1762. He was a farmer all his life, became quite prosperous, and died March 12, 1816. He married Anna Whitson, who was born September 5, 1763, and was a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Whitson. They reared a family of six children, one of their sons being Jeremiah Starr (father), who was born in the closing year of the last century, in New Garden township, Chester county, this State, where he passed his entire life, dying there April 17, 1876, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years and nine months. He was a strict member of the Society of Friends, and a republican in politics. His vocation was that of a coach maker, and he carried on that business successfully for many years, though he retired some time previous to his death and devoted his last years to agriculture. He secured a wide reputation for skill and ability as a coach maker, and some of the finest coaches ever driven in this State were the product of his shops. In 1827 he married Mary Thompson, a daughter of Eli Thompson, of New Castle county, Delaware, and by that union had a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: Sarah, Jeremiah, Eli T., Anna, Samuel, Marianna and Charles T. Starr. Mrs. Mary Starr was a native of New Castle county, Delaware, born May 15, 1810, and died September 3, 1883, aged seventy-eight years. Her father, Eli Thompson (maternal grandfather), was also a native of that county, and was born October 14, 1770. He was a son of Daniel and Elizabeth Thompson, and died April 19, 1840. His wife, Sarah Thompson, was born the same year as her husband. She was a daughter of John and Mary Scarlet, who lived near Kennett Square at the time of the Revolution, and who underwent many of the hardships and privations incident to those "times that tried men's souls," when the freedom of a whole people was won in a bloody contest that lasted nearly seven years, but which resulted in moving forward the dial

hand on the clock of human progress in a greater advance than it had hitherto marked in five centuries.

HENRY L. DONALDSON, a prominent real estate dealer of Chester, and a notary public of the city for twenty years, is a son of John and Eleanor (Shearer) Donaldson, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1827. John Donaldson (father) was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, which he left about 1820 to emigrate to America. After his arrival in this country he located in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1832, when he came to Delaware county, settling in Ridley township, at what is now Crumlynn. There he resided until his death, in 1855, when in the sixty-fifth year of his age. By occupation he was a stone mason, and one of the best and most skillful workers in stone then in the county. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and a democrat in politics. He married Eleanor Shearer, a daughter of Capt. John Shearer, and a native of the city of Chester. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and died in 1866, after an active and useful life, spanning three quarters of a century. To their union was born a family consisting of two sons and one daughter: George B., Henry L., and Anna S. Capt. John Shearer (maternal grandfather) commanded one of the larger sailing vessels on the Delaware river for many years, and was among the best known and most popular river men in his day.

Henry L. Donaldson was principally reared in Delaware county, to which his parents removed when he was about five years of age, and received an excellent English education in the public schools here. After leaving school he engaged in teaching, which occupation he followed in this county for a period of thirteen years, becoming very popular as a teacher, and widely known on account of his earnest educational work. In 1861 he became

book-keeper in the Delaware National bank of Chester, and was connected with that well-known financial institution for more than seven years, after which he embarked in the real estate business in this city. In this latter enterprise he is still largely engaged, having been very successful in handling real property, and made a number of important deals. For twenty years Mr. Donaldson has held the position of notary public in this city, and during that time has transacted a large amount of business directly or indirectly connected with that office, while for more than a quarter of a century he has served as secretary of various building and loan associations. He now occupies that position in three different building associations, and is also secretary of the Chester Rural cemetery.

On June 21, 1855, Mr. Donaldson was united by marriage to Catharine A. Sample, a daughter of Hugh C. Sample, of Ridley township, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson was born a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Sarah, who married George Compton, of this county, and now resides in Chester county; Eleanor S., wedded William W. Dauman, of Chester county, who now lives at Erie, this State; Henry, married Emma Walters, and resides in the city of Philadelphia, where he is engaged in the painting business; Frank H., wedded Laura B., daughter of William H. Moore, of this city, and is engaged in business with his father; and Bertha, who became the wife of William S. Riley, also of Chester, where they reside.

Politically Mr. Donaldson is a republican, and for many years took an active interest in local politics. He served as a member and secretary of the board of directors of the poor of this county from 1881 to 1887, and was only absent from one meeting during his entire term of service. Retaining much of his early interest in educational matters, he has been an active and useful member of the board of education in this city for many years. He is identified

with the First Presbyterian church of Chester, and commands the confidence and highest regard of all who know him. Among the pleasant memories of his life, Mr. Donaldson places his recollections of his early labors in the school room. Among his pupils then were a number of boys who, since reaching manhood, have distinguished themselves in various lines of endeavor, and now rank with the leading men of Delaware county. Their struggles and triumphs have been sympathetically watched by their former teacher, who still takes a pardonable pride in the fact that he had something to do with the formation of their character in that early training, when they were just starting on life's rugged pathway, and no less pride in the later success which many of them have achieved.

GEORGE BROOKE LINDSAY, one of the leading members of the Delaware county bar, who is also prominent in local politics and in the business circles of the county, is a son of John C. and Catharine A. (Black) Lindsay, and a native of Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he was born August 5, 1852. The Lindsays are of Scotch-Irish origin, and their residence in Pennsylvania antedates the arrival of William Penn in the colony. Soon after landing in this country the first representative of the family settled at what is now known as Aston, this county, and for more than two hundred years members of the family have been residents of territory now included in the bounds of Delaware county. Hon. John Lindsay, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared at Haverford, this county, and was a prominent and prosperous farmer of that township for many years. In 1830 and again in 1831 he represented Delaware county in the State legislature. Politically he was an old line whig, and in religion a strict Presbyterian. He died at his home in Haverford in 1860, aged eighty-

eight years. His wife's maiden name was Sarah Brooke, and they reared a family of seven children, one of whom was John C. Lindsay (father), who was born on the old homestead in Haverford township in 1817. Sarah Brooke was a daughter of Gen. William Brooke, of this county, who won distinction in the Revolutionary war. The Brooke family was transplanted from England to America early in the seventeenth century, and several of its members served as officers and soldiers in the war of 1812.

After attaining manhood John C. Lindsay engaged in farming, and resided in Nether Providence township from 1863 to 1885, when he removed to the city of Chester and retired from active business. During his active years his farming operations were conducted on an extensive scale and he became quite prosperous. He is a democrat in politics, and like his father a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. He married Catharine A. Black, a daughter of William V. Black and a native of this county. To them was born a family of six children, four sons and two daughters: William R., John, George B., J. Walter, Laura and Maria B.

Mrs. Lindsay is a member of the same church as her husband, and is now in the seventieth year of her age. Her father, William V. Black (maternal grandfather), was a native of Delaware county, and a widely known and influential citizen, who was engaged in agricultural pursuits for a time, and later became a merchant in Philadelphia and at Media, this county. He was one of the directors in the First National bank of Media, and died in 1883, aged eighty-two years.

George Brooke Lindsay was reared partly on the farm in Nether Providence township and partly in the city of Chester. His preliminary instruction was obtained in the public schools of this county, and later he studied for some time in a private school taught by Rev. James W. Dale, and finished his education by a course in Professor Gilbert's academy

in this city. From early years he had felt an inclination toward the legal profession, and soon after completing his English education he began the study of law in the office of Ward & Broomall, that was afterward dissolved to seat one of its members on the bench and send the other to the halls of Congress. Having passed the usual examinations, Mr. Lindsay was duly admitted to the bar of Delaware county in 1874, being the first attorney to register under Judge T. J. Clayton. In 1878 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in 1880 to all the courts of Philadelphia and of Chester county. His practice is principally in the civil courts, where he does an extensive business for corporations and on the law side of the calendar. He stands high among his professional associates, has a lucrative clientage, and enjoys in a marked degree the confidence and esteem of the general public. Mr. Lindsay has acted as trustee for many large estates, has held a number of offices of a fiduciary nature, and is attorney for several large corporations in other States. In 1886 he tried a case before a jury of expert mechanical engineers in Cincinnati, Ohio, in which he secured a verdict against that city for fifty thousand dollars.

Politically George Brooke Lindsay is an active and influential republican, has served as solicitor for the borough of North and South Chester, and as president of the Veteran Republican club of this city. Mr. Lindsay is one of the directors of the Chester National bank, and is connected in like manner with the Chester Union Railway Company and the Chester & Media Electric Railway Company. He is also secretary of the Chester free library and treasurer of the Law Library association of the Delaware county bar.

FRANZ XAVER HASER, the proprietor of the Chester brewery, ice manufacturing plant and bottling establishment, and a wounded veteran of the Franco-Prussian

war, is one of the successful business men and manufacturers of Chester. He was born in Baden, Germany, and received his education in the excellent and practical public schools of his native country. From boyhood to manhood he passed in his father's brewery at Baden. Attaining his majority, he went to Strasburg, the city made famous by its wonderful clock, where he followed brewing. While there he achieved a fine military record, serving in both the French and German armies. As a citizen of Strasburg, a French city when he entered it, he did duty as a French soldier for a short time. During the Franco-German war he was a member of the 112th regiment, Fourteenth army corps, commanded by that celebrated and brave German soldier, General Wether. He was, with his regiment, in six battles: Weisenburg, Strasburg, Mobilliard, Bayfordt, Bijons and Freye, and passed through them all in safety, although several times wounded. He came to America in 1871, and located in Philadelphia. He was employed for eighteen years in Brewerytown, that city, and came to Chester in 1886, and started in business for himself. His brewery, ice plant and bottling house are situated in one long building on the northwest corner of Second and West streets. It was established in 1886, and occupies one hundred and eighty feet of ground, fronting on Second street, with a depth of two-hundred and seventy-one feet, running back to Third street. There are six connecting buildings, all brick, facing on Second and on West streets, comprising a three-story office and store rooms, thirty-five by forty feet; a three-story storage ice house, thirty-five by thirty-five feet; a two-story engine and boiler house, twenty-eight by twenty-eight feet; a two-story bottling house, twenty by twenty feet; a two-story stable, twenty by twenty feet, containing five stalls; and a wagon house, twenty by twenty feet. Mr. Haser employs twenty men and keeps five horses and eight wagons in daily service. The capacity of the brewery is one hundred bar-

rels a day at one brewing, the place being provided with an hundred-barrel kettle. The ice manufactory comprises one of John Baisley & Sons' refrigerator ice machines, operated by an eighty horse power engine, and has a capacity of ten tons per day; also a fifty-ton ice machine of Sullivan & Ehlers, Buffalo. In this department snow-balling may be indulged in on the hottest summer day, as at any time it is possible to gather handful of snow from the surface of the machine.

During his seven years' residence at Chester Mr. Haser has made quite a reputation for his beer in the southeastern part of the State. It is pure in quality, pleasing to the taste and harmless in its effects, and has become a favorite beverage, and its use grows as it becomes better known. It is said that it leaves the individual with no headache, however much may be used, and that it possesses many medicinal qualities, being recommended by a number of physicians as a stimulating beverage. Beer and porter are bottled here, and an extensive hotel and family trade is catered to. The Haser's is a distinctive family of brewers, the father, six sons and two daughters each owns and conducts breweries in Germany, and two sons are in business here.

At the western extremity of the grounds, fronting on Second street, is Mr. Haser's residence, a large, attractive and commodious brick structure, with front and side piazzas and an extensive and well ordered yard. The house is well shaded, and is one of the finest residences in that section. Between his dwelling and the brewery is a flower garden, one hundred by one hundred feet. In the center is a miniature lake, upon the placid bosom of which graceful swans disport themselves. Mr. Haser possesses a property which is an ornament to the locality, and of which he has just cause to be proud.

Mr. Haser is an honorary member of Post No. 21, Grand Army of the Republic, of West Philadelphia, and has belonged also to Tribe No. 21, Improved Order of Red Men, of the

Quaker City, since 1874, and to the Independent Order of Mechanics, of the same city, for the past eight years. He is also connected with a number of German singing societies, among them the Harmonia, of Chester.

ROBERT P. MERCER, M. D., a graduate of the Homeopathic college of Pennsylvania, who for nearly thirty years has been in successful practice in the city of Chester, where he ranks with the ablest men in his profession, is a son of Pennock and Annie Eliza (Pyle) Mercer, and a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he was born February 13, 1838. The Mercers are of original French extraction, and family tradition states that at a very early day they settled in the north of Scotland, from which country they later removed to England, and finally, about 1682, came to America, when Thomas Mercer "took up a hundred acres of land on Chester creek, near Dutton's mills," becoming one of the earliest settlers of Aston township, then Chester, now Delaware county.

The paternal grandfather of Dr. Mercer was born and reared near the village of Kennett Square, Chester county, where he passed his life engaged in agricultural pursuits, and died about 1863, in his eighty-fourth year. He owned a large farm, conducted his operations on an extensive scale, and became very prosperous. Politically he was a whig and republican, while in religion he was always a strict member of the Society of Friends. He married Ann Pennock, a descendant of Christopher Penno k, who came over from the north of Ireland about 1680, thus antedating the arrival of William Penn by nearly two years. By this marriage he had a family of children, the eldest of whom was Pennock Mercer (father), who was born on the old homestead near Kennett Square, Chester county, this State, in 1813. He was reared on the farm, and after attaining manhood engaged in that occupation for himself, and followed it successfully

in his native county until 1873, when he disposed of his farm property, removed to the city of Chester, Delaware county, and engaged in the grocery business. This latter enterprise he conducted until 1887, when he retired from all active business, and passed his few remaining years in quiet comfort at his home in this city, where he died May 3, 1891, aged seventy-eight. He was an active and influential member of the Society of Friends, in whose faith he had been reared, and politically was first a whig and later a republican, taking an active part in politics during his earlier years. He married Ann Eliza Pyle, a daughter of Robert and A. Pyle, of Chester county, by whom he had a family of three children: Robert, Caleb and Charles. Mrs. Mercer was born in London Grove township, Chester county, and now resides with her son, Dr. Mercer, in this city, being well advanced in her seventy-eighth year, but still quite active for a woman of her age. She belongs to a long lived family and has two sisters living in West Chester, one of whom is now ninety-one and the other ninety-three years of age. She has been a life-long member of the Society of Friends, and is descended from one of the early settled families of Chester county.

Robert P. Mercer grew to manhood on his father's farm near Kennett Square, Chester county, this State, and received an academic education, after which he read medicine with Dr. I. D. Johnson, of Kennett Square, and later matriculated at the Homeopathic Medical college of Pennsylvania—now known as the Hahnemann Medical college—in the city of Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in the spring of 1861, with the degree of M. D. Dr. Mercer soon after located at Marshallton, in his native county, where he had medical charge of the Chester county home for two years. He remained in active practice at that place until the autumn of 1864, when he removed to Wilmington, Delaware, where he was engaged in practice for one year, and then, on the personal solicitation and ad-

vice of Dr. Coates Preston, of this city, he came to Chester and opened an office here for the practice of his profession. Possessing many of the characteristics that distinguish the Korn physician, and having carefully prepared himself for the duties of the honorable profession to which he proposed to devote his life, Dr. Mercer soon became popular, and for a number of years has conducted a large and lucrative practice, possessing an enviable reputation for skill and success in the treatment of all ordinary diseases, and most highly esteemed as a man and citizen. His office is still in the block on the street where he first began practice in this city more than a quarter of a century ago.

On March 16, 1865, Dr. Mercer was united by marriage to Emma Merrihew, eldest daughter of Stephen Merrihew, of the well-known publishing firm of Merrihew & Thompson, of Philadelphia. Mr. Merrihew was a native of Delaware county, and was one of the original abolitionists of southeastern Pennsylvania, taking an active part in the early transactions of that organization, including the engineering of the famous "underground railway" by which escaping slaves were safely transferred to Canadian soil. By his marriage to Miss Merrihew Dr. Mercer had one child, a daughter, named Sarah, now living at home with her parents.

It may truthfully be said that Dr. Mercer's study of medicine did not cease with his graduation, but that during the many years of his active practice he has endeavored to keep abreast of all active progress made in his profession. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Homeopathic State Medical society of Pennsylvania, and the Chester and Delaware county Homeopathic Medical society, of which latter he has served as president. He is also a member of the Organon Medical society of Chester, of which he is now president, and is a regular reader and occasional contributor to some of the best medical journals in this country.

In his political affiliations Dr. Mercer is a republican, and has served in both branches of the Chester city council. His combined service in the council aggregates some fifteen years, and he is now president of the select council. In religion he is a member of the Swedenborg church, and is also a member of L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons; and Chester Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar, and has passed through all the chairs in these branches, having been a Master Mason since 1862.

STEPHEN L. ARMOUR, one of the leading furniture dealers and upholsterers of the city of Chester, and one of her most enterprising, energetic and successful business men, is a son of John and Ruth A. (Jenkins) Armour, and a native of Cecil county, Maryland, where he was born December 19, 1839. The family is of Celtic origin, and was planted in America by Samuel Armour, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was born in County Armagh, Ireland, but when twelve years of age left his native land, and, crossing the broad Atlantic, located in Cecil county, Maryland, where he afterward married and reared a large family. He lived to be eighty-four years of age, and his wife, whose maiden name was Ann Mahoney, died at the age of eighty-seven. One of their sons was John Armour (father), who was born at the old homestead in Cecil county, Maryland, in 1813, and died in 1879, aged sixty-six, at his home in Wilmington, Delaware, where he had resided for upward of twenty years. He was a stonemason by occupation, and an excellent workman. Many substantial stone walls yet stand along the Brandywine as monuments to his superior workmanship. For several years he was foreman on the fishing shore of the Chesapeake & Potomac, and occupied a similar position for some time on the Albermarle sound. He was a large, stout

man, over six feet in height, was always called Big John Armour by the fishermen, and was widely known and everywhere greatly respected. Politically he was an old line whig and later became a republican. In 1839 he married Ruth A. Jenkins, a native of Cecil county, Maryland, who died December 24, 1890, at the advanced age of seventy-six years. They had a family of six sons and one daughter.

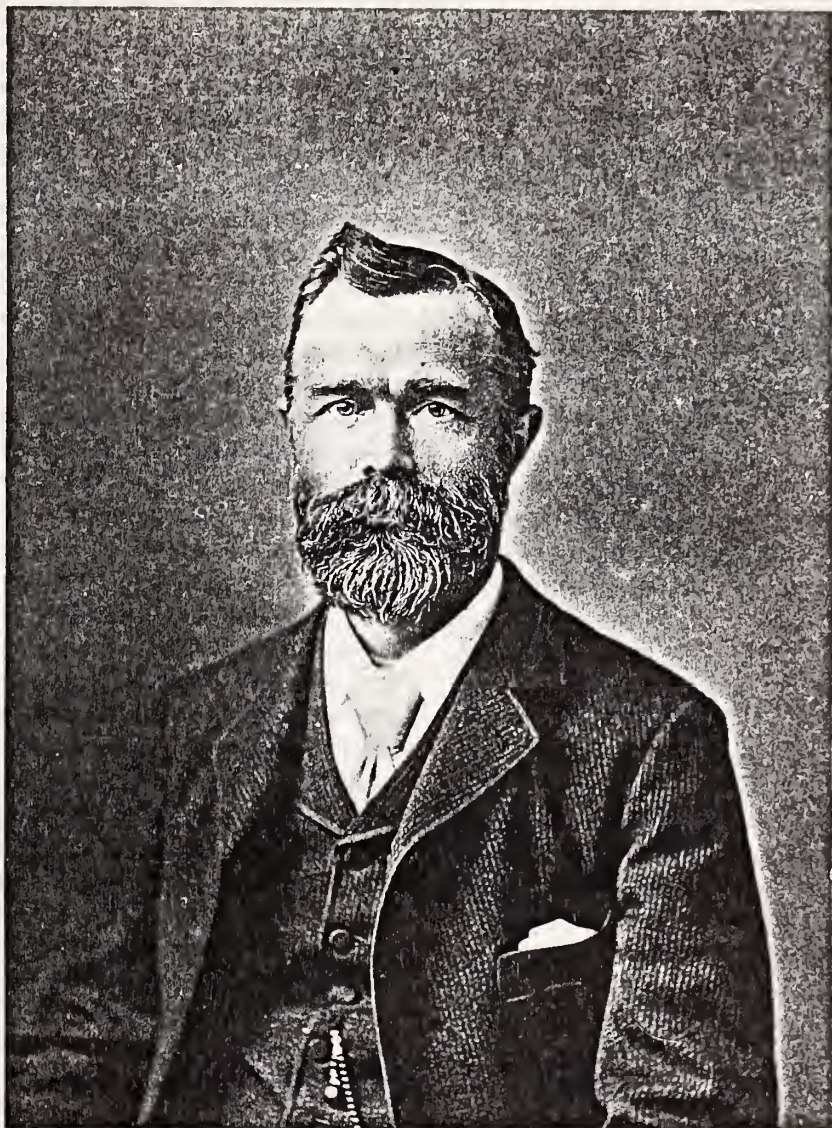
Stephen L. Armour grew to manhood in his native county, obtaining his education in the common schools and at the academy in West Nottingham. Leaving school he learned the trade of blacksmith, at which he worked until 1864, when he enlisted in Co. I, 7th Delaware militia, on an emergency call, and reënlisted in Co. B, 40th New Jersey infantry, in October of the same year. With that organization he served until the close of the war, and after being mustered out of service returned to Wilmington, Delaware, where he carried on blacksmithing one year, and then removed to Crossville, Cumberland county, Tennessee. At the latter place he established himself in the wheelwrighting and blacksmithing business, and also engaged to some extent in stock-raising. He remained there four years, serving as deputy sheriff of the county during the last year of his stay, and then returned to Wilmington, Delaware, which he again left in 1871 to settle permanently at Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. For three years after coming to this city he was employed with the Bradley Brothers in their ice and feed business, and after they sold out remained another three years with their successors. In 1878 Mr. Armour embarked in the flour, feed and commission business on his own account at No. 229 Penn street. On June 16, 1879, he purchased an Adams steam feather renovator and began renovating feathers at No. 229 Penn street. In the spring of 1882 he bought the old Thatcher property, at the corner of Concord avenue and Miner street, and removed his business to that point, where he has ever since successfully conducted the combined

business of mattress making, feather renovating and upholstering. In October, 1889, he rented the store room at No. 138 West Third street, and in addition to his other business engaged in the furniture trade, which has proved very successful under his careful and energetic management. He now has a large and remunerative business, but it has not come by chance or accident. It is the result of steady, persistent effort, backed up by a determination to succeed in defiance of all adverse circumstances.

On the 26th of December, 1866, Mr. Armour was married to Emma Veasey, a daughter of John T. Veasey, of Northeast, Maryland. To them was born one child, a son, named Frank, who married and is now time clerk at the Penn Steel Casting Company.

From the time of its first organization in Pennsylvania Mr. Armour has been an active member of the Republican party. He served six years as alderman from the old South ward, and at the end of his present term as school director will have served a like period in the latter office. He was editor and publisher of the *Brotherhood*, the official paper of the B. U., (H. F.,) for four years, from 1880 to the present. Both Mr. and Mrs. Armour are earnest, devoted members of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church of this city, in which Mr. Armour is serving as steward and recording secretary, and Mrs. Armour is known as among the most active workers of her church. Mr. Armour is also a member of Leiperville Lodge, No. 263, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Wilde Post, No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic; and of the Brotherhood Union, (H. F.,) of which latter society he has passed through all the chairs. Is also a member of the Penn Conclave of Improved Order of Heptosophs.

PETER HUNTER, the able and popular general superintendent of the Eddystone Calico Printing works, at Eddystone, this county, who is a graduate of the Andersonian



college of Glasgow, and a prominent local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, is a son of James and Janet (Reid) Hunter, and was born in the famous ship-building city of Glasgow, Scotland, January 19, 1851. On both sides Rev. Mr. Hunter is descended from ancient Scotch families, who were independent farmers and stock raisers, and were widely known and highly respected in their native land. James Hunter (father) was born in County Ayr, Scotland, the birthplace of Robert Burns, who sang Scotch scenery and Scotch peasantry into the sympathetic knowledge of the world, and transformed the rude dialect of his section into a classic language understood by all educated people. Among the heather and thorns of Ayr James Hunter grew to manhood and received his education, but his tastes unfitted him for the life of a farmer, and soon after attaining his majority he engaged in the business of a traveling salesman — an occupation not so common then as now. After his marriage he settled in the city of Glasgow, which continued to be his home until called away by death in 1853, when his son, the subject of this sketch, was only two years of age. His wife, whose maiden name was Janet Reid, still survives, and is now living in a comfortable home in the village of Thornliebank, five miles from the city of Glasgow. She is a native of Renfrewshire, Scotland, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

Peter Hunter was reared at Thornliebank, Scotland, to which village his mother removed on her marriage to Walter McFarlane, head manager of the Thornliebank Calico Print works. He received a superior education in the high school of Glasgow and the Andersonian university, from the chemical department of which he was graduated in 1866. Soon after graduation he accepted a position as chemist and colorist in the extensive print works of Messrs. Walter Crum & Co., Thornliebank, where he remained until 1880. In that year he came to the United States under an engagement with the Eddystone Manufacturing Company, pro-

prietors of the Eddystone Calico Printing works at Eddystone, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He at once assumed the duties of assistant superintendent of these large mills, and continued to act in that capacity until 1891, when he was made general superintendent of the works, with full charge of everything connected with this mammoth concern. This position he now holds, and in the ability and skill with which he conducts the enterprise may be found ample vindication of the wisdom of that man who first "discovered" him in Scotland and induced him to come to this country. The Eddystone works give employment to about seven hundred and fifty people, and their product takes rank with the best in the markets of the world. Upon coming to the United States, Mr. Hunter settled in the city of Chester, where he continued to reside until 1887, when he removed to the village of Moore, this county, which has ever since been his home.

On August 11, 1874, Mr. Hunter was married to Elizabeth McAdam, a daughter of John McAdam, then of Busby, near Glasgow, Scotland. To their union have been born five sons and one daughter: Walter M., John M., George R., Robert E., Catharine E. and Arthur P. Of these the two older were born in Scotland, and the others in this country. All except John are now living at home with their parents. Mrs. Hunter is now in the forty-first year of her age.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Hunter are earnest and active members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Moore, of which denomination Mr. Hunter has been a successful and popular local preacher for several years, having been regularly ordained elder at conference held in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, March, 1889. Politically he is a staunch prohibitionist, and exerts a wide influence in behalf of law and order, and against the dangerous and damaging dominion of the rum power in politics and in social life.

HANNAH JACKSON PRICE, M.D., a skilled physician of the city of Chester and a descendant of one of the oldest and most highly respected families of southeastern Pennsylvania, is a daughter of Caleb Sharpless and Mary Ann (Gauze) Jackson, and was born at Kennett Square, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1842. The Jackson and Gauze families are of English and Welsh descent, and have long been resident in Chester county, this State, where their members have been largely of Quaker faith in religious belief. Dr. Price's paternal grandfather, Josiah Jackson, was a man of intelligence, honesty and thrift. He was a prosperous farmer, an active whig, and held membership in the Hicksite branch of the Quaker church or Society of Friends. He married Mary Sharpless, and their children were: Caleb, James, Mary Way, Edith Graves, Ruhana Clayton, and William, who died at an early age. Caleb Sharpless Jackson (father), the eldest son, was born at Kennett Square, in Chester county, 1802, and died August 3, 1868, while on a visit to the subject of this sketch in Kansas. Mr. Jackson was a man of ability and activity, and ranked high in his section as a mathematician. He was a great anti-slavery man, read the story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to his children, and gave material support and considerable time to the interests of the "Underground Railroad." He was reared to farming, which occupation he left some years after attaining his majority to engage in coach making at Kennett Square. He was a Quaker and republican, and married Mary A. Gauze, who was a daughter of William and Mary Gauze, and was born in Kennett township, on April 15, 1804. To Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were born eight children, three sons and five daughters: Josiah, late professor of higher and applied mathematics in the Pennsylvania State college; Mary, wife of Franklin Darlington, of Oxford, Chester county; Ruth Ann, who married Erastus M. Cravath, president of Fisk university, of Nashville, Tennessee; William,

now president of El Paso County bank, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, and formerly president of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, married Helen Hunt, the well known writer; Margaret, who is now caring for her mother at the homestead; Dr. Hannah J.; Caleb, treasurer of the United Electric Light Company, of New York city; Alice, wife of John Chambers of near Pittsburg, this State.

Hannah J. Price was reared at Kennett Square, where she received her education at Eaton academy, from which she was graduated. Shortly after leaving the academy she volunteered her services for the instruction of the colored children at Kennett Square, and taught them successfully for three years. She afterward taught in a grammar school for some time.

On November 29, 1863, she married Capt. Joseph D. Price, who was at the time of marriage serving as second lieutenant of the 6th Pennsylvania cavalry. Captain Price served three years and three months in the late civil war, was at Chattanooga, and with Sherman in the "March to the Sea," and was detailed to exchange prisoners at Andersonville. He was once wounded, and after the late war went to Kansas, where he engaged extensively in stock raising, and where he died on July 29, 1872, at the early age of thirty-five years, from being gored by one of his cattle. To Captain and Mrs. Price were born four children, two sons and two daughters: Katharine, wife of the Rev. William N. Hubbell, pastor of the First Baptist church, Montclair, New Jersey; Mary J., an architect, at Lansdown, Pennsylvania; John C., who was graduated at twenty-two years of age from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1893; and Joseph D., who died in childhood.

After her husband's untimely death Mrs. Price returned from Kansas, with her four small children, to Kennett Square, in Chester county, where she taught school for some length of time and then conceived the idea of studying medicine. She read assiduously for

several years, and in 1888 entered the Woman's Medical college of Philadelphia, from which excellent medical institution she was graduated in the class of 1881. Immediately after graduation Dr. Price became an assistant physician at the Woman's Hospital at Twenty-second street and North College avenue, then under charge of Dr. Anna E. Broomall, where she remained for two years and enjoyed excellent opportunities for the study and successful treatment of many intricate and difficult cases. In 1882 she removed to Chester, where she has built up a first-class and remunerative practice.

Dr. Price is so well qualified by nature, has given such careful and comprehensive study to her profession, and has enjoyed such good opportunities for practice, that success has but naturally followed her intelligent and painstaking efforts for the alleviation of human suffering and the restoration of health to the sick and afflicted. Dr. Price is a member of the Upland Baptist church, and ranks as a leading physician of the city of Chester.

EDWARD BLAINE, a veteran of the civil war, who served for nine consecutive years as recorder of deeds in this county, and is widely known as among the most substantial representative citizens of Chester, is the only son of Joseph and Margaret Jane (Sanders) Blaine, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, April 13, 1839. His father was of German descent, and the name was originally spelled Blainz, but the present spelling has been in use for several generations. Joseph Blaine (father) was a native of Philadelphia, and in early life adopted a seafaring life, which he followed for many years, being captain of a ship and engaged in transporting merchandise to and from many foreign ports. He died in the city of Philadelphia in 1842, when the subject of this sketch was only three years of age. His wife, also a native of Philadelphia, whose maiden name was Margaret Jane

Sanders, survived him only a short time, dying when their son was still quite young.

Immediately after his father's death, Edward Blaine was brought to Delaware county, and reared on a farm in Middletown township until he had attained his fourteenth year. His education was obtained in the public schools of that township, and at the age of fourteen he left the farm to work in a cotton factory at Middletown, where he remained for nearly three years and then started in to learn the plasterer's trade, finishing his apprenticeship in this city. He worked at his trade until 1861, at which time he was in charge of the plastering on the Pennsylvania Training school for feeble minded children, near Elwin, this county. When Fort Sumpter was fired upon and the trifarious wave of mingled consternation, indignation and patriotism swept over the north, kindling into blazing enthusiasm that love of country which forms one of the corner stones of character among our people, young Blaine laid down his trowel, as Putnam left the plow, and without waiting to see what others would do, at once enlisted under the Federal standard, becoming a member of the first company in the first regiment of Pennsylvania reserves. For three years he led the hard and hazardous life of a soldier, exposed to the privations incident to camp and campaign, and participating in all the principal battles of his regiment. At the battle of Antietam, Maryland, he was seriously injured by a minnie ball which passed through his left leg, inflicting a wound that compelled him to remain in the military hospital for three months. At the close of his term of service he was mustered out in the city of Philadelphia, and returning to Delaware county, Mr. Blaine located in the city of Chester and engaged in plastering and building, which business he successfully conducted until 1880. In that year he was elected on the republican ticket to the office of recorder of deeds for Delaware county, and entering upon the discharge of his official duties January 1, 1881,

he served acceptably in that position for a period of nine years, being three time reelected to succeed himself. Retiring from office in 1890, with the well earned reputation of having been one of the most efficient and capable recorders the county has ever had, Mr. Blaine has since devoted his attention mainly to building a number of houses on his own lots in this city, which he rents, and in dealing in real estate. He is also a director in the Excelsior Saving and Loan association of this city.

On April 11, 1863, Mr. Blaine was united in marriage with Lizzie Duncan, youngest daughter of Samuel and Jeannette V. Duncan, of Middletown, this county. To their union was born a family of four daughters: Nettie, Mae, Roselyn and Bessie, all excepting the eldest, who is married, living at home with their parents in their handsome residence on West Fourth street, this city.

As has been intimated, Mr. Blaine is a staunch republican, and he has taken an active interest in political affairs ever since the war. He has served as a delegate to State and county conventions many times, and exerts considerable influence in the local councils of his party, being now a member of the Republican executive committee of Delaware county, and highly esteemed by all his party associates. On May 25, 1893, he received the republican nomination for county commissioner from the southern district of Delaware county. Mr. Blaine regularly attends and liberally contributes to the Episcopal church, of which his wife is a member. He is a member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons; Wilde Post, No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic, which he represented in the National encampment at Columbus, Ohio, in 1888; Larkin Lodge, No. 78, Knights of Pythias; and of the Improved Order of Red Men. Left an orphan in tender years and reared among strangers, the subject of this sketch began life with nothing, and by his own industry, integrity of character and indomitable en-

ergy, has fairly conquered fate and accumulated a handsome competency. Better than this, he has won the esteem and confidence of the community; and ranks with the foremost men of his adopted city.

JOHN C. PRICE, secretary and general manager of the Consumers' Ice Manufacturing Company of Chester, and for thirty-four years a well known brick manufacturer of this city, is a son of Major Samuel A. and Sarah (Bickham) Price, and was born January 19, 1833, in the city of Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The family whose history is briefly outlined in this sketch, is descended from ancient Swedish stock, was planted in America about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and some of its members were residents of the old county of Chester in Pennsylvania long prior to the Revolutionary war. Samuel Price, paternal grandfather of John C. Price, was born in what is now Lower Chichester township, Delaware county, about 1750. He was an extensive farmer in that section, was a member of the "Committee of Observation of the Chester County Association," 1774, and served as a soldier in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution, and died at his home in this county in 1801, aged about fifty years. In religion he was an Episcopalian, married Ann Richards, and reared a large family of children. His son, Samuel A. Price (father), was a native of Lower Chichester township, this county, born in 1796, reared on the farm, and educated in the subscription schools of that early day. After leaving school he learned the trade of hatter, and at the age of twenty-eight removed to Chester, where he continued to reside until his death in 1861, when in the sixty-fifth year of his age. After coming to this city he was engaged in the manufacture of hats, which he followed successfully until his retirement several years prior to his decease. Politically he was a whig and republican, and for many years

took an active part in local politics. He held a number of official positions and served as sheriff of Delaware county in 1837. There was a strong military bent to his character, and for years he was connected with the old State militia, in which he served as major of a regiment in this county, and was everywhere known and addressed as Major Price. In 1818 he married Sarah Bickham, a member of an old Philadelphia family that had come over from England during the days of early Quaker settlement in Pennsylvania. She was born in the "city of brotherly love" about 1797, and died at her home in Chester, January 21, 1870, in the seventy-third year of her age. They were the parents of ten children, seven sons and three daughters: John C., the subject of this sketch; William Gray, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; Sarah B., Samuel N., Anna R., Thomas B., Henry C., Edward N., J. Wade and Clementina L.

John C. Price was reared in his native city of Chester, where he has continued to reside, and obtained a superior English education in the public schools. After leaving school, in the spring of 1854, he engaged in the manufacture of building bricks in this city, which business he successfully conducted until 1888—a period covering more than the third of a century. During that time he made and furnished the material for many of the largest and finest brick structures now standing in this city and its suburbs, both public and private, beside shipping vast quantities to other markets. In 1890 Mr. Price became interested in the manufacture of artificial ice in this city, as a member of the joint stock company known as the Consumers' Ice Manufacturing Company, of which he was made secretary and general manager. To this business he has ever since devoted his time and attention. The plant is located on Front street, between Market street and Edgmont avenue, and has a daily capacity of thirty tons of the purest ice, manufactured from distilled water, and absolutely free from all deleterious substances.

On the 17th of January, 1861, Mr. Price married Louisa R. Wallace, a daughter of David Wallace, of Tioga county, New York, who was a direct descendant of Lord Howe. To Mr. and Mrs. Price were born two children, one son and a daughter: Samuel A., was born January 16, 1863, at Owego, Tioga county, New York, graduated from the Chester High school in 1882, after which he took the law course at the university of Pennsylvania, was admitted to the Delaware county bar in March, 1887, after admission was associated with the district attorney for four years, and is now engaged in the practice of law with Hon. William Ward. He enlisted as a private in Co. B, 6th regiment National guard, of Pennsylvania, on March 11, 1881, was promoted from time to time until September 19, 1887, when he was elected second lieutenant, which office he held until April 13, 1891, when he was commissioned by the governor of the State captain of the company, which in efficiency ranks among the first in the State; and Fannie W., born February 4, 1868, at Chester, Pennsylvania, now the wife of R. Somers Rhodes, a prosperous manufacturer and member of the firm of Aston Mills, this county. She is a member of the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Louisa R. Price is also a member of the same society; her mother, whose maiden name was Rachel Ransom, was a direct descendant of Capt. Samuel Ransom, who won distinction by his brilliant services during the Revolutionary war, and was killed at the massacre of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. Captain Ransom was the first officer commissioned by Congress, and was attached to the Connecticut line.

In his political affiliations John C. Price is a republican, and has taken a prominent part in local politics. He served for two years, from 1864 to 1866, as a member of the city council, during which time he introduced and aided in passing a number of important measures, and since 1868 has been a member of the school board of this city, and treasurer of the board

since 1886. Mr. Price is also a director in the Delaware County Trust, Safe Deposit & Title Insurance Company, of Chester, which is one of the largest banking institutions in the county. He is a regular attendant and liberal contributor to St. Paul's Episcopal church, with which his ancestors for several generations have been prominently connected.

RICHARD WETHERILL, son of Robert, sr., and Phoebe A. (Delany) Wetherill, and a brother and business partner of Robert Wetherill, jr., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume—which see for ancestral history of the family. Richard Wetherill was born September 28, 1850, in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and at Chester academy. After leaving school he was engaged for a time as clerk in the drug store of M. H. Bickley, in the city of Chester, and later occupied a like position with the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company. At the age of twenty-one years, January 1, 1872, he formed a partnership with his elder brother, Robert Wetherill, under the style of Robert Wetherill & Co., for the manufacture of Corliss engines, boilers and power-transmitting machinery, at Chester, this county. The financial management of this enterprise was in Richard Wetherill's hands from the first, and he may justly be said to be the financial head of the concern. This firm has achieved a world-wide reputation as manufacturers of the finest type of Corliss engines in the market, and are the pioneers and leaders in designing and producing cable railroad and power transmitting machinery generally. Their engine works and shops are among the largest and best equipped establishments of the kind in America, and they are the largest cable railroad engine builders in the world. The works cover fully two squares of ground, the buildings being large and spacious and thoroughly

fitted up in the most approved manner and with the best machinery. The different departments embrace foundry, machine shops, boiler shops and yard, pattern shops, draughting floors, and other adjuncts, and the motive power is supplied by a one-hundred horse power engine. A Pennsylvania railroad siding connects with the works, and every facility and convenience for prompt shipment are at command. An average force of three hundred and fifty hands are here employed, and among the work turned out have been Corliss engines of the largest size, one thousand horse power and upward, all of which are noted for elaborate and accurate workmanship, embodying all improvements and rendering the most efficient service. The patrons of the firm reside in all parts of the United States and Canada, and many of their engines have been shipped to the West Indies, South America, and other foreign countries.

On December 3, 1878, Mr. Wetherill married Ella Larkin, a daughter of Hon. John Larkin, of the city of Chester. To Mr. and Mrs. Wetherill have been born a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: Robert, John Larkin, Florence D. and Ella L. Mrs. Wetherill's father, Hon. John Larkin, served as the first mayor of the city of Chester, and is still an active, prominent and influential citizen of Delaware county. He is a leading member of the Episcopal church; a director in the Chester National bank, Union Railway Company of Chester, and the Chester & Media Railway Company; and treasurer of the Standard Steel Casting Company of Thurlow, this county. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania military college at Chester.

In his political affiliations Mr. Wetherill is a republican, and in church membership an Episcopalian, being connected with St. Paul's Episcopal church of Chester. He is also a member of Phoenix Lodge, No. 130, Free and Accepted Masons, of Philadelphia; Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons; and

Chester Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar. He resides in one of the finest residences in Delaware county, located at the northeast corner of Fourteenth and Potter streets, which he completed and first occupied in 1890. This handsome edifice is built entirely of stone, is fashioned after the Gothic style, and in its arrangements and adornments is well calculated to embody the ideal American home. It may here be mentioned that in 1885 Mr. Wetherill and his brother Robert, erected the Cambridge hotel, which is a large five-story brick building of modern design, and is conceded to be an architectural ornament to the city. Mr. Wetherill is always interested in every public enterprise, and active in matters calculated to advance the growth and prosperity of the city in which he resides. He is recognized in business circles as an able financier, and is a man of fine presence, urbane and affable in manner. He began life as a poor boy, and takes much satisfaction in the conspicuous success he has attained, which he attributes mainly to hard work and a determination to overcome every difficulty.

HON. ROBERT CHADWICK, the present popular postmaster of Chester, who served with distinction for eight years in the State legislature, and has occupied many other positions of honor and trust, is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Crabtree) Chadwick, and was born November 23, 1833, at Rochdale, England. His parents were both natives of that country, but came to the United States in 1847, and settled in Upland, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where they passed the remainder of their lives. The mother died August 8, 1852, and eight days later the father and husband was accidentally drowned in Chester creek, when in the forty-seventh year of his age. He was a whig in politics, and by his marriage to Sarah Crabtree had a family of four children.

Hon. Robert Chadwick spent his boyhood

in Upland, where he attended the public schools until his seventeenth year, and then went to Frankford, Philadelphia county, where he learned the trade of wheelwright. In 1866 he came to Chester and started a wagon factory and blacksmith shop at the corner of Third and Fulton streets, this city, where he has successfully conducted that enterprise ever since, and for a number of years has done an extensive and lucrative business.

Politically Mr. Chadwick has been a staunch republican from the birth of that party, and by his wise counsels and earnest labors has done much for its success in Pennsylvania. He has been twice elected to the city council, serving six years as a member of that body. In 1880 he was elected to the State assembly, and by successive reëlections held that position for eight years, serving on a number of important committees and ably representing Delaware county in the halls of legislation until 1888. Mr. Chadwick early became noted as one of the working members of the assembly, and the interests of his constituents were always carefully guarded, while the solid foundation of past experience was made the basis upon which he endeavored to build practical and useful legislation. He served two years on the board of trustees of the Soldiers' Home at Erie, Pennsylvania, being the republican representative appointed by the legislature. In December, 1889, he was appointed postmaster at Chester by President Harrison, and at once entered upon the discharge of his official duties. Endowed with fine ability that has been carefully trained by long participation in practical affairs, and possessing great executive powers, Mr. Chadwick has administered the growing business of the Chester postoffice with efficiency and promptness, and is deservedly ranked as one of the best postmasters this city has ever had.

On September 9, 1857, Robert Chadwick married Louisa J. Gardner, a daughter of Henry G. Gardner, of Frankford, Philadelphia county, and to them was born a family of six

children, two sons and four daughters, two of whom are dead. The eldest son, Henry G. Chadwick, married Annie Kirk, and has three daughters—Hattie, Louise and Annie. He is a partner with his father in the wagon factory here. The younger son, John Gartside Chadwick, is studying medicine at the Hahnemann Medical college. The eldest daughter, Susie A., married Charles S. Worrell, of this city, and has two children—Henry Chadwick and Robert C. The younger daughter, Sarah Louise, is living at home with her parents in their comfortable and commodious home at No. 220 West Seventh street.

On August 5, 1862, Hon. Robert Chadwick enlisted as a private in Co. 1, 114th Pennsylvania volunteers—the regiment known as Collis zouaves—and served as such until the close of the war, being mustered out at Arlington, Virginia, on May 29, 1865. Since 1866 he has been a member of Wilde Post, No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic, at Chester, and served as a representative to the National convention of the Grand Army at Portland, Maine, and at St. Louis, Missouri. He is also a member of the American Veteran Legion, and a past master of Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons, and is prominently identified with Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons, and St. John Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, of Philadelphia.

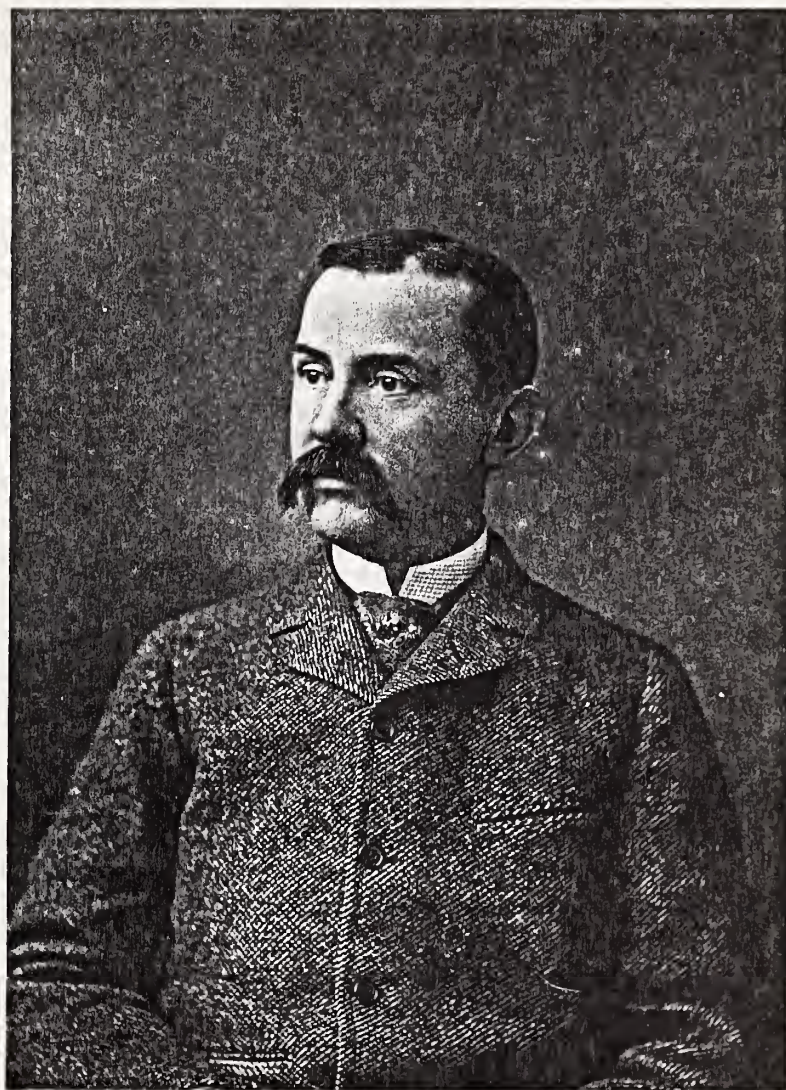
J. ENGLE COCHRAN, the leading real estate dealer and mortgage broker of the city of Chester, is a son of John and Catharine (Johnson) Cochran, and was born at Marcus Hook, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1850. He was reared principally in the city of Chester, and received his preparatory training in the public schools here and in a preparatory school at Hightstown, New Jersey, where he remained two years. At the end of that time he returned to Chester

and spent two years studying in the Pennsylvania Military academy of this city. He then entered the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad company, of which his uncle, Herman J. Lambert, was then president, and for three years was engaged in civil engineering in the south. In 1872 he returned to Delaware county and engaged in the real estate and mortgage brokerage business in the city of Chester, which he has successfully conducted here ever since. For more than twenty years he has been an important factor in the business and development of Chester, and his operations both in real estate and loans surpass in importance and magnitude those of any other single firm in the city.

On June 10, 1875, Mr. Cochran was united in marriage with Adele D. Lodomus, the daughter of a leading jeweler of the city of Philadelphia. To Mr. and Mrs. Cochran have been born four children, one son and three daughters: Mary Adele, Amy Engle, Margaret A. and Robert Spencer, all living at home with their parents in their handsome residence on Fourteenth street.

In his political affiliations Mr. Cochran has always been republican, and has served the city as a member of the select council and as chairman of the street committee. He is a member of Scott Lodge, No. 258, Free and Accepted Masons, and owns a large amount of real estate in this city, as does his wife, who has an independent fortune in her own right.

The Cochran family is of Scotch-Irish lineage, and was planted in America by John Cochran, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was born and reared in the north of Ireland—a locality to which is traced the ancestry of so many men who have distinguished themselves in the history of this country, and left their impress on nearly all our institutions and industries. In early manhood John Cochran left his native land and soon after his arrival in America settled in this county, at what is now the city of Chester,



where he purchased a large tract of land and continued to reside until his death about 1848, when he had attained the advanced age of nearly seventy years. He married a Miss Engle, and reared a family of five children, one of whom was John Cochran (father), who was born in what is now the city of Chester, in 1825. He now resides here, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, though still actively engaged in business as a real estate dealer and mortgage broker in the city of Philadelphia. At one time he owned all the land north of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad between Chester and Ridley creek, now built up and comprised within the corporate limits of the city. During all his extended career he has been noted for energy and activity in affairs, and now at an age when most men desire to escape the cares and responsibilities of active life, he still voluntarily remains at the head of a large and complicated business; to the careful direction of which he gives close personal attention, finding that pleasure in constant activity which others seek in rest and recreation. Politically he is a staunch republican, and in religion a member of the First Presbyterian church of this city, being among the oldest members of this denomination in Delaware county. With his accustomed energy he takes an active part in the affairs of his church, and contributes liberally toward the support of its various interests. In 1848 he married Catharine Johnson, a native of Springfield, this county, and by her had a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters: J. Engle, Samuel J., Helen, Herman L., Mary J., Anna, J. Howard, Meta and Archibald A. Mrs. Catharine Cochran was a daughter of Samuel Johnson, and a granddaughter of the late Samuel Johnson, a noted astronomer of his time. She was a strict member of the Presbyterian church, and died at her home in this city in 1876, at the early age of forty-six years. The Cochran family is connected with the Sharpless family, another of the old pioneer families of Delaware county.

REV. MATTHEW A. HAND, the pastor of the Catholic church at Wayne, this county, is a son of Patrick and Catharine (Murray) Hand, and was born April 23, 1860, in West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His father is a native of Westmeath, Ireland, and came to the United States when only fourteen years of age. In 1853 he married Catharine Murray, who was born in the same village in Ireland, and who died May 27, 1867, aged thirty-five years. They had a family of three children: Jennie, Matthew A. and Katie V. Patrick Hand now resides in the city of Philadelphia, and is in the sixty-fifth year of his age, having been born in 1828.

Matthew A. Hand grew to manhood in West Philadelphia, receiving his early education in the public schools. In January, 1871, he became a student at St. James parochial school in West Philadelphia, and one year later entered LaSalle college, Philadelphia, where he remained until 1876. In September of the latter year he entered the seminary of St. Charles Boromeo at Overbrook, Montgomery county, where he began studying for the priesthood of the Catholic church. He was ordained there January 11, 1885, and was soon after made assistant at St. Dominick's church, Holmesburg, Philadelphia county. While serving in that position he also became chaplain to the convent of the Sacred Heart at Torresdale, same county, and visiting chaplain of the house of correction. On September 20, 1886, he was transferred to St. John's church, corner of Thirteenth and Chestnut streets, in the city of Philadelphia, as assistant pastor. He remained there until June 3, 1888, when he was made assistant at the church of St. Agatha, Thirty-eighth and Spring Garden streets, Philadelphia. After a little more than three years' stay at this church, he was transferred to the Church of the Assumption, Twelfth and Spring Garden streets, Philadelphia. During the absence of the rector, who was in feeble health, Rev. Father Hand was placed in charge of the parish temporarily. On the 7th of June,

1893, he received a commission from Most Rev. Archbishop Ryan to establish a parish at Wayne, Delaware county, and soon after came to this place and began his work. He has been very successful in his efforts to build up a church here, and has already erected a small chapel for the use of his congregation until they can build a handsome church, to the erection of which Father Hand is now giving his attention. He is a very pleasant gentleman and is well liked by the people of Wayne.

JOHN F. BEATTY, proprietor of the leading coal and feed business at Morton, this county, and one of the most enterprising and successful business men of that section, is a son of William P. and Martha (Hannum) Beatty, and a native of Springfield township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he was born February 23, 1856. The Beatty family is of Scotch-Irish origin, its first representative in America being Thomas Beatty (great-grandfather), who was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, but left the Emerald Isle while yet a boy to try his fortune in the new world, and settled in Delaware county, where William Beatty (grandfather) was born. His grandfather served as a soldier in the American army during the war of 1812, was a farmer and edge tool maker, and a member of the Presbyterian church at Middletown, this county. His son, William P. Beatty (father), was born on the old Beatty homestead in Springfield township, in 1828, and after attaining manhood succeeded his father in the manufacture of edge tools, and followed that business all his life. His death occurred at his home in his native township, February, 1878, after an active and useful life spanning half a century. Politically he was a Jacksonian democrat, and filled the office of school director one term in his township. In 1852 he married Martha Hannum, a daughter of Edwin Hannum, and a native of Delaware county. She is of direct Welsh descent, and her family is among the

oldest in Pennsylvania, and connected with the Sharpless family of this and Chester county. She now resides in the village of Morton, and is in the sixty-first year of her age. The children of William and Martha Beatty were: Ella M., J. F., William P. and Edwin H.

John F. Beatty was reared on the farm in Springfield township, and received his education in the public schools and at Swarthmore college, which latter institution he attended for two years. After leaving school he assisted his father in the edge tool factory until 1881, when he removed to the village of Morton and embarked in the coal and feed business on his own account. Being active and enterprising, he soon had a good trade, which he has conducted with increasing success to the present time. In addition to his coal and feed business Mr. Beatty is interested in several other directions. He is a director in the Faraday Power, Heat & Light Company of this village, occupies the same position in the Morton Building and Loan association, and is a director of the Morton Fire Company.

On November 23, 1881, John F. Beatty and Mary Grace Cooke were united in marriage, and to them have been born three daughters: Emma Cooke, Jean Lewis and Martha Hannum; the last died when two years old. Mrs. Beatty is a daughter of Lewis D. Cooke, of Glenolden, Delaware county, and was born near Valley Forge, Chester county.

Politically Mr. Beatty is an ardent democrat, well grounded in the basic principles of his party and active in their support. For twelve years he has been treasurer of the Morton Democratic association, and is recognized as one of the ablest and most influential local leaders of democracy in his section. He has represented Delaware county in the State conventions of the Democratic party, and taken an active part in their proceedings. Mr. Beatty is a member of George W. Bartram Lodge, No. 234, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Media Chapter, No. 298, Royal Arch Masons. While his business methods have

won the confidence of the community, he is also highly regarded as a man and a citizen, and is very popular with all who know him.

JOHN LENTZ GARRETT, a rising lawyer of the city of Chester, is a son of J. Lewis and Caroline (Dutton) Garrett, and was born November 1, 1863, at Village Green, Aston township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The Garretts trace their transatlantic origin to England, whence the family was early transplanted to America and settled in the colony of William Penn. John Garrett, paternal grandfather of John Lentz Garrett, was a native of Chester county, born in 1789, and died at Village Green, this county, in 1872, after an active and useful life covering over three quarters of a century, being eighty-three years of age at the time of his decease. While yet a young man he learned the trade of millwright, at which he worked for many years throughout Chester and Delaware counties, and had the reputation of being unusually skillful in the business. He and his brother Lewis served in the American army during the war of 1812. In 1835 he became landlord of the Seven Stars tavern at Village Green, which is said to have been the headquarters of Lord Cornwallis while the British army lay encamped near this village in the fall of 1777. Mr. Garrett remained connected with this hotel until his death in 1872. During the ten-hour agitation in 1847, he took an active part in favor of the proposed reform, which was then even more unpopular with the employing class than the eight-hour agitation is now. He permitted the workingmen to hold their meetings at his house without charge, and thus incurred the enmity of a number of his neighbors and patrons. The cause which then required martyrs is to-day regarded as much a matter of course as the rising and setting of the sun. And thus the world moves forward. John Garrett married Hannah Smedley, and had a family of five children, all of whom

are now deceased except J. Lewis Garrett (father), and Hannah Ann, wife of James Harvey, of the city of Chester. The former was born in this county July 31, 1823, and was reared principally at Village Green, where he attended the public schools and obtained a good practical education. After leaving school he was associated with his father in the management of the hotel for a number of years, and finally succeeded to its ownership and sole control. It is now known as the Village Green hotel, and although nearly seventy-one years of age, Mr. Garrett still continues in its management. Politically he is a democrat of the Jacksonian school, and was elected in 1857 to the office of county auditor. Again in 1884 he was elected to the same position, serving one term with great acceptability. In 1861 he married Caroline Dutton, a daughter of Robert R. Dutton, ex-sheriff of Delaware county, and by that union had a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: Howard Lee, John Lentz, Carrie Lewis and Lena Bell, deceased. Mrs. Caroline Garrett was born in Upper Chichester township, this county, in 1836, and is consequently now in the fifty-eighth year of her age. Her father, Robert R. Dutton (maternal grandfather), was also a native of this county, of English parentage, and in 1846 was elected and served as sheriff of this county. After the expiration of his term of office he embarked in the lumber business in this city, which he followed with gratifying success until his death, in 1873, at the age of sixty-four years. He married Anna Bartram, a direct descendant of John Bartram, the distinguished botanist.

John Lentz Garrett grew to manhood at Village Green, receiving his education in the public schools and at the Chester High school, from which latter he was graduated in the class of 1883. He then began reading law in the office of O. B. Dickinson, esq., in this city, and later entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. L. in

1887. In June of the same year he was admitted to practice at the Delaware county bar, and has ever since been associated with O. B. Dickinson, esq., his former preceptor, in general practice in the courts of this county. These gentlemen have a large clientage and do an extensive law business.

Politically John Lentz Garrett is an active and enthusiastic democrat. He has been a working member of the Democratic executive committee of this county ever since attaining his majority. For several years he served as secretary of this committee, and is now serving his second term as its chairman. Mr. Garrett is unmarried.

GEORGE L. ARMITAGE, a prominent manufacturer and dealer in building papers and roofing materials, and a leading contractor for all kinds of tin, slate and slag roofing, at Chester, this county, is a son of John and Caroline (Welch) Armitage, and a native of Hartford county, Maryland, where he was born August 2, 1855. The family is of direct English descent, and was planted in the United States by George Armitage, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who came over from England about 1840 and settled in Pennsylvania. He died in the city of Philadelphia about 1850, aged nearly fifty years. His wife was Hannah (Ibotson) Armitage, of England, and he reared a family of children, one of whom was John Armitage (father), who was born in England, but came to the United States with his parents when fourteen years of age. He now resides in the city of Richmond, Virginia, where he is engaged in the manufacture of roofing materials, and is doing a large and prosperous business. Politically he is a democrat, though he has taken little interest in politics, preferring to devote all his energies to the management of his business affairs. In 1853 he married Caroline Welch, of Delaware county, Pennsylvania. To their

union was born a family of three children: George L., Charles F. and William C. Mrs. Caroline Armitage was born in Delaware county, was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died August 15, 1892, at the advanced age of sixty-nine years.

George L. Armitage was brought from Maryland to Chester, this county, by his parents when only five years of age, and was reared and principally educated here. He attended the public schools of this city until 1871, when he went to Philadelphia and took a course of training in Crittenden's Business college, from which he graduated in the autumn of that year. After leaving school he worked awhile for his father, who was then engaged in the roofing business at Chester, and later became a partner with his father, under the firm name of John Armitage & Son. They also conducted a branch establishment in Richmond, Virginia, to which city the elder Armitage removed in 1882, but continued to do business here until 1886, when the firm was dissolved by mutual consent, the father taking the Richmond branch and the son retaining the business in Chester, which he has ever since conducted in his own name. He takes contracts, large or small, for all kinds of tin, slate and slag roofing, and is also extensively engaged in the manufacture of building papers and roofing material. His office and warehouse is located at No. 328 East Eighth street, where he keeps on hand a large stock of everything required in his line of business, and is at all times prepared to meet any reasonable requirements of builders or dealers in roofer's supplies.

On June 16, 1881, Mr. Armitage was married to Mary W. Marshall, youngest daughter of Henry Marshall, of the city of Chester, and to them have been born a family consisting of two sons and a daughter: Mabel N., Harry M. and George L., jr. Mr. Armitage is a leading member of the Madison street Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics is a staunch republican.



Albert Baxter

ALBERT BAXTER, a prominent dealer in hides and tallow, and one of the prosperous, enterprising and highly esteemed citizens of Chester, is the youngest of the ten children of John and Mary (Pollard) Baxter, of Bradford, Yorkshire, England, and was born there January 25, 1837. His parents were natives of Yorkshire, where the father died in 1845, aged sixty-two years. He was descended from an old English family, had a fine education, and for twenty years preceding his death was an earnest and eloquent local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1849 his widow, Mrs. Mary Baxter, came to the United States, bringing her youngest son, the subject of this sketch. She was a member of the same church as her husband, and died in the city of Philadelphia in 1868, in the seventy-fourth year of her age. Of the other children of John and Mary Baxter, Alfred now resides in Colorado, where he owns and conducts a large stock ranch. He was finely educated, being a Greek, Latin, Hebrew and German scholar, and was a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church for twenty years in England before coming to America. Another son, William Baxter, was for many years a resident of Indiana, where he died in 1886, aged sixty-two years. He was elected and served in both branches of the legislature of that State, where he was known as an able and eloquent temperance advocate, and won the soubriquet of "the John B. Gough of Indiana." He was the author of what is known in that State as the Baxter temperance bill, passed by the legislature while he was a member of that body.

Albert Baxter was twelve years of age when he came to this country with his mother, and located in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where for two years he lived with an older brother, William Baxter. He and this brother then removed to Camden, New Jersey, where Albert Baxter remained for a quarter of a century, engaged in the hide and tallow trade. He successfully conducted that business until 1865, when he sold out and two

years later became a wholesale dealer in wool, at No. 38 North Front street, Philadelphia. In that city he remained for a period of twelve years, and in 1878 removed to Chester, Delaware county, where he once more began dealing in hides and tallow, a business which he has conducted until the present time with constantly increasing success. Mr. Baxter may be written down as one of the self-made men of his times, for his present prosperity is the result of his own indefatigable industry and the right use of the business ability with which he is endowed. He owns property at Camden, New Jersey, in addition to his holdings in this city.

By his marriage, December 3, 1866, to Annie E. Brace, of Camden, New Jersey, Mr. Baxter has two sons: Harry V. and Howard B. Mrs. Baxter was a daughter of David Brace, and entered into rest in 1879, aged thirty-seven years. Politically Mr. Baxter is a staunch republican, and while supporting the principles of his party with great tenacity, is not intolerant toward the opinion of others.

THOMAS MOORE, an esteemed citizen of Chester, and the originator of the Chester institute of science, whose continued existence would have been highly beneficial to the county and State, is a son of Storey and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Moore, and was born at North Shields, in Northumberland county, England, February 12, 1821. Thomas Moore was the eldest of a family of six children, of whom three were sons and three were daughters. Storey Moore married Elizabeth Armstrong, who died in 1834, aged thirty-seven years. They had six children: Robert, William, Elizabeth, Thomas, Ann and Mary Ann. Mrs. Moore was a daughter of Thomas Armstrong, of Scotch blood, and whose whole family was noted in the annals of border warfare along the English and Scotch boundary line, as among the boldest and most daring of the celebrated rovers.

The Armstrongs were noted for size and strength and many of them followed blacksmithing.

Thomas Moore, after attending the free schools at Newcastle upon the Tyne until he was eleven years of age, was put in the printing office of Enos McKenzie, on the Newcastle *Press*, after which he became an apprentice to the blacksmith trade, which he learned at Winlaton, County Durham. While serving as an apprentice he built small engines that he could run with the steam from a tea-kettle spout, and after completing his apprenticeship he engaged most successfully in working on locomotive engines. At twenty-three years of age he informed his grandfather that he thought himself a good enough republican to become a citizen of the United States and was too good to remain longer under monarchical control, he being a strong Chartist. Having come to this conclusion he set sail in 1844 in the *Normandy*, with his sister, for Philadelphia. Arriving at that city he started across the mountains to Pittsburg, which trip took him two weeks to make, where he was engaged in making anvils. Leaving Pittsburg in a few days he went to Braddock's Fields, and after working at blacksmithing and chain making for some time, he secured the superintendency of the tool repairing department of the Great Western Armstrong Company's iron works, which position he was compelled to resign in order to take his sister, who had become sick, back to Europe. After a stay of two years in his native land he returned to this State, where he was engaged in building engines at Lambertton, New Jersey, and saw mills at Clarksboro for some time. He then went to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the manufacture of clay spades, which took a premium at the industrial exhibition at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1849. Shortly after this he entered the locomotive shop of Norris Brothers, and in his line of work visited Chester, where he conceived the idea of starting a blacksmith shop, which he put into successful operation the following spring.

Mr. Moore engaged upon a large scale in small work for the extensive cotton and woolen mills. After some years he quit blacksmithing and embarked in gun repairing, which he followed until he engaged in the hardware business at Sixth and Welsh and Twenty-third streets. He established one of the first hardware houses in the county, and in connection with it did a large business in cutting stamps and brands in steel and iron, until 1876, when the death of his son, William, so affected him that he retired from all active commercial pursuits. He spends a considerable portion of his time in gunning and fishing. In 1881 Mr. Moore inaugurated the movement for the establishment of the Chester institute of science. He contributed liberally of his time and means to the building up of that institution, gave to it his valuable and somewhat extensive entomological cabinet, and acted as manager and treasurer of the association, but after an existence of four years, during which time it occupied rooms in the Cochran building and at Fourth and Market streets, the association went down for want of support by the people, in whose interest it was established. In politics Mr. Moore was a socialist of the Robert Owen type, when at Newcastle, in England, and in 1842 led a party of his fellow apprentices on one occasion during the Chartist riots in the Forth Fields. Since residing in the United States he was a Democrat of the Douglas type, after which he became a republican. He is a past grand of Leeperville Lodge, No. 62, and a member of Chester Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 20th of June, 1850, Mr. Moore married Elizabeth Greenwood, who died July 7, 1856, aged twenty-six years. For his second wife he wedded Mary C. Cloud, by whom he had one child, Thomas A. By his first marriage he had two children, a son and a daughter: Anna J., who died at three years of age, and William James, who passed away at twenty-one years of age, when an honorable career was opening before him.

William James Moore was a born student of nature and directed his studies and researches particularly in the fields of entomology and ornithology, where his collections were extensive and of value. He had that valuable education that is born of patient perseverance and hard work, as well as the finished education of the schools. In the very spring time of life, in the opening season of joy and bliss, of strength and pride, he was cut down by the hand of Death. He was born October 6, 1854, and died November 23, 1875.

JOSEPH MESSICK, one of the proprietors of the Grove worsted mills, corner of Rose and Walnut streets, in the city of Chester, is a gentleman whose successful business career fitly illustrates what can be accomplished in this country by a right use of hand and head, even when unaided by a dollar of inherited capital. This lesson has been taught again and again by the brilliant career of men who with undiscouraged energy have climbed from the bottom to the higher rounds of life's ladder, but there is little danger of its being too often repeated. The subject of this sketch was born February 15, 1846, at Friedberg, Baden, Germany, and is a son of George and Madeline (Hauck) Messick, both natives of the same place. When five years of age, in 1851, he was brought to America by his parents, who first settled at Wilmington, Delaware, and later removed to New Castle, that State, where the father died in 1857, at the early age of forty-two years. His widow immediately returned to Wilmington, where she has resided ever since, being now in the seventy-third year of her age. George Messick (father) was a butcher by occupation, a democrat politically, and a member of the Catholic church. By his marriage to Madeline Hauck he had a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: Joseph, Katharine, Mary, and one other.

Joseph Messick was reared partly in New

Castle and partly at Wilmington, Delaware, receiving a fair English education in the public schools of New Castle and St. Peter's parochial school in Wilmington. At the age of twelve he went to work for a furniture dealer in that city, with whom he remained for a year and a half, and in the latter part of 1859 engaged to run a sawing machine in a carriage factory at Wilmington. In the summer of 1860 he entered another shop to learn carriage trimming, but the breaking out of the war in that year disorganized the business and left him without work. In September, 1861, he went to Philadelphia and secured employment in a factory making knapsacks for the United States government, and after remaining in that city one year he returned to Wilmington to finish learning the trade of carriage maker. Later he came back to Philadelphia, where he worked as a journeyman until 1865, when he once more went to Wilmington and worked at his trade for nine months with John Merrick, after which he assumed charge of the trimming department of Gregg & Bowe's carriage factory in that city, and remained in that position until 1874. In the latter year he came to the city of Chester and embarked in the furniture business on his own account. Being enterprising, accommodating and pushing, and depending on pluck rather than luck to win success in the battle of life, he soon had an excellent trade, which constantly increased under his able management, and which he successfully conducted until 1886, when he sold out, and, in partnership with D. H. Daley, built the large worsted mills, known as the Grove mills, at the corner of Rose and Walnut streets, in this city, and began the manufacture of all kinds of worsted yarns. These mills are fitted up with the finest modern machinery, and turn out a product that finds a ready sale in the best markets of this country. They give employment to one hundred people the year round, and the business aggregates the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars annually. To the practical skill and sound

business judgment of Mr. Messick much of this conspicuous success is due. In addition to his interest in the manufacturing business he is also one of the largest property owners of this city, owning and renting out more than twenty residences and business houses. He was one of the original stockholders and is now a director in the Delaware County Trust, Safe Deposit & Title Insurance Company of this city, and was one of the organizers of the Chester Electric Light & Power Company, in whose board of directors he has also served. Since 1889 he has been president of the Franklin Building & Loan association of this city, and has done much toward creating its success and to aid its members in securing homes of their own.

On the 7th of July, 1867, Mr. Messick was united in marriage with Hannah Dougherty, a daughter of Mary Dougherty, of the city of Wilmington, Delaware. To Mr. and Mrs. Messick has been born a family of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, of whom two sons and one daughter are dead. Those living are: George F., now engaged in the gentlemen's furnishing business in this city; Mary, Madeline, Annie, Joseph, jr., Laura, Elizabeth, Nellie and Stephen.

In religious faith Mr. Messick follows the tradition of his family, and is a member of St. Michael's Catholic church of this city. Politically he is independent, voting for the men or measures that in his judgment will best subserve the public good, but taking little active part in politics, preferring to devote his active energies to the successful business he has built up, and to the management of his various property interests.

WILLIAM BAGGS ULRICH, M.D.,
one of the most successful and skillful physicians of southeastern Pennsylvania, who has led an unusually active and busy life, and is noted for his enthusiasm and able discussions in medicine and politics, was born in the

city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1829, and is the son of Samuel and Catharine H. (Baggs) Ulrich. Dr. Ulrich's grandfather, John Ulrich, was a native of Germany, where he lived until twenty-five years of age. He then came to America and settled in Philadelphia, where he married and where his family was reared. His son, Samuel Ulrich (father), was born and brought up in that city, and resided there until 1834, when he removed to Chester, Delaware county. Here he spent the remainder of his life, dying December 6, 1871, at the age of sixty-nine years. In 1828 he married Catharine H. Baggs, a native of this city and a daughter of William and Rachel Baggs. To them was born a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters, of whom Dr. Ulrich is the eldest. In early life Samuel Ulrich was an admirer and follower of Andrew Jackson in political affairs, but in later years joined the opposition and was a whig and republican. He served as justice of the peace in this city for many years, and his knowledge of law and natural sense of justice enabled him to discharge the duties of that office with great acceptability. For a long time he was also a notary public, and in addition to the regular duties of that position became a kind of general legal adviser for his friends and neighbors. His wife was a native of the city of Chester, a person of clear judgment and the embodiment of all that was good and admirable; her kindly disposition circled everybody who suffered and came to her for relief, and was daily manifested in increasing works of love, faith, hope and charity. She died in Chester, December 1, 1885, aged seventy-eight years.

William Baggs Ulrich was brought from his native city to Chester by his parents when seven years of age, and grew to manhood here, receiving his education in the public schools of this city and at Jonathan Gause's boarding school, at Unionville, Chester county. After leaving school he entered a drug store in Philadelphia, and while performing his duties there



William B. Ulrich, M.D.

also attended the college of pharmacy in that city, and thoroughly learned the drug business. In 1845 he matriculated at the Philadelphia college of medicine, and dividing his time between attending lectures and his duties as a druggist, he continued to pursue his professional studies in that institution until 1850, when he was duly graduated with the degree of M.D. In the fall of that year he received an advantageous offer from a firm at Natchez, Mississippi, who desired him to assume charge of a drug store in that city, and needing money and believing the south would offer a good opening for the practice of his profession, he accepted the offer and removed to Mississippi, going by rail to the foot of the Alleghenies, where he took a stage over the mountains to Brownsville, by boat to Pittsburg and thence to Natchez. After one year spent in the drug store he left that position and located in Concordia parish, Louisiana, some twenty-five miles below Natchez, where he soon had a large and lucrative practice, and where he remained until after the close of the great civil war. In 1865 Dr. Ulrich took a special post graduate course in the New Orleans school of medicine, at New Orleans, and graduated in 1866. While in the south it was his fortune to go through four epidemics of yellow fever, and he became well acquainted with the disease and very skillful in its management. In 1870, while on a visit to this city, the yellow fever made its appearance at the Lazaretta quarantine, this county. The disease getting outside of that institution, Dr. Ulrich was summoned as an expert to take charge of the cases, three having occurred in Chester, which were successfully treated by him, and in recognition of which the city council of Chester tendered him a unanimous vote of thanks for his efforts in protecting the city from the ravages of that dread disease. About that time he made some strictures on the management of the Philadelphia board of health, and in consequence got into a bitter newspaper discussion, in which he demonstrated as complete a

command of the pen as on other occasions he has shown of the healing art and the art of platform oratory. His father's health being poor, and a number of friends urging him to locate here, Dr. Ulrich determined to remain, and he consequently began a practice in the city of Chester, which soon increased to extensive proportions and has become quite lucrative. His reputation as a skillful and successful physician extends to all parts of the county, and he is frequently called in consultation to distant points. In 1872 he was appointed surgeon for the Pennsylvania Military college at Chester, which position he has held ever since, and about the same time he became lecturer on hygiene in the same institution. During the same year he was made official surgeon of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad, and has held that place to the present time. Dr. Ulrich owns a stock farm at Newark, Delaware, on which he keeps some highly bred horses.

Taking an active interest in everything that concerns the advancement of his profession, Dr. Ulrich has long been a prominent member of several medical societies and a contributor to leading medical journals. He holds membership in the Delaware County Medical society, of which he has several times served as president; the Pennsylvania State Medical society, in which he has filled the chair of first vice-president; and in the American Medical association, of whose judicial council he was a member for several years. He is also an honorary member of the Delaware State Medical society, and known to the profession throughout the Union as an able discussor of medical subjects. He has served as a delegate to many of the State Medical conventions of Pennsylvania and other States, and also as a delegate from the American Medical association to the Medical association of Canada. Being a fluent speaker and well posted in his profession, he has ever borne a conspicuous part in the discussions that have taken place at these meetings, and exercised great influ-

ence in the official action of the associations. Politically Dr. Ulrich is an ardent democrat, and has been scarcely less active or eloquent on behalf of his party than in defense of his views concerning medicine and medical practice. For many years he was a member of the school board in Louisiana, and also served several years as a member of the school board of this city. He has done a good deal of effective political speaking, and was made a candidate of his party here for the State senate, without any effort on his part, but of course could not overcome the big majority of his political opponents in this district.

On May 4, 1854, Dr. Ulrich was married to Eliza L. Miller, a daughter of David F. Miller, a large cotton planter of Louisiana. To Doctor and Mrs. Ulrich were born three sons: Samuel B., William R. and David M., and one daughter, Mary. Dr. Ulrich enjoys a well earned reputation as a skillful surgeon, a learned physician, an able and eloquent speaker, and an affable and an agreeable gentlemen, whom it is a pleasure to meet and know. His distinguished services have endeared him to many, and rendered his name a household word in this section.

ELMER VALENTINE, proprietor of the prosperous Electric Carpet Cleaning works at 622 and 624 Crosby street, in the city of Chester, is a son of William G. and Mary E. (Wier) Valentine, and was born April 7, 1865, at Claymont, Delaware. This family is of direct Scotch descent, and originally settled in Pennsylvania, near this city, but afterward removed to Claymont, Delaware, where George Valentine, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared. He was a farmer by occupation, and owned a large and valuable farm adjoining Claymont, where he died November 26, 1869, aged seventy-two years. Politically he was a whig and republican, and in religion a member of the Episcopal church. He married Sarah Coch-

ran, by whom he had a family of seven children: Alexander, now a wholesale milk dealer at Wilmington, Delaware; William G., father of Elmer; James, a retired farmer of New Castle county, Delaware; Engle, a resident of Wilmington; John, living at Sherson Hill, Pennsylvania; Sallie, wife of Ephraim Royal, also of Sherson Hill; and Lydia, who married Charles Body, of Wilmington, Delaware. William G. Valentine (father) was born at Chester, Delaware county, in 1832, and now resides in the city of Wilmington, Delaware, where he owns and manages what is known as the Front street flouring mill of that city, doing a large and lucrative business. He is a staunch republican, a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 14, Free and Accepted Masons, and for a number of years has been a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he served for a time as trustee. At the age of twenty-two he married Mary E. Wier, a daughter of William Wier, of Chester, and by that union had four children: Melissa, married George Bently, superintendent of the Harrisburg Iron works; Horace, engaged in the wholesale milk trade at Wilmington, Delaware; William, now in business with his father in that city; and Elmer, whose name heads this sketch. Mrs. Mary E. Valentine is of American descent, and is now in the sixty-first year of her age.

Elmer Valentine grew to manhood in his native State, receiving a superior English education in the Harkness academy at Wilmington, and after completing his studies embarked in the general upholstery business in that city. After three years in that line he removed to the city of Brooklyn, New York, where he engaged in the furniture and carpet trade. He remained in Brooklyn, doing a prosperous business, until 1892, when he came to Chester, Pennsylvania, and in partnership with his brother, William Valentine, started the Electric Carpet Cleaning works at Nos. 622 and 624 Crosby street, this city. In January, 1893, Elmer Valentine purchased his

brother's interest in the works, and since that time has conducted the enterprise in his own name, doing a business which will average about eight thousand dollars per year.

On June 3, 1891, Mr. Valentine was united in marriage to Mary E. Crosley, youngest daughter of Thomas Crosley, of the city of Chester. In political matters Mr. Valentine is a pronounced republican, and while entertaining no ambition for himself, yet always gives his party a loyal support on questions of State and National policy.

WILLIAM HENRY BOWEN, senior member of the publishing firm of Bowen, Cooper & Temple, proprietors of the *Chester Evening News*, was born in Chester township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of November, 1850, and his career is therefore entirely comprised in the latter half of the nineteenth century. He is a son of the late John and Mary A. (Anderson) Bowen, and one of a family of seven children, four of whom are yet living: Alfred A., James A., Mary Ellen, who married Samuel A. Hollingshead, and William H., the subject of this sketch. His grandparents were Stacy and Ellen (Montgomery) Bowen, both of remote Welsh descent, and Robert and Eliza (Lowry) Anderson, the latter a daughter of James and Mary Lowry.

The early boyhood days of William H. Bowen were spent in the city of Chester, to which his parents removed while he was yet an infant, and were passed without unusual incident. The first school he attended was then known as the Larkintown public school, a frame building that stood in what is now Madison street, at its intersection with Eleventh street. Later the family removed to Nether Providence township, this county, where young Bowen completed his education in what was then known as the Union Grammar school. The elder Bowen had decided that his son William should be a manufac-

turer, and to that end had him acquire a practical knowledge of cotton spinning, with all the various stages of work connected therewith, and later learn the various processes belonging to the manufacture of woolen yarns. But young Bowen's tastes ran in a different direction, and it must be recorded that he did not apply himself to the spinning of cotton and woolen yarns with that degree of assiduity which he gave to those of a literary character. Seeing this bent in his makeup, his father finally consented to his adopting journalism as a calling, and apprenticed him to Vernon & Cooper, publishers of the *Delaware County American*, at Media, this county, where he began an earnest effort to master the intricacies of the "art preservative of arts," and soon acquired a remarkable degree of skill in everything connected with the printing business, as then practiced in a country newspaper office. He remained with the *American* a dozen years or more, during which time he became proficient in all the mechanical branches of the business, and filled successively several positions connected with the management and reportorial conduct of the paper. Having a taste for further knowledge of newspaper work, in 1876 he identified himself with the *Chester Evening News*, where he remained a year or two, and was then induced to return to Media to "set up" the office of the *Media Record*, then being started by Batting, Chadwick & Williamson. Leaving there he came back to the *Chester News* again. Soon after his first employment in this office he had made the assertion that he would one day own the *Evening News*, a prophesy he never forgot and that came true later on.

On August 18, 1878, Mr. Bowen was married to Martie W. Rose, a daughter of Henry W. and Sarah Rose, of Camden, New Jersey, who has since borne him two children, a son named John Lawrence and a daughter, Florence Rose, both of whom are living at home with their parents. A year after this marriage William A. Todd, proprietor of the *Evening*

News, died; and when the newspaper was offered at public sale Mr. Bowen, with two other gentlemen, purchased the valuable plant and assumed the management of the paper. One of these partners died shortly afterward, and the other disposed of his interest later on, leaving the subject of this sketch sole owner of the business. Under his able management the paper grew rapidly in circulation and influence, and new and faster presses were required, and an enlarged plant made necessary by reason of the increased business. During these years Thomas V. Cooper, with whom Mr. Bowen had learned his trade, became a silent partner, but relinquished all his interest in 1891. The business had now assumed such proportions under the energetic management and editorial influence of Mr. Bowen, that it was found expedient to form a co-partnership for the purpose of still further strengthening the paper, and F. T. Cooper and Horace F. Temple were associated with Mr. Bowen, the firm name then becoming Bowen, Cooper & Temple, as it stands to-day.

In addition to his successful labors as an editor and publisher, Mr. Bowen is something of an inventor. In early life he invented a device for pulling stumps and lifting rocks, which is in use in various parts of this country, and he has only recently invented a flat-bed type-web perfecting printing press, for a patent on which his application is now pending at Washington. Mr. Bowen is decidedly domestic in his nature, and all the time he can spare from the demands of his prosperous business is spent with his family at their delightful country home at Ridley Park, three miles from Chester. He has a devoted wife and two interesting children, of whom he is immeasurably fond. His tastes and habits are quiet, his requirements modest, and his disposition remarkably affable and pleasant. He never cherishes resentment toward any one, and would not intentionally injure a living creature. No editor is ever more ready to set any one right before the community, if

unjustly accused, and none take a greater delight in chronicling the worthy achievements of his fellow citizens or spreading the knowledge of any noble deed done in any quarter of the globe. These distinguishing characteristics of Mr. Bowen are no doubt largely due to the Christian influences under which he was reared, and especially to the tender care and early instructions of his amiable mother, who was a devoted member of the Methodist church and a fine example of earnest Christian womanhood.

WILLIAM PROVOST, jr., a prominent contractor and builder of Chester, who has erected a large number of the finest residences and business houses that adorn this city, is a son of William, sr., and Catharine (Pearson) Provost, and a native of Symrna, Delaware, where he was born October 15, 1853. The Provosts are of French extraction, and trace their ancestry back to the times of the Huguenot persecutions, when they left their native land to find more congenial surroundings and fuller freedom of conscience in the new world. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, whose name was also William Provost, was born and reared in the State of Delaware, and died in the city of Wilmington, that State, in 1885, when well advanced in his eighty-fifth year. He was a cooper by occupation, married Sarah Peterson, and reared a family of four children, one of whom was William Provost, sr. (father), who was born in the city of Wilmington, Delaware, May 24, 1824. There he grew to manhood and received his education, after which he learned the trade of cooper, and for many years successfully followed that occupation, though he has been retired from all active business since about 1890. He resides in the city of Chester, Delaware county, where he has lived continuously since 1868. During the civil war he saw active military service as a member of the 5th Delaware infantry. Politically he is a staunch re-

publican, and in religion a member of the Madison street Methodist Episcopal church. In 1845 he wedded Catharine Pearson, a daughter of John Pearson and a descendant of one of the old colonial families of Delaware, in which State she was born in 1824. She is of English descent, and a member of the same church as her husband. They had a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters: Clarinda, Sarah Catharine, Oscar, William, Gertrude, Samuel, Emma Jane, Ida Elizabeth and Robert Pearson. John Pearson, maternal grandfather of William Provost, jr., was a native of Delaware, and served as a soldier in the revolutionary war. The family owned large estates, including the whole of Bombay Hook Island. When the British fleet came up the Delaware river he was wounded and taken prisoner, but survived the war and died at his home in Delaware at a good old age.

William Provost, jr., was reared in his native State until he had attained his fifteenth year, when he came with his parents to the city of Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he has resided ever since. He acquired an excellent education in the public schools of Wilmington, Delaware, and in the city of Chester. Having completed his studies he learned the carpenter trade, and was employed in that vocation until 1886, when he engaged in building and contracting on his own account in this city. From that time to the present he has been actively employed in conducting a constantly increasing business, and during this period has erected a large number of the most important buildings in the city, among which may be mentioned the Delaware County National bank, Delaware County Trust Company's building, the two large stone mansions of Robert and Richard Wetherill, the Aberfoyle mill, the Arasapha mill, the Lincoln mills, and many other large buildings. Indeed his operations have included the erection of nearly all the large buildings put up in this city since he began

business. In addition to his extensive business as a contractor, Mr. Provost is financially interested in a number of mills and manufacturing establishments, and owns considerable real estate in the city of Chester.

On the 11th of January, 1883, Mr. Provost was united in marriage to Lizzie T. Birtwell, a daughter of H. B. Birtwell, of this city. To them has been born one child, a daughter named Jennie.

In political sentiment William Provost, jr., has been a life long republican, earnestly supporting the cardinal principles of that great party, and doing what he could to secure the adoption of its policy in National affairs. In religious matters he also adheres to the traditions of his family, and for a number of years has been a leading member of the Madison street Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as a trustee since 1890. He is a member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons; Chester Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar; and of Lulu Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia.

JOHN W. ARMSTRONG, the subject of our sketch, is a son of James and Sarah (Pierson) Armstrong, and was born March 12, 1841, in the town of Newark, New Castle county, Delaware, and received his education in the public schools of Newark and Newark academy. After leaving school he worked with his father at the harness business until August 11, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Co. A, 4th Delaware infantry; served as commissary sergeant of the regiment until August, 1865; was mustered out of the service as first lieutenant of Co. F, of the same regiment. During his term of service in the army he participated in a number of important battles, before Petersburg, Five Forks, and Weldon Railroad, and after the war closed he returned to Newark, Delaware, where he engaged in the harness business. In 1872 was

united in marriage to Miss Martha Henderson, youngest daughter of the late Capt. John Henderson, of Cecil county, Maryland.

In 1873 Mr. Armstrong removed to the city of Wilmington, Delaware, and engaged in the coal trade. On July 1, 1876, he entered the employ of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad company, and in August, 1876, came to Eddystone station as passenger and freight agent, and has occupied that position ever since. He is also Adams Express agent, and has been postmaster since June, 1889, at which time the postoffice was first established. Mr. Armstrong is an ardent republican, and has served as school director and a member of the borough council of Eddystone. He is a member and treasurer of the Eddystone Methodist Episcopal church, and also member of L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons; and Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar; and is now commander of Wilde Post, No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic, at Chester.

ISAAC F. HENDRIXSON, a popular carpenter, contractor and builder, of Linwood, this county, is the eldest of the seven sons of Isaac and Maria D. (Holston) Hendrixson, and a native of Lower Chichester township, this county, where he was born April 16, 1835. The family is of Swedish descent, and was planted in Pennsylvania by the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who came from Sweden with two brothers and settled on a large tract of land lying partly in Delaware and partly in this county. On some of this land the villiage of Marcus Hook now stands. The name was then spelled Hendrickson, but was changed to the present spelling many years ago. Isaac Hendrixson (grandfather) was a native of Delaware, and died at Linwood, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1856, aged eighty years. He was a carpenter by trade, and

served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Prudence Enochis, and had a family of six children, one of his sons being Isaac Hendrixson, father of Isaac F. The father was born at Caymont, Delaware, in 1808, and was reared and educated in that State. Soon after marriage he removed to Lower Chichester township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and continued to reside there until his death in 1878, when in the seventieth year of his age. He was a carpenter and builder by occupation, and carried on that business in this county for many years. In politics he was a whig and republican, and at one time or another filled nearly all the offices in his township. He was a man of good judgment, and was frequently consulted by friends and neighbors in regard to their business affairs. He married Maria D. Holston, a native of Wilmington, Delaware, and a daughter of William and Rachel Holston. To their union was born a family of seven sons: Isaac F., whose name heads this sketch; William H., now living in Chester; Richard K., a resident of Montgomery county; James, died in childhood; Louis T., now residing in the city of Philadelphia; Andrew, deceased at the age of thirty; and Charles W., resides in Lower Chichester township. Mrs. Maria D. Hendrixson was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church nearly all her life, and died in 1884, aged seventy-two years.

Isaac F. Hendrixson was reared in his native township of Lower Chichester, where he now resides, and obtained a superior English education in the public schools. Leaving school he learned the carpenter trade with his father, and worked at that business until twenty-seven years of age. He then formed a partnership with his father and began contracting and building, which they continued together until his father's death, since which time Mr. Hendrixson has carried on the business alone and in his own name. He has erected a large number of houses since then, including some very fine buildings.

In December, 1860, Mr. Hendrixson was united in marriage with Lovenia J. Morris, a daughter of Joseph Morris and a native of Sussex county, Delaware. To them was born a family of four children, only two of whom now survive: Lillie, who married George R. Crossgrove, of Linwood, and S. Maria, living at home with her parents.

For many years Mr. Hendrixson has been a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Linwood, which he is now serving as trustee and steward, and for some time was president of the board of trustees. He is also a member of the Farmers and Mechanics Lodge, No. 185, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is secretary; and Wawasset Tribe, No. 172, Improved Order of Red Men. Politically he is an ardent republican, and has been frequently called upon to serve in official positions, the duties of which he discharged with ability and fidelity. He is now surveyor for the Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company, in which capacity he has acted for a number of years.

CONRAD K. DOLBEY, a leading merchant of Morton, this county, where he is also engaged in the real estate and insurance business, is a son of Abram and Catharine (King) Dolbey, and was born February 16, 1834, in Uwchlan township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. His boyhood days were passed on a Chester county farm, where he secured a good practical education in the public schools, and at the age of seventeen he went to Philadelphia to learn the carpenter trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of four years. He afterward worked as journeyman for some time and then engaged in contracting and building on his own account. In 1868 he embarked in the mercantile business in West Philadelphia, and after remaining there two years removed to Angora, Philadelphia county, where he conducted a prosperous trade for some four years. He then came to Delaware

county and opened a store on Darby creek, where he remained in business until 1876, when he removed to his present stand at Morton, this county. Here he met with gratifying success from the start, and now has a fine trade, owning a handsome store which contains a large and valuable stock of general merchandise of all kinds. Mr. Dolbey is also engaged in the real estate and fire insurance business at Morton, where he represents a number of the leading insurance companies of Philadelphia, and has made some important deals in realty. He owns considerable real property at Morton and some in the city of Philadelphia. For several years he has been connected as a stockholder with the Faraday Heat, Power & Light Company, of Morton, and at one time its treasurer, and is also a stockholder in the Media Title & Trust Company of Media.

On December 8, 1859, Mr. Dolbey was united in marriage with Mary E. Lewis, a daughter of Thomas B. Lewis, of West Philadelphia. To their union was born one child, a daughter named Ada Ione. Politically Mr. Dolbey is strictly independent, voting for the men and measures that in his judgment are most likely to subserve the public welfare. He served as school director for two years in Upper Darby township, and was postmaster at Morton for ten years. For nearly a quarter of a century he has been prominently identified with the building associations of this section, having been instrumental in the organization of the Morton Building & Loan association, of which he is now a stockholder, and also organized the one at Folsom, this county, of which he is now treasurer. He is treasurer and deacon of the Ridley Park Baptist church, a member of Hamilton Lodge, No. 274, Free and Accepted Masons, of Philadelphia, and a past high priest of Media Chapter, No. 234, Royal Arch Masons, of Media. Mr. Dolbey has been quite a traveler in recent years, having visited all but thirteen of the States and territories

in the Union, and made himself familiar with the different sections of our vast country.

The family from which Conrad K. Dolbey is descended is of Welsh origin, and was planted in America by Thomas Dolbey, a native of Wales and paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He came to the United States about 1780, and settled in Uwchlan township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until his death. He was a farmer by occupation, and reared a family of two children. His son, Abram Dolbey (father), was born at the Dolbey homestead, in Chester county, in 1789, and died there in 1879, at the remarkable age of ninety-one years. His life was entirely devoted to agricultural pursuits, in which he became very successful. In politics he was a Jacksonian democrat, and for many years a prominent member of the Baptist church at Uwchlan, Chester county. In 1811 he married Catharine King, a native of Uwchlan township, that county, and a daughter of Conrad King. They had a family of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, only seven of whom are now living: Abel, born 1812; Sarah and Catharine, twins, 1817; Selinda, 1822; Lewis, 1825; Melvina, 1830; Conrad K., 1834. The deceased were: Newlin, died 1891; Eliza, 1888; Thomas, 1829. Mrs. Catharine Dolbey was a devoted member of the Baptist church nearly all her life, and died in 1886, in the ninety-fifth year of her age, greatly respected and beloved by all who knew her.

COL. PERRY M. WASHABAUGH

was born in the town of Bedford, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of July, 1847, and is a son of Major Daniel and Sarah (McLaughlin) Washabaugh, of that place. The family on the father's side is of German ancestry, but was settled in this State prior to the Revolutionary war, in which they took part, and have always evinced a military and patriotic spirit. Henry Washabaugh (great-grandfather) came

from Germany about the year 1760, and settled in that part of Pennsylvania now known as Franklin county. He served as a captain of volunteers in the Continental army during the struggle for Independence, and after peace was declared returned to his farm. David Washabaugh (grandfather) was born on this farm in 1770, and also became a farmer and soon owned one of the finest farms in the county, adjoining the town of Chambersburg. He was at one time high sheriff of the county when that office was considered one of the most dignified and important positions a citizen could hold. He held other important offices of trust and responsibility in the county, and was among the first to organize troops for the defence of the country during the war of 1812. His son, Daniel Washabaugh, father of the subject of this sketch, was born October 17, 1803, and educated at Chambersburg, a town always noted for its excellent schools. He had a military turn of mind and decided to enter the army, and, to this end, by his own efforts, he secured an appointment to the United States Military academy at West Point, but his father would not consent to his going there, saying he had better use for his oldest boy than making a soldier of him. So he had to live and work on the farm until he was of age. In September, 1826, he married Sarah McLaughlin, daughter of Henry McLaughlin, a wealthy planter and slave owner, whose large plantation was at State Line, Washington county, Maryland. The young couple removed to and took up their residence in the town of Bedford, and for over sixty years their home has been noted for its beauty, comfort and hospitality. No man of distinction in religious, political or social circles has ever visited old Bedford Springs without being the guest and frequently enjoying the hospitality of the major and his family, and here among their numerous friends and surrounded by forty-four children and grandchildren, they celebrated their golden wedding September, 1876, and the sixtieth anniversary of the event,

September, 1886, was spent at the elegant home of the youngest daughter, Mrs. W. P. Barndollar, in the city of Baltimore. There were twelve children born to this couple, three of whom died in early childhood. William H. Washabaugh, the oldest son, a member of Co. E, 76th. regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, was killed in battle during the assault on Fort Wagner, Morris Island, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, on the morning of July 11, 1863. The other eight children, six girls and two boys, are all living in the United States, loved, honored and respected wherever known. Major Washabaugh, during the Mexican war of '47-'48, and for years afterward, held the office of brigade inspector of the military district consisting of five adjoining counties, with the rank of major. Being a strict disciplinarian, a handsome man of pleasing address, passionately fond of good horses and always superbly mounted and equipped, he was accounted one of the finest officers in the State. During the war of the rebellion, although an old man, he was offered and accepted the colonelcy of a fine regiment of volunteers, but before going to the front was induced by his old friend, Governor Andrew G. Curtin, to accept the position of assistant adjutant-general on his staff. This position he filled acceptably with honor and credit during the whole eight years of the old war governor's administration, and it was under his personal supervision nearly all the vast army of Pennsylvania volunteers were organized, armed and equipped. Major Washabaugh, though in his ninetieth year, is still living and enjoying good health, with the use of all his faculties. He has a good memory, and having lived a very active and eventful life, his fund of reminiscences, both of persons and events, is inexhaustible, and fortunate is he who has the opportunity to enjoy his society. His wife died October 31, 1889, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. The attendance and incidents at her funeral from the old church she loved so well, attest the universal love and

respect of all classes for this noble woman. Both the Major and his wife have been active and consistent members of the Presbyterian church at Bedford ever since they came to the town, and he has served as a ruling elder for over half a century. The true history of old Bedford county since 1826 cannot be written without including the name of Major Daniel Washabaugh and his family in every patriotic, public, religious, social or charitable enterprise.

Perry M. Washabaugh was the second son and the eleventh child. He was sent to school in Baltimore in 1858, where he remained until the war broke out, when he was sent home. He remained in Bedford, attending school at intervals, when not campaigning with the volunteer troops in that part of the country. After the battle of Gettysburg his father found him with the 1st New York regiment of cavalry in the town of Chambersburg. He was at once taken and placed in charge of Col. Theo. Hyatt, president of the Pennsylvania Military academy, with instructions to keep him there. This put an end to the young man's war experience and escapades. Here he graduated with honor in 1865. The academy was removed from West Chester to Chester the same year, and he was employed as an instructor until 1869. While he was teaching he studied law under the Hon. John B. Hinkson, one of the ablest and most successful practitioners at the bar. In June, 1869, he appeared before the board of examiners, consisting of the Hon. William Ward, John H. H. H. and R. E. Hammond, esqs., and passed a very creditable examination, but as he was not twenty-one years of age yet, could not be sworn in until the next term of court. The same year he was induced to go into the oil country to learn the business and practice law. He located at Parker City, Armstrong county, and was there all through the excitement in that vicinity, enjoying a large and profitable practice, until the fall of 1873, when all the excitement there was over, he returned

with his family to live in Chester. Here he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession ever since, having a large and profitable business in the orphans' and common pleas courts. In 1891 he was private counsel for the defence in the celebrated Fitzmeyer murder case. He attended all the preliminary hearings and managed and arranged every detail for the defence, though he took no active part in the trial in court. This is admitted to have been one of the most important cases ever tried in the county, as there were two lives at stake on the issue, and will ever be cited as a case clearly demonstrating the fallacy of so-called expert testimony. Colonel Washabaugh, by his untiring energy and able management of the case, with his very able and learned associates at the trial in court, cleared his clients, and established a reputation as an expert criminal lawyer second only to his previous standing as a civil practitioner. In 1885 Colonel Washabaugh associated Garrett Pendleton, esq. (see his sketch), in partnership with himself under the firm name of Washabaugh & Pendleton, and these gentlemen are now enjoying a large and lucrative practice. Colonel Washabaugh was sent to England in June, 1892, to settle a large estate. After successfully attending to that business, he spent several months traveling through England and on the continent. This was his second trip to Europe, having visited the Paris exposition in 1889.

Inheriting some of the martial spirit which animated his ancestors, besides having received a military education, Colonel Washabaugh has always taken a great interest in all military matters ever since he came into the county. He was first elected captain of Co. B, 11th regiment infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, in May, 1876; elected major of the regiment in 1877, and served with it during the Pittsburg labor riots of that year. In 1881 he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the 6th regiment infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and re-elected in 1886 and

again in 1891, so that he is serving his third term in that important office, and is the senior lieutenant-colonel in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and the ranking military officer in the district.

On the 29th of November, 1869, the Colonel was united in marriage to Laura H. Walter, daughter of the Hon. Y. S. Walter, of Chester. To them have been born four children, three sons and one daughter. Walter, the eldest son, is now twenty-two years of age, and a civil engineer by profession. He graduated at the Pennsylvania Military academy in the class of 1889, and is now assistant engineer at the Homestead Mining Company, with headquarters at Lead City, South Dakota. The daughter, Fanny, now in her eighteenth year, is just home from Wilson college, Chambersburg, and the two younger sons, Frank and Albert, are aged respectively twelve and six years.

Colonel Washabaugh in politics is an ardent republican, and has taken an active and prominent part, both on the stump and in organizing clubs, every campaign for years. He has never held any political office, although he has been an active member of council for years and occupies many other positions of honor, trust and responsibility in the community. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, having been a member since 1864, and a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian church of Chester since 1885. He is a member and past master of L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Chester Holy Royal Arch Chapter, No. 258. He is a gentleman well and favorably known, affable and genial in manner, and ranks with the most popular citizens of Delaware county.

GEORGE J. STITELER, who is now serving his second term as Burgess of Media, and is one of her most popular and successful business men, was born March 7, 1844, in Uwchlan township, Chester county,

Pennsylvania. His parents were David and Lydia A. (McCaraher) Stiteler, both natives of that county. Young Stiteler attended the district schools of his native township until 1862, when at the age of eighteen he enlisted as a private in Co. A, 124th Pennsylvania infantry, Col. Joseph W. Hawley commanding, and served with his regiment until it was mustered out. He then went to Philadelphia and learned the trade of stove moulder. Leaving Philadelphia in 1865, he spent the following two years in the oil regions of West Virginia, where he was engaged in boring oil wells. In 1867 he went to Lionville, Pennsylvania, and remained there until 1871, with the exception of a short time during which he was in the employ of the Philadelphia & Westchester railroad. In 1871 he came to Media, and held clerical positions with a number of local merchants until 1889, when he embarked in business for himself as a dealer in fish, oysters, clams, lobsters, and similar household supplies at his present stand on Orange street, above Jobeson's market. During the four years he has conducted this business he has acquired a wide reputation for enterprise and reliability, and his store is the popular resort of the good housewives of Media, who have learned by experience that everything bought of Stiteler is always just as represented. Two delivery wagons, with careful and obliging drivers, are employed delivering goods to his numerous customers in Media and vicinity.

Always an ardent republican in politics, Mr. Stiteler was honored in January, 1892, by his fellow citizens of that party with the nomination for burgess of Media, and at the ensuing election, in February, 1892, was elected. His administration of the affairs of the office during his first term was so acceptable to the people that at the municipal election in February, 1893, he was reelected to that office, and is now serving his second term.

In 1876 Mr. Stiteler was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Carr, *nee* Millin, of the city of Philadelphia. To this union has been born three

sons: David R., George Garfield and Elwood R. Mr. Stiteler also has two step-children: Edward D. and Maggie.

George J. Stiteler is an able and conscientious official, a reliable business man, and a public spirited citizen, who takes a lively interest in the prosperity of the borough over whose affairs he presides, and never allows his private business to interfere with his official duties. He is a member of Media Post, No. 149, Grand Army of the Republic; Pilgrim Lodge, No. 455, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Lionville, this State; Garfield Lodge, No. 94, Knights of Pythias, of Media; Charter Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle; Lodge No. 354, Sons of America; and Media Lodge, No. 749, Junior Order United American Mechanics. As a man and a citizen he is honored and respected by all who know him, without regard to politics, and in selecting him for the responsible position of burgess of Media, its people have confided its affairs to the hands of a competent and able officer.

The Stiteler family is of German extraction, its original ancestor in America being David Stiteler, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who came from Germany and settled in Uwchlan township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he lived until his death at an advanced age. His son, David Stiteler (grandfather), was born in Chester county, where he lived all his life and died about 1878, aged ninety-three years. David Stiteler (father) was also a native of Chester county, where he learned blacksmithing, and for many years carried on that business in Chester and Delaware counties. He was a republican in politics, and served as constable and assessor in Uwchlan township for twelve years in succession. At the time of the battle of Antietam he served with the emergency men. In religious faith and church membership he was a Baptist, and died in 1878, at the age of sixty-eight years. He married Lydia A. McCaraher, by whom he had a family of seven chil-

dren, four sons and three daughters. Mrs. Stiteler was a daughter of James McCaraher (died in 1862) and a native of East Brandywine township, Chester county. She was of Irish extraction, a member of the Evangelical Luthern church, and died in April, 1878, in the sixty-fifth year of her age, greatly respected by all who knew her.

MAJOR JAMES A. G. CAMPBELL, treasurer and vice-president of The Delaware County Trust, Safe Deposit and Title Insurance Company, was born February 19, 1858, in Chester, Pennsylvania. He is the youngest son of James and Angelina (Garsed) Campbell, and grandson of Joseph and Mary (Dodge) Campbell, of Stockport, England; while in the maternal line he is a grandson of John and Mary (Turner) Garsed, of Swiftplace Mills, Yorkshire, England, a family that has been noted as cotton manufacturers during three generations, in this country and beyond the seas. His father, James Campbell, was the pioneer cotton manufacturer in the ancient borough of Chester, where by his energy, enterprise and business sagacity, the advantages of that place as a center for the manufacture of textiles were first brought into prominence. It was by his efforts that other enterprises of a similar character were induced to locate there, until the foundations for the multifarious and extended manufacturing industries which now distinguish the locality were securely laid. Although in the panic of 1857 James Campbell was overwhelmed in the financial crash, his labors had not been in vain, for his reputation is imperishably interwoven with the history of the growth and development of the city of Chester. He died when his son James was a child of four years.

Major Campbell, with the exception of six weeks devoted to special studies at the Chester academy, was educated in the public schools of his native city. At sixteen years

he became clerk in the express office of Headley & Mahon, where he continued until the spring of 1876, when for the brief term already mentioned he attended the academy. For several months during the late summer and fall of that year he was express manager between Chester and Philadelphia; then a clerk in the real estate office of John Cochran, in the latter city, a position he left to accept that of book-keeper for Dutton & Anderson, lumber and coal dealers in Chester, and subsequently held a similar position in the planing mills of John H. Stroud & Co. On November 10, 1879, he entered the banking and stock brokerage house of Elliott, Sons & Co., on Third street, Philadelphia, where he remained until the fall of 1884, when, after the death of the senior member he became book-keeper for L. H. Taylor & Co., a stock brokerage firm doing an enormous business, located at Third and Chestnut streets. There he remained until the organization of the Chester Bank and Saving Fund, of which he was chosen receiving teller, and also secretary of The Delaware County Trust, Safe Deposit and Title Insurance Company. These institutions began business August 26, 1885, and have had a career of unchecquered prosperity. On February 23, 1886, when twenty-eight years of age, he was elected cashier of the bank, and when the two institutions were merged under one organization, May 17, 1889, he was elected treasurer, and on May 20, 1892, elected vice-president. On May 17, 1893, he organized and started the Clearing House for the banks of the city of Chester and was its first manager. For two years, from 1890 to 1892, Major Campbell was secretary and treasurer of the Standard Spinning Company, manufacturers of hosiery yarns in Chester, and is now connected in a like capacity with the John G. Campbell Company Finishing works, at Frankford, Pennsylvania. He is an active vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church. In politics he is a republican, and during the Cleveland and Harrison campaign of 1888



was in command of a battalion of four companies of young men of that party, but during the municipal contest of 1893 he was a member of the Citizen's Committee of Fifty which advocated and did so much to secure the election of John B. Hinkson, the democratic candidate for Mayor.

In military affairs Major Campbell has been exceedingly active. He was one of the original members of Co. B, 11th regiment (now the 6th) N. G. P., enlisting as a private on March 30, 1881. Appointed June 6, 1881, second sergeant, July 29, 1881, first sergeant, and elected first lieutenant January 8, 1883, a position he resigned March 30, 1886, after a continuous service of five years. He was appointed, May 11, 1887, by Col. John W. Schall, first lieutenant and inspector of rifle practice for his old regiment, the 6th, and on July 20 of the same year, was appointed aide-de-camp, by Brig. Gen. George R. Snowden, with the rank of captain, on the staff of the first brigade, and acted as assistant adjutant general of that brigade from June 4, 1890, until November 11, of the same year. When, after the death of General Hartranft, General Snowden became major general, he appointed Campbell aid-de-camp with rank of major, thus elevating him to the division staff. During his military career he took part in the inaugural parades of President Cleveland in 1885, of President Harrison in 1889, and in that of President Cleveland in 1893, as also in the Constitutional Centennial parade in Philadelphia in 1888, the Presidential Centennial in New York in 1889, and the Columbian Dedictory parade in Chicago in 1892. He was on duty with General Snowden at Homestead during the exciting riots at that place in the summer of 1892.

Major Campbell, November 26, 1889, was married to Elizabeth Huble Mowry, daughter of Rev. Dr. Philip H. and the late Elizabeth (Richardson) Mowry, and has one child, John Richardson Campbell.

The success in life of Major Campbell is

due to his persistent energy, quickness of decision, close application to details of any business with which he is connected, and a comprehensive appreciation of the surrounding circumstances that may make or mar the result sought to be attained.

J. FRANK BLACK, president of the Chester Coal & Lumber Company, the Chester National bank and the Chester Freight line between this city and Philadelphia, and prominently connected with many other leading enterprises in Chester and elsewhere, is the youngest son of William V. and Maria (Cochran) Black, and a native of Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he was born October 16, 1839. He grew to manhood in this county, receiving his education in the public schools of Haverford and at Galey's academy in Media, to which village his parents removed when he was fourteen years of age. Leaving school he entered his father's general store at Media and remained in the capacity of a clerk until he had reached his twenty-first birthday, when he formed a partnership with his elder brother, Henry B. Black, and the new firm succeeded to the general mercantile business which had been conducted by the elder Black at Media. In 1862 J. Frank Black enlisted in Co. D, 124th Pennsylvania infantry, as sergeant. Although his term of enlistment was only nine months, he served ten months before receiving his discharge, and actively participated in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville, beside several other important engagements and a number of skirmishes. Returning to Media he was engaged in business there until 1865, when he came to Chester and embarked in the lumber, coal, saw and planing mill business in this city, in partnership with his father-in-law, C. P. Morton, under the firm name of Morton & Black. Six months later the firm became Morton, Black & Brother, by the admission of Henry B. Black, and continued

active operations under that name until 1879, when Henry B. Black retired and the firm again became Morton & Black. Some time later Mr. Black's son, Crosby M. Black, was admitted into partnership, when the name became Morton, Black & Son, and still later was changed to J. Frank Black & Son. In 1891 the business was merged into the Chester Coal & Lumber Company, of which J. Frank Black is president, and his son, Crosby M. Black, is treasurer and general manager. This company does a large coal and lumber business, and is widely and favorably known throughout this part of the State. In addition to his coal and lumber interests here, Mr. Black has long been prominently identified with a number of the leading financial and business enterprises of this city. He has been a director in the Chester National bank ever since its organization, and in April, 1893, was elected president of this institution, which office he is now holding. For the last ten years he has been connected with the Chester freight line of boats plying between this city and Philadelphia, during eight of which he has served as president of the line. He is also a director and stockholder in many other industrial enterprises of Chester.

On February 16, 1865, Mr. Black was united in marriage to Sue C. Morton, a daughter of Crosby P. Morton, now of this city, but formerly of Philadelphia. To Mr. and Mrs. Black was born a family of three children, two of whom now survive: Crosby M., who married Mary E. Chambers, of this city, and has two children—Sue M. and J. Frank; and Sarah C., living at home with her parents.

Politically J. Frank Black is a republican, and has served six terms as a member of the city council, during two of which he was president of the select council. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and for a number of years has served as ruling elder in the Third Presbyterian church of this city. Personally he is affable and pleasant, easily approached, and modest to a marked degree in speaking

of his well-earned and remarkable success in life.

The family from which the subject of this sketch is descended is of Scotch-Irish origin, but were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania. Samuel Black, paternal grandfather of J. Frank Black, was an early resident of Marple township, this county, where he married Catharine Van Leer, by whom he had six children: Joseph, Samuel, William V., Ann, Catharine V. and John. William V. Black (father), was a native of Marple township, born August 22, 1796, and died November 24, 1883, at his home in the city of Chester, where he had resided for a number of years. During the earlier part of his life he was a prosperous farmer of this county, and later engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he was also very successful. He married Maria Cochran, a daughter of Isaac Cochran, of this county, and to them was born a family of ten children: Catharine, who married J. C. Lindsey; Isaac C., Samuel G., Elizabeth Jane, William, Hannah Maria, Susannah, Henry B. and J. Frank. Of this family only three now survive.

DANIEL NEWSOME, of South Chester, who served as a Union soldier in the late war, is a member of the well known and successful Byram Manufacturing Company, and is a man esteemed for stability, judgment and energy. He is a son of James and Rebecca (Ellingsworth) Newsome, and was born in Yorkshire, England, November 30, 1844. His paternal grandfather, James Newsome, was a silk hand loom weaver by trade, and passed his life in Yorkshire, where he reared a respectable family of sons and daughters. His son, James Newsome, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared in his native county of Yorkshire, which he left in 1855 with his family to become a resident of Rockdale, in Delaware county, where he owned and cultivated a farm for some time. He then removed to Iowa, in which State he

died in 1875, at sixty-eight years of age. Mr. Newsome was a republican politically, and married Rebecca Ellingsworth, who was born in England, and their children were: William, Sarah Gore, Anna Parkins, Mary Maloney, John, James, Rebecca Gore, Samuel, Daniel and Wright.

Daniel Newsome received his education in the schools of Rockdale and then entered the cotton mills, where he worked until he was seventeen years of age. He then, in July, 1864, enlisted in Co. 1, 19th Pennsylvania infantry, and after being successively stationed at Baltimore, Maryland, and Rock Island, Illinois, his company was detailed to assist in enforcing the draft in one part of that State. At the expiration of his term of service, in 1864, he was honorably discharged from the Union service and returned home, where he was employed for several years in all the different processes of cotton manufacture. In 1883 Mr. Newsome embarked in his present general mercantile business at Second and Engle streets, South Chester, where his wife is general manager, and employs four salesmen in order to accommodate their extensive patronage, which is the largest of its kind in South Chester. He owns his store room, dwelling and three buildings adjoining, while his wife has two fine properties on Jefferson street. In June, 1889, upon the death of his brother-in-law, Joseph Byram, who was the proprietor of the Byram Cotton Mills, Mr. Newsome, at the solicitation of the widow, purchased a half interest in the plant, and has continued ever since as the treasurer and secretary of the Byram Manufacturing Company, of which Mrs. E. Byram is president. Under Mr. Newsome's active and energetic course of action the plant has been increasing in capacity, the grade of goods has attained a high standard of excellence in manufacture, and the entire product of these mills is sold to commission houses. The plant of this substantial and prosperous company is located at Third and Booth, in South Chester, whose

postoffice is Thurlow. The main building is a two-story brick structure, two hundred by fifty-four feet, with a weekly capacity of sixty-five hundred pounds of raw material. When running full they employ sixty-three hands, with a weekly pay roll of about five hundred dollars, and the cotton and woolen goods of the Byram Manufacturing Company are fast winning their way to popular favor.

In 1869 Mr. Newsome wedded Salina Greenwood, daughter of James Greenwood, of Lenni, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Their union has been blessed with two children: Howard G. and Nellie P.

Daniel Newsome is a republican in political affairs, and has been a member for several years of Benevolent Lodge, No. 40, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Thoroughly educated by many years of experience in a cotton mill to the practical side of his present business, when he came to face the many cares and numerous responsibilities of a manufacturer he was well equipped for his position, and moved forward intelligently through every detail, developing many of those characteristics that have since distinguished his career as a successful business man and cotton and woolen manufacturer in a section of country where superiority and excellence alone can win in commercial life.

HORACE B. DAVIS, the popular agent of the Chester Oil Company and local manager of the Atlantic Refining Company, who is now serving as councilman from the Sixth ward of Chester, and was a prominent candidate for county treasurer in 1893, is a son of James and Catharine (Hoagland) Davis, and was born January 16, 1842, at Roxborough, then a suburb of Philadelphia, but now included within the corporate limits of that city. The family from which he is descended is of ancient Welsh stock, and was planted in Pennsylvania in colonial times by Welsh Quakers, who left their native land to find a new home

on this side of the Atlantic soon after William Penn first visited his possessions on the Delaware. The emigrant ancestor of this branch of the family settled in Montgomery county, where his descendants have become numerous and where Mordecai Davis, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared. He was a farmer by occupation, and died at his home in that county. Among his children was James Davis (father), who was born on the old homestead in Montgomery county and grew to manhood and received his education there. After leaving school he learned the blacksmith trade, and followed that occupation nearly all his life. He married Catharine Hoagland, and soon afterward established himself in business at Roxborough, near Philadelphia, where he died in 1848. For a number of years he was a member of the State militia, and saw active service during the great Philadelphia riots of 1844. In politics he was an old line whig. By his marriage to Catharine Hoagland he had a family of three children, one son and two daughters: Elener, Louisa and Horace B. Mrs. Davis was a native of Montgomery county, this State, to which her parents had removed from Roxborough, Philadelphia county. She was a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, and died in December, 1892, aged seventy-eight years. Her father, John Hoagland, was born at Roxborough and died there. He married a Miss Everman, whose ancestors came from Germany at an early day and purchased a tract of land near Philadelphia for five hundred dollars. As the city grew this land became valuable, and part of it was sold for one thousand dollars an acre and is now included in Fairmount park. The early generations of the Davises were all Quakers, and several of the family served in the American army during the Revolutionary war.

Horace B. Davis passed his boyhood days in Roxborough, and came to Chester, Delaware county, when thirteen years of age, where he has ever since resided. Losing his father

when only six years old, he was early thrown on his own resources, and his opportunities for an education were somewhat limited. He studied for a time in the public schools, but to industrious reading and a close study of men and things he is indebted for much of that large stock of practical information which long ago placed him among the most intelligent and best informed citizens of Chester. Like most men who have attained prominence in business or professional life, Mr. Davis relied on his own exertions to shape his career, and by persistent effort and indomitable energy he slowly but surely worked his way up from the humble position of an apprentice boy in the old Gartside mills to an enviable standing among the foremost citizens of his adopted county. After leaving the Gartside mills he entered the employ of Frick & Thomas, at their boat yard in this city, where he remained for six years, and then embarked in business for himself as a house painter. He successfully followed this vocation until 1880, when he was appointed agent for the Chester Oil Company in Chester and Delaware counties. He has been remarkably successful in this enterprise and is still extensively engaged in the oil business, and is also the present manager of the Atlantic Refining Company's business in this city and county.

In 1865 Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Martha Neal, a daughter of Robert and Mary Neal, of Seaford, Delaware. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have two children, one son and a daughter: Katie B. and Edgar F.

In his political affiliations Horace B. Davis has always been a republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for president in 1864, and takes an active interest in local politics. In 1891 he was appointed mercantile appraiser for this district, and in 1891 was elected a member of the city council from the Sixth ward, in which capacity he is still serving. In 1893 he was a prominent candidate for county treasurer. Mr. Davis is a leading member of the Baptist church, and also a

prominent member of several secret society organizations, among which may be mentioned L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons; Chester Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar; Lieperville Lodge, No. 263, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Larkin Lodge, No. 78, Knights of Pythias. He is genial and affable in manner, and one of the most popular men personally to be found in Delaware county.

JOSEPH C. EGBERT, B.S., M.D.,

Ph. D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and a prominent physician of Wayne, this county, who is also secretary of the Wayne Electric Light association, and a conspicuous figure in the Masonic circles of this part of the Keystone State, was born May 30, 1853, at Merion Square, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and his parents are Hamilton and Elizabeth (Rohrman) Egbert. The Egberts are of English extraction, but have been resident Americans since 1660, when Govert Egbert came over from England on the sailing vessel "Spotted Cow," and settled on Staten Island. Representatives of the family came into Penn's colony and settled in Montgomery county prior to the Revolutionary war, and from there have spread into various parts of Pennsylvania and a number of the western States. Lawrence Egbert, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and served with distinction in the American army during the struggle of the colonies for independence. One of his sons was David Norman Egbert (grandfather), who was born in Montgomery county, this State, in 1788, and after attaining manhood engaged in general merchandising, and later became a lumber and coal dealer in Plymouth township, that county. He died there in 1873, aged eighty-five years. Politically he was an old-line whig and republican, and for many years filled the office of justice of the peace in

his township. He married Maria Yocum, and reared a family of three children, all of whom are now living. One of his sons is Hamilton Egbert (father), now a resident of Bryn Mawr, Montgomery county. He was born on the old Egbert homestead, in Plymouth township, that county, September 18, 1821, and while yet a boy removed to Merion Square, where he resided for twenty-nine years, afterward removing to the vicinity of Bryn Mawr, where he resided for thirty-four years. He is president of the Bryn Mawr National bank, and has always taken an active part in local politics, being an enthusiastic republican. In 1852 he married Elizabeth Rohrman, a native of Philadelphia, and a daughter of John Leonard Rohrman, one of the first wall paper manufacturers of that city. Mr. Rohrman was of direct German descent, and died in 1876, aged seventy-nine years, at Gladwyn, Merion Square, Montgomery county, where he had resided for forty years. To Hamilton and Elizabeth Egbert was born a family of two children, one son and one daughter: Joseph C. Egbert and Katherine R. Egbert. Mrs. Egbert was born in 1827, and is consequently now in the sixty-seventh year of her age.

Joseph C. Egbert was reared principally at his native village of Merion Square, Montgomery county, and received his early training in the common schools. At the age of sixteen he entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he received the degree of B. S. in 1873, and the degree of M. D. in 1880. In the same year he received the degree of Ph. D. from this university. While a student in Philadelphia his preceptor was the eminent Dr. Henry R. Wharton, who is still a power in this leading educational institution of Pennsylvania. In less than a year after his graduation Dr. Egbert began the practice of his profession at Wayne, Delaware county, being the first physician to locate in the village of Wayne, though others were settled near it. Here he soon acquired and has successfully maintained a large general practice.

He is a member of the Delaware County Medical society, and of the Obstetrical and Pathological societies of the city of Philadelphia, and has one of the finest private medical libraries to be found in the State of Pennsylvania.

On April 22, 1891, Dr. Egbert was married to Catharine Miller, a daughter of Cornelius J. Miller, of the firm of Miller & Mooney, of Philadelphia. The doctor and Mrs. Egbert are members of St. Mary's Memorial Episcopal church of this village, of which the doctor is now accounting warden.

As has been indicated, Dr. Egbert is prominent in the Masonic circles of Eastern Pennsylvania, being a thirty-second degree Mason. He is a member of Wayne Lodge, No. 581, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is worshipful master; scribe of Montgomery Chapter, No. 262, Royal Arch Masons; St. Albans Commandery, No. 47, Knights Templar; and the Sovereign Consistory of Philadelphia, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons. Politically Dr. Egbert is a republican, but has seldom taken any active interest in politics, preferring to devote his time and attention to his profession. Since 1888 he has been secretary of the Wayne Electric Light association, and is interested in every movement toward the development or improvement of the industrial and business interests of his village or county. As a citizen and physician he is held in the highest esteem, having early won the entire confidence of this community.

FREDERICK AYDELOTTE HOWARD, a member of the well known wholesale commission and grocery firm of Howard Brothers, and one of the leading business men of the city of Chester, is a son of George W. and Leah C. (Pool) Howard, and was born October 20, 1855, in Baltimore Hundred, Sussex county, Delaware. He received his elementary education in the academy at Berlin, Maryland, and afterward took

a limited course in the grammar school at Chester, Pennsylvania. At the age of sixteen he entered Bryant & Stratton's business college in the city of Philadelphia, where he acquired some knowledge of modern business methods, and after leaving that institution was employed for a time as clerk in the postoffice at Chester, Pennsylvania. When eighteen years of age he embarked in the retail grocery and commission business in connection with his father and brother, under the firm name of G. W. Howard & Sons. This firm was not very successful, the partnership was dissolved in 1876, and young Howard visited the great southwest, traveling extensively in several of the southwestern States and territories. He spent some six months in hunting and fishing, camping out most of the time, and then in company with a Canadian friend purchased a boat and floated twelve hundred miles down the Red river, to Shreveport, Louisiana, thence to New Orleans by steamer, from which place they came by boat to Cincinnati, Ohio. Returning to Pennsylvania in 1877, Mr. Howard associated himself in business with his brother, George W. Howard (for his ancestral history see his sketch), and under the firm name of Howard Brothers they became commission merchants in Chester, and at the same time began operations on a small scale as wholesale grocers. The same year they erected a store on the grounds they now occupy, on the northwest corner of Sixth and Welsh streets, which they gradually enlarged to its present dimensions as their business increased. In 1889 George W. Howard withdrew from the firm to engage in other business, and his place was filled by their youngest brother, William E. Howard, who has ever since been an equal partner in the business. Howard Brothers were the first to do a commission business in the city of Chester, and to them also belongs the honor of having been the pioneers in the wholesale trade here. Their establishment is a two-story brick building, forty by one hundred and fifty feet in dimen-

sions, with a spacious basement store room, and a wing covering an area of fifty by fifty feet. Every convenience is here found for conducting a general wholesale grocery business in all its branches.

It is now sixteen years since this business was established, and by dint of energy, enterprise and honorable dealing, its founders have steadily increased their trade until to-day their house occupies a position of prominence in the mercantile world, and is conceded to be the leading wholesale grocery entrepot in Delaware county. They are doing the largest wholesale commission business, with one exception, between Philadelphia and Baltimore. This success has not come by chance, but is wholly due to the energy and perseverance of the two Howards, who in addition to their fine executive ability have a thorough knowledge of the business in all its details, and give their personal attention to overseeing everything connected with their establishment. Twelve assistants are employed and six commercial travelers are kept constantly on the road, whose routes extend through Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. Howard Brothers now have the entire confidence of retail dealers wherever their business extends, and that area is rapidly widening, with still more brilliant promise for the future. In addition to the wholesale grocery business Howard Brothers own valuable lands lying within the corporate limits of Chester, in one of the most attractive localities of the city. Mr. F. A. Howard is and always has been affiliated with the Republican party, but is not a stalwart.

On June 1, 1882, Fred A. Howard was united in marriage to Bessie Dunn Pearce, a daughter of Rev. John J. Pearce, a member of the Central Pennsylvania conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Pearce represented the Lock Haven district in Congress during those dark days, just before the rebellion, and with one exception was the youngest member of that Congress, being only twenty-nine years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Howard has been

born a family of four children, three sons and a daughter: John Pearce, Mary Anna, Fred A., jr., and William E. Mrs. Howard is a direct descendant, in the sixth generation, of John Alden, the hero of Longfellow's famous poem, and her uncle, Hon. Stewart Pearce, was the historian of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

William E. Howard, junior member of the firm of Howard Brothers, is a republican in politics, and is associated with Frederick A. Howard in all his business and real estate interests. He resides with his widowed mother at No. 214 Broad street, Chester, and is a very popular man, ranking with the best and most successful young business men of the city.

WILLIAM GRAY PRICE, the veteran brick manufacturer of Chester, who served for a number of years as postmaster of the city, and has long been prominent in local politics, was born at Chester, March 4, 1828. He is a son of Major Samuel A. and Sarah (Bickham) Price, and a brother of John C. Price, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, and to which reference is made for such ancestral history of the Price family as is now attainable. William Gray Price grew to manhood principally in Chester, and obtained a good practical education in the public schools of this city and Philadelphia. Leaving school he became a clerk in a general store at Rockdale, this county, and later occupied a similar position in a large mercantile establishment in this city. In 1849, during the big excitement which followed the discovery of the precious metal in California, he sailed on the brig Meteor, via Cape Horn (stopping at Rio de Janeiro and other South American ports), for Valparaiso, Chili, where he was employed for two years as cashier in the English house of Ravenscroft Hermanos; y ca at Copiapo, and from thence went to San Francisco, California, where he joined a prospecting party, and was one of the original discoverers of Salmon river and Gold Bluff. He

was also one of a party to prospect on Queen Charlotte's island, British America, and other points along the Pacific coast. He returned to the United States in 1854, via Cape Horn, and in the autumn of that year began the manufacture of brick in Chester, this county. This enterprise proving successful, he has remained in the business continuously until the present time, and is now perhaps the oldest brick manufacturer of Delaware county, having spent nearly forty years in this line of productive industry.

In 1863, prior to the battle of Gettysburg, Mr. Price served three months as second lieutenant of Co. A, 37th Emergency regiment, and again in the emergency call before the battle of Antietam, as second lieutenant of Co. K, 10th Emergency regiment. In 1869 he was appointed postmaster of this city by President Grant, and acceptably filled that position until 1872. He has served continuously for nine years as a member of the city council, and during his first term was one of the South ward commissioners who superintended the construction of the present water works of this city. Politically he is a stanch republican, and one of the trusted leaders of his party in Delaware county. He is also prominently connected with the Royal Arcanum.

On January 18, 1860, Mr. Price was united in marriage to Jennie E. Campbell, a daughter of the late James Campbell, of the city of Chester. To Mr. and Mrs. Price were born three sons, all of whom have attained manhood and now occupy important and honorable positions in the business world: The eldest, Edward A. Price, jr., was born in Chester, September 2, 1864. He received his education in the public schools of Chester, and after leaving school accepted a position in the postoffice under John A. Wallace. Three years later he left Chester and entered the First National bank of Media as junior clerk, and is now head book-keeper of that institution. He served five years in Co. B, 6th regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania,

but resigned upon his removal to Media. He associated himself with his father in the brick business in 1890. He is a prominent Mason, an active member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, secretary of Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons, and treasurer of Chester Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar. On November 16, 1892, he married M. Nellie Shaw, a daughter of John Shaw, of the manufacturing firm of Shaw, Esrey & Co. The second son, William Gray Price, jr., is engaged in the coal business at Philadelphia. He married Sallie P. Eyre, daughter of the late Joshua P. Eyre, of Chester, and served as second lieutenant of Co. B, 6th regiment National Guard Pennsylvania, and as first lieutenant of Co. C, 6th regiment infantry National Guard of Pennsylvania, and is now adjutant 3d regiment infantry National Guard of Pennsylvania. The youngest son, Howard Campbell Price, is employed as salesman for the Keystone Plaster Company, of this city, and was a member of Co. B, 6th regiment infantry, and acting sergeant-major of the second battalion, 6th regiment infantry National Guard of Pennsylvania, and now is adjutant of the second battalion 6th regiment infantry National Guard of Pennsylvania.

DAVID H. BURNS, the popular proprietor of the leading marble works in the city of Chester, and one of her most respected and useful citizens, was born October 31, 1850, at Bordentown, New Jersey, and his parents were George and Martha (Duncan) Burns. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent, the father and mother both being natives of the Emerald Isle, and both being born in the city of Belfast. George Burns (father) was a cotton spinner by trade, and followed that occupation in County Down, Ireland, until 1835, when he came to the United States and settled at Bordentown, New Jersey. There he resided until 1853, when he removed to Pennsylvania, locating at Lenni, Delaware county,

where he continued to live until his death in 1876, at the age of sixty-four years. He was a republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, leading a quiet life and being regarded as among the best citizens. He married Martha Duncan, a daughter of John Duncan, a sea captain residing in Belfast, Ireland. By that union he had a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters: William, who is an engineer by trade and resides in Philadelphia; Margueretta, who married John Whittington, superintendent of the Oregon steamship line at San Francisco, California; Matilda, wedded Benjamin Middleton, a prosperous farmer of Village Green, this county; John D., foreman in the machine shops of the Chester steel foundry; David H., whose name heads this sketch; Elizabeth, who married Joseph Dyson, of Norwich, Connecticut, and is now deceased; Rev. George J., the present pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at the corner of Twenty-ninth and York streets, Philadelphia; and Dr. S. W. Burns, a practicing physician of Chester, Morris county, New Jersey. Mrs. Martha Burns now resides with her son in Philadelphia, and is in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

David H. Burns came with his parents to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, when only three years of age, and was reared and educated here. After leaving the public schools he served an apprenticeship at the marble cutting trade, with Daniel McClintock, of Media, Delaware county, and in 1875 engaged in the marble and monument business on his own account at No. 614 West Third street, Chester, Delaware county. Here he has been very successful and has become widely known for the excellence of his work. He has perhaps the largest marble business in monuments and tombstones in the city, and turns out the finest work done in this part of Pennsylvania. Among that recently erected is the beautiful and elaborate marble cross for Peter Hunter's son, superintendent of the Eddystone

Print works, and a splendid granite monument for the noted General Beale, of Washington, District of Columbia, in Chester Rural cemetery. He has taken as much as six double wagon loads of finished work into Cumberland cemetery in one day, and during two months in the summer of 1893 he did five thousand dollars worth of business, while others were complaining of dull times.

On the 23d of December, 1875, Mr. Burns was married to Mary E. Broughton, youngest daughter of Robert Broughton, of the city of Philadelphia. To Mr. and Mrs. Burns have been born two children: Minnie B. and Ethelbert Delong. Minnie was born October 30, 1877, and is now attending the high school in Chester. Ethelbert was born July 14, 1882, and is a student in the public schools. Politically Mr. Burns is a stalwart republican and takes an active part in politics, and can always be found at the polls doing his duty as a good citizen. Mr. Burns is of a literary turn of mind, writes frequently for the newspapers, and is an officer of L. H. Scott Lodge, A. Y. M., and is an all around good fellow.

WILLIAM S. SYKES, a prominent attorney of the Delaware county bar, who has served six years as county auditor and been in successful practice in the city of Chester since 1878, is a native of Rockdale, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and was born May 15, 1855. His parents, Daniel and Rachel (Lowe) Sykes, were both natives of England, the former born in Manchester and the latter at Ashton, Underlyne. They were both members of the Protestant Episcopal church, and came to the United States in 1853, settling at Rockdale, this county, where they resided until 1861. In that year Mr. Sykes removed to Philadelphia, and continued to reside in that city until 1869, when he returned to Rockdale, this county, where he lived until 1870, and then removed to Chester township, on property which was included within the bor-

ough of North Chester in 1873, and the city of Chester in 1888, since which time he has been a resident of the city of Chester. He is a weaver by trade, and since 1870 has been in the employ of Shaw & Esrey, at their cotton mills in this city. Politically he is a republican, and is now in his sixty-second year, having been born in 1831. Mrs. Sykes died in 1891, at the age of sixty-three, greatly respected and beloved by her neighbors and friends, for her many excellent qualities of heart and mind.

William S. Sykes, their only child, was reared partly in this county and partly in the city of Philadelphia. His primary education was obtained in the public schools of Rockdale, after which he took a three years' course in the Philadelphia high school. Leaving school he became a messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company in the city of Chester, and after two years spent in that position entered the law office of William J. Harvey, at that time the leading lawyer of the Delaware county bar, and now a prominent attorney in Salt Lake City. After completing his preparations for the bar Mr. Sykes was duly admitted to practice in March, 1878, and at once opened an office in this city, where he has been continuously engaged in the general practice of his profession ever since, giving his principal attention to the civil side of the calendar. Of late years he has had a large divorce practice, and is among the best posted lawyers on that subject to be found in eastern Pennsylvania.

On September 5, 1878, Mr. Sykes was married to Anna Palmer Chamberlain, a daughter of Palmer Chamberlain, of West Chester, this State, and to them has been born a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: D. Harvey, Rachel, Loretta, William S., jr., and Eola D.

Politically William S. Sykes is an ardent republican, and for years has taken a prominent part in local politics, being one of his party's most effective workers. He has fre-

quently been selected for official position, and has never failed to discharge every duty connected therewith in a manner highly satisfactory to the public and creditable to himself. For six years he occupied the responsible office of county auditor of Delaware county, and was auditor of the borough of North Chester for nine years previous to its incorporation with the city of Chester. He also occupied the position of solicitor for North Chester for a number of years, and took an active part in the legal proceedings connected with the annexation of that borough to the city of Chester in 1888. Mr. Sykes is a member of the committee on organization of the Hastings club of this city, the purpose of which is to work for the election of General Hastings as governor of Pennsylvania, and is also a member of the organization known as "The Rockdale Boys," a social club composed of those who attended the Rockdale schools prior to 1870. As a lawyer Mr. Sykes has won an enviable standing at the bar, and is regarded as among the best, most useful and most influential citizens of Delaware county.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH McDADE, a well known commander of steam vessels on the Delaware, whose home is in the city of Chester, Delaware county, and who has followed the sea for nearly half a century, is a son of Edward and Rebecca (Pile) McDade, and a native of Marcus Hook, this county, where he was born February 9, 1844. The McDade family is of original Scotch ancestry, but its members have been loyal, true hearted Americans since colonial times, having been settled in the adjoining colony of Delaware long prior to the Revolutionary war. In that State the paternal grandfather of the Captain was born and reared. He spent his life principally at New Castle and Delaware City, State of Delaware, was a waterman by occupation, and the father of five children: John, Edward, William, Rachel and Mary.

He died about 1846, at the advanced age of eighty-three years, and his wife in 1852, aged eighty-four. Their second son, Edward McDade (father), was born at New Castle, Delaware, March 12, 1808, and after attaining manhood learned the plasterer's trade, at which he worked for many years. Politically he was a whig and republican, taking considerable interest in local politics and holding a number of township offices, including that of supervisor. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and died November 6, 1866, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. In 1837 he married Rebecca Pile, a native of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of John and Mary Pile, and who was born May 30, 1817. To that union was born a family of six children, three sons and three daughters: Rachel, born November 12, 1838, who married a Mr. Taylor; John, born May 1, 1841, and died in 1862; Lewis and Joseph, twins, born February 9, 1844; Elizabeth, born May 23, 1847, and married a Mr. Cloud; and Mary, born April 14, 1849, married a Mr. Cook, and died in 1887. Mrs. McDade died in 1877, aged sixty-two years.

Joseph McDade grew to manhood in this county, and obtained his education in the excellent public schools. At the age of sixteen he left school and began a sea-faring life, which he has followed ever since—now a period of nearly forty-five years. He began his career on the water as cook for a small vessel plying between Marcus Hook and Philadelphia, but soon assumed the practical duties of a sailor, which he mastered in every detail, and by successive promotions in the service finally reached the position of captain of a vessel in 1873, since which time he has commanded a number of important boats and steam ships. In 1863 he had command of a steam vessel in the government service, and in 1893 resigned the captaincy of the *Richard Stockton*, built in 1853, one of the oldest boats on the Delaware river, which was built and owned by the Pennsylvania Road Company and run

as a pleasure boat, to assume command of the *Emeline*, a handsome cruising yacht recently completed at the Roach shipyards in Chester for John B. Roach.

On February 1, 1869, Captain McDade was married to Amy Hedden, a native of Manna-hawkin, Ocean county, New Jersey, and a daughter of William and Lucretia Hedden. To the Captain and Mrs. McDade have been born five sons, only two of whom now survive: Edward, deceased; Albert D., a bright and promising young man, who will graduate from the university of Pennsylvania in June, 1894, and is now a law student in the office of Thortius Vanderslice, No. 608 Chestnut street, Philadelpia; Joseph Hilary, deceased; Ernest, deceased, and J. G. B. McDade, living at home with his parents.

In political sentiment Captain McDade has been a republican all his life, and when at home has taken an active part in municipal affairs, and done much for the success of his party at the polls. He was elected to a seat in the select council of Chester in 1890, and is now serving his fourth consecutive year in that office. In his official capacity he has always kept the city's welfare in view, and discharged his duties in a manner to serve the public good rather than private interests. He is a leading member of St. Luke's Episcopal church, and also of the Royal Arcanum.

FRANK RAYMOND SAVIDGE, of the Philadelphia bar, formerly a law partner of the late Attorney General Benjamin Harris Brewster, and now executor of his large estate, was born in the village of Hancock, Maryland, May 22, 1866, while his father was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at that time. The family from which he is descended was planted in America early in the eighteenth century. A genealogical work recently published at Belfast, Ireland, sustains this claim and shows that the founders of the family came into England with William the

Conqueror. They fought at the battle of Hastings, October 14, 1066, and afterward settled in England, where they lived until the reign of Henry VII. That monarch granted a large estate in Ireland to Sir Rock Savage for services rendered the crown, and this estate thenceforth became the principal seat of the family. Upon it Sir Rock Savage and his descendants continued to reside in succession. Soon after the advent of the eighteenth century, two brothers left the ancestral estate in Ireland and sailed for America with all their possessions on board. Their vessel was wrecked in sight of the American coast, but the two brothers escaped, and swimming ashore, pluckily began life anew, with all their goods and treasure at the bottom of the sea. One of these brothers settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, from whom came Dr. Savage, now of Pottstown. The other found a home in Northumberland county. A schoolmaster of this branch, tracing the family to French origin, returned to the French orthography—Savidge. From this branch is descended the subject of the present sketch, and also Judge Savidge, of Sunbury, Pennsylvania.

Samuel Savidge, paternal grandfather of Frank Raymond, was a prominent railroad contractor of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, where he passed most of his life. He executed a number of large contracts on the Cumberland Valley and the Danville & Hazelton railroads, and became prosperous and well known in railroad circles. His death occurred at Sunbury in 1889, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Politically he was a whig and republican, took an active part in public affairs, served as delegate to many State and county conventions, and was at one time a prominent candidate for Sheriff of Northumberland county.

Coleman Hall Savidge, father of Frank R., was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1835, and obtained his education at Freeburg academy and Dickinson seminary, Pennsylvania. In 1857 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He

was chaplain of the 52nd Pennsylvania infantry, and was present at the battles of Antietam and South Mountain. For fifteen years he was actively engaged in the itinerant ministry, but in 1870 connected himself with the book publishing business of the Methodist Book Concern, New York, with which he is still associated. He is a republican in politics. In December, 1861, he was married to Alcinda Harwood Creager, a daughter of Ephraim Creager, of Frederick county, Maryland. To them was born a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. The eldest is Dr. Eugene Coleman Savidge, a practicing physician of New York city, and author of several well known works of biography and fiction. His education was obtained in the Baltimore city college, the university of New York and the university of France, at Paris. The second son was Frank Raymond Savidge, whose name heads this sketch; the third, Edgar, now studying medicine in the university of Pennsylvania; Myrtle Warfield, and Grace, now at school, are the daughters.

Mrs. Alcinda Harwood Savidge, mother of Frank Raymond, is a lineal descendant of the Warfields, Stocketts and Harwoods, all of English descent, who came to America in colonial times and settled in Maryland. Major Harwood served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. Thomas Harwood was first Lord Treasurer of Maryland, which office he held during his lifetime and was succeeded by his brother, Benjamin Harwood.

Mrs. Savidge was graduated from Mount Washington college, near Baltimore, Maryland, in 1858 and received first honors in a class of sixteen and a gold medal for "General Scholarship."

Frank Raymond Savidge began his education under the refining influences of a cultured Christian home and continued it with great credit both in the Philadelphia High school and Baltimore city college. In 1885 he enrolled as a student of law with the Honorable Benjamin Harris Brewster, attorney



George L. Starnings

general under Arthur's administration, and remained in Mr. Brewster's office until January, 1888, when at the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar. Soon afterward Mr. Savidge associated himself in a law partnership with Mr. Brewster, who having the fullest confidence in the ability of his young partner, at once engaged him to assist in many grave and important cases. This partnership lasted until the death of Mr. Brewster, April 4, 1888, at which time Mr. Savidge, by the terms of Mr. Brewster's will, became executor of his estate and guardian of his son.

Mr. Savidge was secretary of the meeting called by the bar to pay honor to the memory of Mr. Brewster, and in the natural course of events has succeeded to much of the law practice of his distinguished partner and has built up himself a large practice.

He is solicitor of the borough of Ridley Park, and director and solicitor of a number of corporations. Mr. Savidge has recently written and published a valuable work on the "Law of Boroughs in Pennsylvania," highly spoken of by the critics, judges and lawyers. His success at the bar has given him high standing among the profession and with the courts.

Politically Frank Raymond Savidge is a republican, and has taken some active interest in local politics. He is a member of Lodge No. 51, of the Masonic Order, Philadelphia, and a vestryman of Christ church, Ridley Park.

Since 1883 Mr. Savidge has been a resident of Ridley Park and has done much toward building up the interests and increasing the prosperity of the borough and vicinity. He is unmarried.

GEORGE L. HORNING, a Union soldier of the late civil war, and the proprietor of one of the largest meat markets of the city of Chester, is one of the self-made men of Pennsylvania, who have achieved

remarkable success. He is a son of John and Sarah (Lenhart) Horning, and was born in Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1841. The Hornings are of Scotch and German descent, and John Horning was born January 7, 1806, in Dauphin county, where he died August 7, 1854, at forty-four years of age. He was a shoemaker by trade, and during the latter years of his life carried on a boot and shoe house in Harrisburg. He was a whig and a member of the Baptist church, in which he served for several years as a deacon. Mr. Horning married Sarah Lenhart, who was born November 20, 1811, and is a daughter of Jacob Lenhart, and died January 12, 1890, when in the 79th year of her age. Their children were: Mary Jones, Maggie, Rebecca, Ella (deceased), George L., John and Jacob.

George L. Horning was reared principally on a farm, and after attending the public schools for a few terms was compelled by the death of his father to leave school in order to help maintain his mother. He worked for some time as a farm hand at twenty-five cents per day, then learned the trade of butcher, and at the suggestion of a friend came to Chester as a favorable place at which to commence life for himself. Before coming to Chester, the civil war broke out, and he enlisted at Harrisburg on May 2, 1861, in Company F, 25th Pennsylvania infantry, which was organized April 18, and served at Washington until June 29, when it and companies D, G, H and I, marched to Rockville, Maryland, and became a part of the 7th brigade, 3rd corps of Patterson's army. He served at Harper's Ferry and Bunker Hill, and in the Shenandoah valley, and was honorably discharged at Harrisburg on August 1, 1861. Mr. Horning re-enlisted in the Federal service on July 15, 1864, as a member of Company A, 197th Pennsylvania infantry, which was fully organized at Camp Cadwallader, Philadelphia, on July 22, being

known as the 3rd Coal Exchange regiment, with J. R. Haslett as colonel. This regiment first served as a part of the 18th corps, being stationed at Baltimore, in the middle department. On August 8, it was sent to Rock Island, Illinois, where it acted as a guard over Confederate prisoners, until November 7, when it returned to Philadelphia, where it was mustered out of the Federal service on the 11th of the last named month. Mr. Horning after returning from the army in 1861, opened a meat shop on Essex street, in Chester, where he remained for two years. At the end of that time he removed to the site of his present place of business, on West Second street. In 1877 he purchased a large frontage of fifty-one feet to his store site and erected his present large and well arranged meat market, which is twenty-five by one hundred and forty-four feet, with two annexes of eighteen by twenty and twenty by twenty feet in dimensions. His patronage is first class, while in size it equals any meat market in the city. Mr. Horning is interested in various business enterprises, and has been a director for some years in Consumer's Ice Company and the Delaware County Building association, and has served as president and treasurer of the Franklin Fire Company.

On May 3, 1864, Mr. Horning was united in marriage with Sarah J. Carr, and to their union have been born two children: Henry, a graduate of the public schools of Chester, and Georgiana, now attending school.

In politics Mr. Horning is a republican, and has served as a member of the common council from the Seventh ward. He is a member of Chester Lodge, No. 76, Knights of Pythias; Mocoponaca Tribe, No. 149, Improved Order of Red Men; Chester Council, No. 553, Royal Arcanum; Sharpless Council, American Legion of Honor, No. 1066; and Upland Lodge, No. 253, and Chester Encampment, No. 99, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. George L. Horning has won his own way in life. Purpose, vigor and perseverance have

been to him the talismanic words of prosperity, advancement and success. Directing his thoughts and devoting his energies to his present line of business, it has grown up into proportions of great size. Mr. Horning is a patient and hard worker, who is capable and honest and carefully watches for opportunities in his different commercial enterprises, as well as closely supervising the routine duties of his office and business establishments.

HARRY G. MASON, proprietor of the well known Morton hotel of Chester, and one of her most enterprising and prosperous citizens, is a son of John D. and Sarah P. (Lightfoot) Mason, and was born June 4, 1846, near Dowingtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The Masons have resided in Chester county since the time of William Penn, their American progenitor having been among the English Quakers who came out to the new colony at that time. John Mason, paternal grandfather of Harry G. Mason, was a native of Chester county, where he passed nearly all his life, and died in 1830, at an advanced age. He was a farmer by occupation and a member of the Society of Friends. By his marriage to Sarah Pratt he had a family of children, one of his sons being John D. Mason (father), who was born on the old homestead in Chester county in 1802, and died at Lenni, Delaware county, February 11, 1866, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. All his active life was devoted to agricultural pursuits, principally in his native county, though he removed to Delaware county a short time prior to his death. Politically he was a democrat, but never took an active part in public affairs, being of a quiet and retiring disposition. In 1827 he married Sarah P. Lightfoot, a daughter of Jacob Lightfoot, and a native of Maiden's creek, Bucks county, this State. They had a family consisting of six sons and three daughters. Mrs. Mason now resides with her son, the subject of this sketch, and is

in the eighty-third year of her age, having been born April 9, 1810.

Harry G. Mason grew to manhood on a farm near Dowingtown, Chester county, this State, and obtained a good English education in the public schools of that vicinity. Soon after completing his studies he entered a woolen mill at his native place, and continued to follow that business until 1878. On August 17, 1878, he assumed the management of the Washington hotel in Chester county, which he conducted successfully until 1880. Tradition says that George Washington visited the hotel and slept there during the Revolutionary war, and from that fact is derived its present name. In the summer of 1880 Mr. Mason came to Chester and took charge of his present hotel—the Morton House—at the corner of Eighth street and Morton avenue. From that time to the present he has continuously conducted this popular house, and has become well known to the traveling public and won a fine reputation as a successful caterer. Mr. Mason was one of the organizers and is now a director of the Consumers' Ice Manufacturing Company of this city. In addition to his hotel he owns other valuable real estate in Chester.

On July 5, 1868, Harry G. Mason was united in marriage to Fannie Wagon seller, a native of Delaware county, and a daughter of David Wagon seller, then of Delaware, but formerly of Chester county. To Mr. and Mrs. Mason was born one child, a daughter named Mary E., now living at home with her parents.

A staunch democrat in politics, Mr. Mason has always taken considerable interest in public and political affairs, and in 1886 was elected on the Democratic ticket to a seat in the city council, in which honorable body he served acceptably for a period of three years. At the time of the battle of Gettysburg Mr. Mason went out with the emergency men, although only eighteen years of age, and served until after the Confederate forces under Lee had left Pennsylvania. He then joined a con-

struction corps and went to North Carolina, where they were engaged in building bridges and repairing railroads for the United States government until the war ended, when he returned to Pennsylvania. He is pleasant and affable in manner, and seems remarkably well adapted to the hotel business, in which he has won conspicuous success. As a citizen he is public spirited and useful, and commands the respect and esteem of all who know him.

J. B. WILLIAMS, superintendent of the extensive works of the Bear Creek Refining Company, at Marcus Hook, this county, and who has been closely identified with the oil business of Pennsylvania for many years, is a son of Adam and Nancy (Landis) Williams, and was born August 30, 1837, at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, this State. His father was a prosperous farmer of that county, and Mr. Williams remained on the farm until his sixteenth year, receiving a good primary education in the public schools. At the age of sixteen he went to live with Judge Henry M. Breckenridge, who was territorial judge of Florida under President Jackson, and soon became manager of the judge's estate of twenty-two hundred acres, located on the Allegheny river, where the village of Tarentum now stands. The judge took a friendly interest in his youthful manager, and under his advice and tutelage Mr. Williams greatly improved his knowledge, making himself familiar with many of the higher branches included in a liberal education, and acquiring such a store of practical information that he has ever since felt inclined to give Judge Breckenridge the credit of having educated him. The judge laid out and founded the town of Tarentum, and Mr. Williams remained with him until he was twenty-two years of age. He then traveled for two years through the southern and western states, making himself familiar with those sections of the Union. Returning to Pennsylvania Mr. Williams engaged in the

lumber business at Tarentum, but after one year removed to the oil fields on Oil creek and began drilling oil wells by contract. In 1860 he entered the employ of an Ohio firm, Lyday, Chorpenning & Co., who owned the Buchanan farm on Oil creek, as manager of their business, and remained in that position until 1862, when the firm called him to Pittsburg to build an oil refinery for them in that city. After the refinery was finished Mr. Williams became its general superintendent, and successfully managed the business for three years, when the firm purchased the Dawson farm, near Pitthole, in Venango county, paying over one hundred and twelve thousand dollars for three hundred acres of land, and sent Mr. Williams to develop that territory, he being also financially interested in this enterprise. They abandoned this farm in 1867, and Mr. Williams then purchased an interest in the firm of Porter, Crawford & Co., oil refiners (re-organized as Fulton, Marvin & Co.), whose works were situated on the Allegheny Valley railroad, twenty miles from Pittsburg. In 1872 this firm was merged in the Central Refining Company, with eight or ten other refineries, and Mr. Williams retired from the oil business to devote his attention to his salt interests on the Allegheny river. He continued in the salt business until 1875, when he disposed of his salt works and returned to the oil field as a driller and producer at Bullion Fields. One year later he transferred his operations to the Broadford oil fields, where he engaged in drilling wells and producing oil on his own account, and also had charge of the wells owned by Logan Brothers & Co., of Pittsburg and Philadelphia. Soon after this, while on a visit to his home in Pittsburg, he met T. C. Jenkins, the well known wholesale grocer of that city, and engaged with him as superintendent of his various warehouses in Pittsburg. In 1880 he went to Coleman station, on the Allegheny Valley railroad, with B. B. Campbell, to construct the oil refinery now known as No. 1, of the Bear Creek

Refining Company. After it was built and in fine operation he went on the road for a time as traveling salesman for this. In 1881 the Ocean Oil Company was organizing their refinery at Bayonne, New Jersey, and Mr. Williams contracted with them to construct and superintend their factory, becoming at the same time a director in the company. Here he remained until December, 1892, when he received a better offer from the Bear Creek Refining Company to superintend their refinery, No. 2, at Marcus Hook, Delaware county, which position he has ever since occupied. This refinery covers some sixty-five acres of ground, with pipe line supplies requiring forty or fifty acres more, employs two hundred men and uses one hundred thousand barrels of crude oil every month. In its management Mr. Williams has demonstrated his accurate knowledge of the business, and met with the usual success which has attended all his oil enterprises.

In 1862 Mr. Williams was married to Margaret E. Morrison, a daughter of Samuel Morrison, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. To them was born one child, a son named Joseph L. Mr. Williams is a democrat in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The family from which J. B. Williams is descended is of Welsh extraction. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Williams, was a native of Maryland and served in the continental army during the revolutionary war. He removed to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, when a young man, where he married and reared a family of children. His son, Adam Williams (father), was born and reared in Westmoreland county, this State, where he engaged in farming and also owned and managed a large saw mill. He died at his home in that county in 1861, aged seventy-two years. In religion he was a Lutheran and a democrat in politics. He served in the war of 1812 as a soldier under General Markle, of Greensburg, this State. In 1815 he married Nancy

Landis, a daughter of Jacob Landis, of Adamsburg, Westmoreland county, and to that union was born a family of nine children: Thomas, Elizabeth, Samuel, Peter, Aaron, Lavinia, John, Anna and J. B.

Mrs. Williams was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and died in 1870, aged seventy years. Three of their sons, Samuel, Peter and John, served in the Federal army during the civil war.

F. FARWELL LONG, M. D., a prominent and popular young physician of the city of Chester, is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and has been in successful practice here since 1888. Dr. Long is a son of Jesse G. and Caroline (Ramsay) Long, and a native of Pittsfield, Illinois, where he was born March 15, 1865. His boyhood was passed in that village, and his education was obtained in the primary and standard high schools, from the latter of which he was graduated in 1884. In the following year he entered the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania, and in 1888 was duly graduated therefrom with the degree of M.D. The same year he opened an office in this city and at once entered upon the duties of his profession. Possessing many of the qualities that distinguish the successful physician, and having carefully prepared himself by earnest study continued through a number of years, it is not surprising that Dr. Long met with immediate recognition, and soon found himself with a large general practice, to which he has continuously given his time and attention ever since. Dr. Long was appointed resident surgeon of Chester for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on May 21, 1889, and is still acceptably filling that position. He is an active member of the Delaware County Medical society, and a careful reader and student of the latest and best literature of his profession.

On January 21, 1893, Dr. Long was wedded

to M. Garretta Roach, of this city, and youngest daughter of John B. Roach, president of the Delaware River Iron Ship Building and Engine works, son of the late John Roach, the eminent ship builder, who acquired an international reputation by his gigantic operations in ship and boat building. In politics Dr. Long is a republican.

The family of which the Doctor is a member is of Scotch-Irish lineage, and was originally planted in America by Henry Long, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was born and reared in Ireland, but left his native country while yet a young man, and crossing the turbulent Atlantic found a home in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, where he resided until 1831. In that year he removed to what is now known as Atlas, Illinois, where he purchased forty-two quarter sections of military bounty land and began farming. There he spent the remainder of his days, dying on his farm near Atlas about 1850, aged seventy-nine years. He married Emeline, a daughter of Gen. Jesse Greene, and reared a family of seven children. One of his sons is Jesse G. Long (father), who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, early in 1823, and when about eight years of age was taken by his parents to Atlas, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. Soon after attaining his majority he engaged in farming for himself, and for many years operated extensively in that locality. He is now in the seventy-first year of his age, and for some time has been retired from all active business and is living quietly in Pittsfield.

In 1849 he wedded a Caroline Ramsay, a native of Utica, New York, whose parents were Henry Richard and Susanna (Farwell) Ramsay. Mrs. Long is now in the sixty-fourth year of her age. They had a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters.

WESLEY S. McDOWELL, a member of the prosperous coal and lumber firm of W. J. McDowell & Brother, of South Ches-

ter, and president of the board of education of that borough, is a son of John and Agnes (McQuillen) McDowell, and was born May 12, 1860, at Glen Riddle, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He was reared principally in the borough of South Chester, to which his parents removed when he was about ten years of age, and received a good practical education in the public schools here. After leaving school he assisted his father in conducting the coal and wood business in South Chester until the death of the latter, when young McDowell formed a partnership with his elder brother, William J. McDowell (see his sketch), under the firm name of W. J. McDowell & Brother, and they succeeded their father in the coal, wood and lumber trade. The headquarters of this enterprising firm is at the corner of Front and Morton streets, South Chester, where they do an extensive business, handling all kinds of lumber, coal, kindling wood, lime, sand, cement, plaster, terra cotta drain pipe, fire brick, fire clay, and other merchandise connected with these various lines. Being endowed with fine business ability, and giving close personal attention to every transaction, they have rapidly increased their business and now enjoy a large and lucrative trade, not only in South Chester, but in all parts of the surrounding country.

On November 25, 1889, Wesley S. McDowell was united in marriage to Lizzie K. Law, a daughter of ex-burgess John Law, of the borough of South Chester. To Mr. and Mrs. McDowell has been born one son, Harold S., who is now in his third year.

In politics Mr. McDowell is an earnest republican, but has never taken any very prominent part in political affairs, preferring to devote his energies to business. He takes a deep interest in educational matters, and is now serving his sixth year as a member of the board of education in this borough. For three years of that time he has been president of the board, and still occupies this position, doing much valuable work in the interest of im-

proved educational facilities for the rising generation. Mr. McDowell is a member, trustee and treasurer of the South Chester Methodist Episcopal church. He is also a member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. His name was among the charter members of the Felton Fire Company, of South Chester, of which organization he is now treasurer. Few men of his age have been more successful in business, and the future holds bright promise of additional triumphs in his prosperous career. For ancestral history see sketch of William J. McDowell, found elsewhere in this volume.

ROBERT BOOTH, a member of the planing mill firm of J. H. Stroud & Co., of Chester, and one of this city's successful and popular business men, is the son and only surviving child of John and Sarah A. (Foulke) Booth, and a native of Bethel township, this county, where he was born March 23, 1834. The Booths are of English extraction, the immigrant ancestor of the family being among the English Quakers who came to Pennsylvania during the colonial period, and this branch of the family has been resident in Delaware county for more than a century. Thomas Booth, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a prosperous farmer of Bethel township, where he was born, grew to manhood and spent his entire life. He was a member of the Society of Friends, a whig in politics, and married and reared a family of children, one of his sons being John Booth (father), who was born on the old homestead in Bethel township, this county, in 1805. He acquired a common school education, and after attaining manhood engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed successfully until his death by accident in 1836, at the early age of thirty years, eight months and twenty days. He owned three hundred and fifty acres of land, upon which he carried on farming and stock

raising extensively, and was also engaged in teaming, keeping two fine teams on the road all the time. His death was caused by one of his horses falling upon him while he was riding. Politically he was an ardent whig, and in religion adhered to the Friends' faith, in which he had been reared. He was a man of great energy, good judgment and benevolent heart, and was remarkably successful during his short business career. In 1829 he married Sarah A. Foulke, a daughter of John Foulke, of Brandywine Hundred, Delaware, and was the father of three children: Charlotte, who married Stephen Cloud, of this city, but is now deceased; Sarah, also dead; and Robert, whose name heads this sketch. Mrs. Booth afterward married Nelson Clayton, a prosperous farmer of Bethel township, and by that union had a family of five children: John, deceased; Nelson, now a resident of Village Green, this county; Powell F., holding a position in the Pullman car shops at Wilmington, Delaware; Thomas F., a farmer of Bethel township; and Amanda, deceased.

Robert Booth grew to manhood on the farm in Bethel township, this county, and obtained a good English education in the public schools there and the academy at Charlotteville, New York. At the age of seventeen he began learning the carpenter trade, and followed that occupation until 1872, when he formed a partnership with J. H. Stroud & Co., and started the planing mill at which they are now doing business, and which is located at the corner of Front street and Concord avenue, in the city of Chester. They manufacture sash, doors, blinds, shutters, window frames, door frames, and mouldings, and do all kinds of turning, scroll sawing and planing, besides a large business in making packing boxes to order. Their mill is fitted up with the latest improved machinery, turning out only first-class work, and they do an annual business of between thirty and forty thousand dollars.

On December 25, 1856, Mr. Booth united in marriage with Martha W. Johnson, a daugh-

ter of Robert Johnson, sr., of Bethel township, this county, and by that union had a family of five children, one son and four daughters: Clara Jane, now the wife of Rev. Edwin W. Long, of Wilmington, Delaware; John W., employed as book-keeper in the city of Chester; Sarah A., deceased; Della, married Horris D. Simcox, of this city; and Florence M., who married Rev. Francis E. Smiley, of the city of Philadelphia. In political affairs Mr. Booth is a staunch republican, and is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 14, Free and Accepted Masons, of Wilmington, Delaware, with which he has been connected since 1854.

WILLIAM H. HALL, the present popular and efficient register of wills and clerk of the Orphans' court of Delaware county, and a gentleman who has been prominently identified with the business interests of Chester, and is well and favorably known throughout this part of the Keystone State, is a son of Robert and Frances (Worrell) Hall, and was born in Nether Providence township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1854. His parents were natives of Middleton, England, and came to the United States in 1843, locating at that time in the city of Philadelphia, but a few years later removed to Delaware county. In 1862 Robert Hall (father) embarked in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods at Waterville, Lower Providence township, this county, where he successfully conducted that business until 1882, when he retired. In 1872 he removed to the city of Chester, and continued to reside here until his death, January 23, 1890, when in the seventy-fourth year of his age. His wife still survives him and lives in the city of Chester, where she is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church. She was born in 1818, and is consequently now in her seventy-fifth year. Robert Hall (father) was a whig and republican in politics, and for a number of years was a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church in this

city. He reared a family of six children, two sons and four daughters.

William H. Hall was reared principally in Nether Providence township, this county, and obtained a superior English education in the public school and at Gilbert academy in this city. After completing his studies young Hall entered his father's factory, where he had full charge of the designing and weaving until 1882, when he engaged in the bakery and confectionery business on his own account. He conducted the latter enterprise successfully up to 1890, at which time he abandoned it to give his attention to official duties to which he had been called by his fellow citizens.

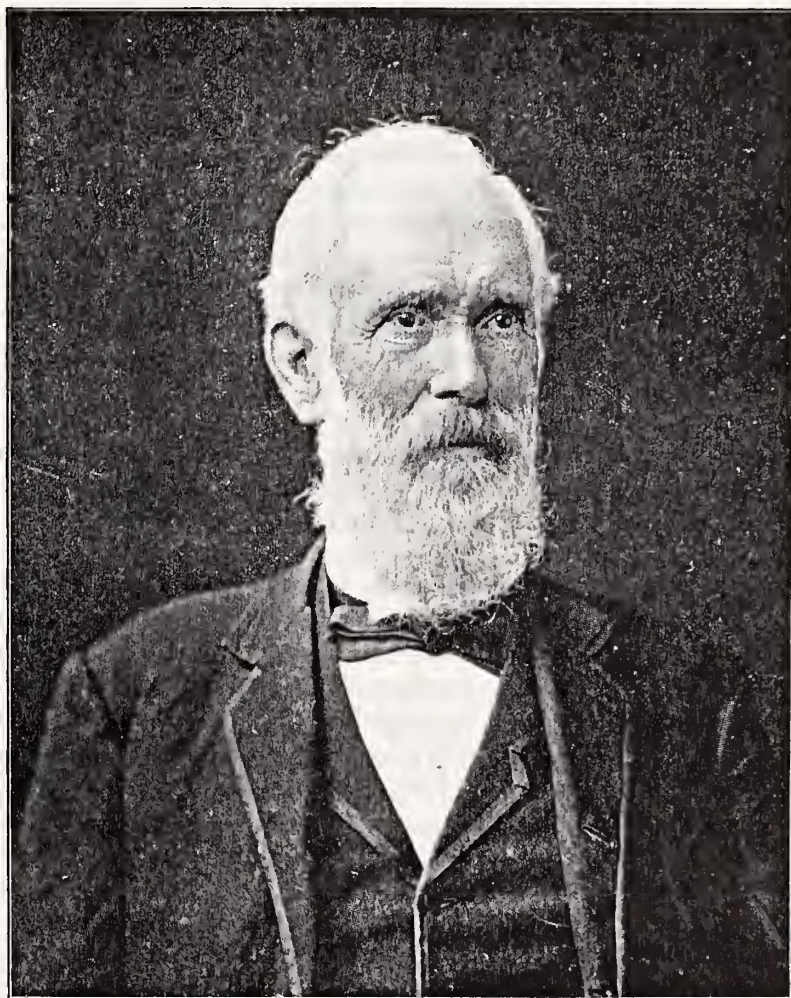
A life long republican, Mr. Hall has taken a prominent part in local politics, in which he has been more or less active ever since the Grant and Colfax campaign, at which time he threw to the breezes the first and only American flag bearing pictures of those two republican leaders that ever floated in the Quaker village of Waterville, this county. In 1885 he was elected assessor of the south ward of the city of Chester, and reelected in 1886, serving two years. At the election of 1890 he was made city controller, and acceptably filled that position until January, 1893, when he retired from that office to accept the more important one of register of wills and clerk of the Orphans' court of Delaware county, to which he had been elected in the fall of 1892. He is still occupying the latter position, and his work has been done in an able and efficient manner, creditable to himself and highly pleasing to all who have business with his office. Mr. Hall is also prominent in Masonic and other fraternal circles in this city, being a member of L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons; Chester Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar; Lieperville Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Lamokin Tribe, No. 80, Improved Order of Red Men.

On the 9th of December, 1871, Mr. Hall

was united in marriage to Anna P. Kirk, the youngest daughter of John Kirk, of the city of Chester. To Mr. and Mrs. Hall has been born one child, a son, named Robert R., for his grandfather, who is now deceased.

WILLIAM HINKSON, an old and highly respected citizen and business man of Chester, and ex-treasurer of the county and city, is a native of Middletown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he was born December 12, 1820. He remained on his father's farm, part of which now lies within the city limits of Chester, until sixteen years of age, and then began work as an apprentice to the blacksmith trade. His education was principally obtained in the common schools of Chester, and by diligent study and extended reading during the years of his apprenticeship. After completing his trade he worked as a journeyman for two years, and in 1848 moved to Chester and continued in the blacksmithing business on his own account in this city until December, 1854. This enterprise he successfully conducted for a period of ten years, and on January 1, 1855, embarked in the lumber and coal business, believing that the latter would furnish a wider field for his activity and a shorter path to independence. His transactions were at first small, but his business gradually increased in volume until he had a large and lucrative trade, which he continued until 1880, when he retired. Since that time, with the exception of one year, Mr. Hinkson has been collector of school taxes in this city, under appointment of the board of education, and also attends to the collection of rents for a number large property holders. In 1863 he was elected county treasurer of Delaware county, and served in that important office for two years.

On December 15, 1845, Mr. Hinkson married Mary Edwards, a daughter of Edward Edwards, of this city. She died in 1849, leaving one son, Lewis E., who now resides at



William Sinkens

Eddystone, this county. Mr. Hinkson was again married December 13, 1854, wedding Hannah Black, daughter of John Black, a prominent farmer in the township of Marple, this county. By this second union he had a family of three children, one son and two daughters: William E., now engaged in the drug business at Plainfield, New Jersey; Mary E. and Anna P.

In politics William Hinkson has been a steadfast republican ever since the first organization of that party in Pennsylvania. In his earlier years he took an active part in promoting its interests, and was long accounted as one of its most influential local leaders. In recognition of his services and as a tribute to his high character, he was elected by his party to the office of county treasurer, as has already been noted, and served as such during 1864 and 1865. Long before the city of Chester was chartered he had served as a member of the borough council, and later became a member of the city council, holding a seat in that body for many years. He also served on the school board for an extended period, and was treasurer of Chester for two terms—once while it was yet a borough, and again after the the city government had been organized. In religious faith Mr. Hinkson is a Presbyterian, having been connected with the Third Presbyterian church of Chester since its organization in 1872, and president of the board of trustees for several years. He is also a member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons.

The family of which William Hinkson is now the oldest representative in this city, is of Scotch-Irish lineage, and was planted in America by the great-grandparents of the subject of this sketch, who came over from Ireland at an early day and settled in this county. Their son, John Hinkson (grandfather), was born on shipboard during the voyage across the Atlantic, and was reared and educated in Delaware county, where he spent nearly all his life engaged in agricultural pursuits.

SAMUEL McILVAIN, one of the leading contractors and builders of the city of Chester, whose handiwork may be seen in many of the fine buildings that add beauty to our streets and increase our reputation as a city of elegant homes, is a son of Andrew and Martha (McIlvain) McIlvain, and was born near Londonderry, Ireland, in 1841. Andrew McIlvain was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was engaged in the manufacturing business in Ireland, where he died when the subject of this sketch was only ten years old. The latter was reared on the Emerald Isle and received a limited education in the National schools of his native country, after which he learned the trades of stone mason and brick layer, and continued to work at those occupations until 1875, when he brought his mother to America, having come himself in 1865. He in 1865 located in the city of Chester, Delaware county, where he has resided ever since. For one year he worked at journey work and then engaged in contracting and building on his own account. He was energetic and capable in management, conscientious and thorough in the execution of contracts, and soon had a large share of the best business in his line in this part of the country. From the first he gave his careful personal attention to all important work, and being one of the very few men who can build a house from foundation stone up to top shingle with his own hands, he was always able to secure the best work of the best workmen, and never failed to give satisfaction to his customers. Under such circumstances it is hardly necessary to say that his business has rapidly increased until it assumed mammoth proportions and yielded a princely income. He has had as many as forty skilled carpenters at work for him at one time, beside the brick layers and others necessarily employed in carrying on extensive building operations. During the years that have elapsed since he began contracting here in 1867, he has built many of the largest, handsomest and most substantial business houses and private residences that to-day

adorn the streets of this city, including most of the fine buildings on Nineteenth street from Providence avenue to the city limits. He has also erected more than one thousand substantial houses in the city of Philadelphia and between Philadelphia and Chester, beside a large number at Avelon, New Jersey, and Wilmington, Delaware. In addition to his large contracting business, Mr. McIlvain also operates in real estate to some extent, and has handled some very valuable property in this city and made a number of important deals. Beginning as a poor boy he has wrought out a splendid and highly successful career, for which he is indebted principally to his own unaided ability, energy and determined thoroughness in everything he undertook. He now finds himself in middle life possessed of a handsome competency, at the head of a large and lucrative business, and with an enviable reputation which has been built up by years of careful and conscientious devotion to the work in which he is engaged.

In 1861 Samuel McIlvain was united in marriage to Mary Stevenson, a daughter of Andrew Stevenson, and a native of the same place in Ireland where he was born. She died in 1889, leaving six children, three sons and three daughters, four of whom are yet living: Andrew, Samuel, Minnie and Willie.

Politically Mr. McIlvain is a republican, but takes little part in political matters, preferring to devote his time and attention strictly to business. He is inclined to be liberal in his views, and has never been a bitter partisan. He is a member of the Third Presbyterian church of Chester, and liberal in his support of all church interests. His mother, Mrs. Martha McIlvain, still survives and resides in the city of Philadelphia. She is now in the 76th year of her age. In his active and successful career Mr. McIlvain has abundantly shown the leading characteristics of the wonderful Scotch-Irish race, whose achievements in this country, in war and in peace, have been an important part of our history from the

earliest settlement down to the present hour—a race “which has always made the measure of its opportunity the measure of its responsibility, and by its aptitude, tact, honor, sincerity, integrity, ability, truth and energy, has made itself a potent factor in the progress and prosperity of every land in which it has become an element of population.”

JOSEPH F. BREWSTER, an active business man of Chester and a Union officer of the army of the Potomac, who was in Libby prison, is a son of John and Mariah (Greenwood) Brewster, and was born at Ashton, in Lancastershire, England, December 1, 1840. He was brought at eight years of age by his parents to Delaware county, where he attended the common schools of Rockdale for three years. He then entered a cotton mill and spent his evenings for several years in attendance on night schools. For a quarter of a century he worked continuously in cotton mills, except the time spent as a soldier in the Union army, and during that time perfected himself in every detail of the cotton manufacturing business. In 1876, on account of the injurious effects of his work on his health, he left the cotton mill and engaged with William H. Martin in the flour, feed and coal business in Chester, under the firm name of Brewster & Martin. They did a very fine business for eight years, when Mr. Martin retired from the firm, and Mr. Brewster continued alone for three years. Since then he has been actively engaged in different remunerative enterprises and has accumulated a comfortable competency. He is active, energetic, and has always been noted for industry and progress. Mr. Brewster, with his wife, owns forty-three valuable properties in the city of Chester. He is a staunch republican, has served as a paster and folder in the State senate, and janitor of the Pennsylvania house of representatives, and for the last twenty-five years has been chosen continuously as an election officer on account

of his thorough knowledge of election laws, which he has made a special study since 1868. He has also served as a delegate to county and district conventions of his party.

On March 5, 1864, Mr. Brewster married Jane Nuttall, who was born August 16, 1840, and died May 27, 1881, leaving three children, two sons and one daughter: Joseph, Alonzo and Susanna. On November 30, 1882, Mr. Brewster wedded Mrs. Emma Jane (Amson) Larkin, and by his second marriage had three children, of whom a daughter, Ethel, is living.

Joseph F. Brewster is a member of the American Protestant association, Post Wilde, No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is past commander, and Madison street Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served in different official capacities, and of whose Sunday school he has been superintendent. His military record is one of which he may be justly proud. On April 23, 1861, he enlisted in Co. I, 9th Pennsylvania infantry, and served as a private until the expiration of his term of service, July 27, 1861; his regiment being attached to the 4th brigade, 1st division of Patterson's army, and serving in the Shenandoah valley. Two years later, on June 15, 1863, he enlisted in Co. G, 29th regiment Pennsylvania emergency men, was elected as sergeant and served at Mt. Union and Orbisana, this State, Clear Spring, Maryland, and London, Virginia. On July 10, 1863, his company supported a body of Union cavalry in a skirmish with a Confederate force near Clear Spring, Maryland, and was honorably discharged August 1st of the same year. Returning from his second term of service he remained at home until September 1, 1864, when he enlisted in Co. K, 198th Pennsylvania infantry, which was recruited in Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Union League, and served as a part of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 5th army corps, and served in the closing operations around Richmond and Petersburg. Mr. Brewster was promoted to sergeant, December 12, 1864, participated in the siege of

Petersburg and the engagements at Peebles' Farm, Poplar Spring, Hatcher's Run, Roanoke Creek and Lewis Farm, where he was slightly wounded and captured on March 29, 1865. He was confined in Libby prison until April 5th, when he was paroled and sent north. Sergeant Brewster was present at Lee's surrender, was in the grand review at Washington and served on Arlington Heights from May 12 to June 3, 1865, when he was honorably discharged for the third time from the Federal service.

The Brewster family has been long resident of the kingdom of England, where William Brewster, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared in Lancastershire. He was a whig, an Episcopalian and an Odd Fellow, and died, aged eighty years. He married and had two children: John and Betsy Jackson. John Brewster was born August 1, 1814, and in 1848 came to Delaware county, where he remained up to 1855. He then removed to Chester and afterward went to Elkton, Cecil county, Maryland, where he died September 29, 1884, at seventy years of age. He was a cotton manufacturer, but having lost his cotton mill in Maryland, he then retired from active business and lived a retired life until his death. He was a Baptist, a republican and a member of the Odd Fellows, the Sons of St. George and the Masonic fraternity. John Brewster married Mariah Greenwood. They reared a family of six sons and eight daughters: Elizabeth, born in 1835; William, 1837; Mary Jane, 1838; Joseph F. (subject), 1840; Susanna, 1842; Mark, 1843; John E., 1845; Stephen, 1847; Jesse, 1849; Mariah, 1850; Jane, 1855; Eva, 1859; and two infants unnamed.

GEFFROY P. DENIS, president of the Chester Steam Heat & Power Company, and prominently connected with many other leading industries of this city, is another of that class of men who, by their comprehensive

grasp on affairs, create wealth and advance the public interests in promoting their own. He is a son of Narcisse F. H. and Marietta (Randolph) Denis, and was born January 28, 1843, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His father was a native of France, descended from an ancient French family, and born during the first year of the present century. While yet a young man he crossed the Atlantic to find a new home in the chief city of Pennsylvania. He was finely educated and in Philadelphia became a manufacturing chemist, being for many years a member of the well known firm of Rosegarten & Denis, of that city, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1872, when well advanced in his seventy-second year. In politics he was a democrat until Lincoln's first administration, when he became a republican and ever afterward adhered to that party. He married Marietta Randolph, a native of New Jersey, who now resides in Philadelphia in the seventy-second year of her age. They had a family consisting of three sons and two daughters.

Geffroy P. Denis was reared in his native city of Philadelphia and resided there until thirty-eight years of age. His education was obtained in the schools of Philadelphia and a military school in Baltimore, Maryland. When nearly ready for graduation from the latter institution, the civil war occurred, and, fired with patriotic ardor, young Denis closed his books and turning from a contemplation of the theory of war, marched forward to test its stern realities on the field of battle. He became a member of Co. I, 15th Pennsylvania cavalry, in 1862, and was soon afterward made color bearer of his regiment, with which he served for two years and six months. At the battle of Murfreesboro, near Stone river, Tennessee, he was taken prisoner by the Confederates, and held for two months, during which time he had some personal experience with the southern military prisons that have become famous in history. Being exchanged at the end of two months he rejoined his command

before it moved on to Chattanooga, and was then transferred to Co. G of the same regiment, and made duty sergeant. He took part in all the battles of his regiment while with it, and after the war returned to Pennsylvania, and in 1865 engaged in the sugar refining business at Glochester, New Jersey. At the end of six months he sold out, and immediately began the manufacture of woolen goods at Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, where he successfully conducted that business for four years, when his woolen mills were accidentally destroyed by fire. In 1871 he came to Chester and embarked in the manufacture of woolen goods in this city, which business he continued until 1889, turning out immense quantities of goods and employing a large number of people. In the meantime he had become interested in a number of other enterprises, having been one of the organizers of the Chester Electric Light & Power Company in 1886, of which he served as the first vice president for two years, and was then made president and manager of this company. In 1889 Mr. Denis assisted in the organization of the Chester Steam Heat & Power Company, and was elected to the position of president and manager, which office he still holds. He was also one of the organizers and incorporators of the Union Electric Street Railway company of Chester, and one of the leading promoters of the Chester & Media Electric Railway Company of Chester, of which latter he served as secretary until its property and franchises were sold to the Union Railway Company in 1892. He was also prominently identified with the erection of the hotel Cambridge in this city, being a large stockholder and president of the company which built and now controls this leading hotel. Mr. Denis is also vice president of the Johnson Frog & Switch Company, of South Chester, and was one of the original proprietors of the *Chester Times*, being treasurer for a time of the company that founded that popular newspaper.

In October, 1868, Geffroy P. Denis was wedded to Jeanette Hooven, a daughter of James

Hooven, of Norristown, Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Denis have been born two children, one son and a daughter: James Hooven and Helen. In his political affiliations Mr. Denis has always been an ardent republican, taking an active interest in the success of his party and deeply concerned in all public questions. He was largely instrumental in the organization of the Chester Republican League of this city and served as its president for four years. He is a regular attendant and contributor to the Episcopal church of Chester, and a member of Industry Lodge, No. 131, Free and Accepted Masons of Philadelphia.

JOHN J. WILLIAMS, head of the prosperous coal and lumber firm of John J. Williams & Co., of Media, and president of the Thornbury Stone Quarrying & Crushing Company, of Glen Mills, this county, is a son of Charles and Hannah (Stokes) Williams, and a native of Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where he was born June 2, 1862. His boyhood days were spent on the farm, and he early acquired habits of industry and thoroughness in whatever he undertook. At the age of nine he began a course in the Tremont seminary at Norristown, Pennsylvania, completing his education at the Friends' Central High school in Philadelphia. After leaving school he engaged in farming in his native county, and followed that occupation until 1885, thus acquiring a thorough knowledge of the wants of a large class with whom he is now brought into close business relations. In 1885 Mr. Williams purchased Mr. Hipple's interest in the grain and lumber business of Haines & Hipple, which had been established in Media by A. W. Haines in 1883, and the firm became Haines & Williams. They continued to do business together until 1889, when Mr. Haines retired and Mr. Williams assumed entire control, under the firm name of John J. Williams & Co. He now threw all his latent energy into an

effort to still further enlarge an already prosperous business, and the trade conditions being favorable, he has succeeded beyond even his own most sanguine expectations. This firm handles large quantities of coal, lumber, fertilizers, farm machinery, feed and grain, selling at wholesale and retail, and their trade extends all over the county, among farmers, contractors and dealers. Their mills, elevator, warehouses and yards occupy an area of five acres, just west of the station, on the line of the Philadelphia & West Chester railroad. The elevator has a capacity of twenty-five thousand bushels, and is the only one in this section. The business of this firm amounts to nearly three hundred thousand dollars per year, and is confessedly the largest done in the city of Media. Its almost phenomenal success has been won under the able management of Mr. Williams, and may be regarded as the legitimate result of his well directed efforts.

In addition to the business above mentioned, Mr. Williams is also largely interested in the quarrying and stone crushing industry at Glen Mills, this county, with which he has been connected since 1892. He is now president of the Thornbury Stone Quarrying & Crushing Company, whose operations are conducted at Glen Mills, though their main office is in the city of Media. This company do an extensive business, preparing and shipping large quantities of crushed stone, ballast and building stone. Mr. Williams is also interested in real estate in Montgomery county. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the Society of Friends.

On October 7, 1885, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Alice Roberts, youngest daughter of Emmor Roberts, of Burlington county, New Jersey. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born two daughters: Helen W. and Edith. Mrs. Williams' father, Emmor Roberts, is vice-president of the National State bank at Camden, New Jersey, and one of the directors of Swarthmore college. He is

also director of the George school, founded by John George at Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania; presiding officer of the yearly meeting of Friends, at the corner of Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia; and actively interested in many other enterprises of the Society of Friends. He resides at Moorestown, New Jersey.

John J. Williams is descended from an ancient Welsh family that was transplanted to America and settled in what is now Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, as early as 1690. There the family has maintained homesteads for more than two centuries, though lateral branches have settled in other counties and in other States. Joseph Williams, a lineal descendant of the original immigrant, and paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Montgomery county about 1784. In that county he grew to manhood and passed nearly all his life, dying in 1868, aged eighty-four years. He was a farmer by occupation, and a member of the Society of Friends, as his ancestors had been. By his marriage with Ann Hallowell he had a family of seven children, all of whom are now deceased. His son, Charles Williams (father), was born at the old homestead in Montgomery county in 1814, and died in that county, May 2, 1887, aged seventy-three. After attaining manhood he also engaged in farming, and spent his long and active life in agricultural pursuits, becoming quite prosperous. Politically he was a whig and republican, and in religion adhered strictly to the Society of Friends, in whose faith he was reared. In 1837 he married Hannah Stokes, a daughter of Charles Stokes, of Rancocas, New Jersey, and by that union had a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters: Joseph S., Annie (now Mrs. John Lloyd), Jane (now Mrs. John Mather), Martha (who married A. N. Haines), since deceased; Morris, Alice (now Mrs. Isaac Michener), and John J. Mrs. Williams, who still survives her husband, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1819, and is

therefore now in her seventy-fifth year. She is a member of the Society of Friends, and now resides in Montgomery county. Her father, Charles Stokes, was a descendant of John Stokes, who came to Pennsylvania from Lancashire, England, in 1682. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and died at his home in New Jersey in 1884, at the remarkable age of ninety-three years.

EDWARD H. MAGILL, LL. D., the distinguished American educator, author of Magill's French and English grammars, Magill's readers, and other educational and historical works, who served for nearly twenty years as president of Swarthmore college and is now professor of French literature and language in that venerable institution, is a son of Jonathan P. and Mary (Watson) Magill, and a native of Solesbury, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he was born September 24, 1825. He remained on his father's farm until he had reached the age of sixteen, developing meanwhile that studious disposition and literary taste which have marked his after life and placed his name among the foremost educators of America. His primary education was conducted at the Westtown boarding school, and he prepared for college in the Williston seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts. In 1850 he entered Yale college, and the following year went to Brown university, from which institution he was graduated in 1852, with degree of A. B. From his graduation until 1859, Dr. Magill was principal of the classical department of the Providence High school, having in the meantime, 1855, received the degree of A. M. from Brown university. His degree of LL. D. was granted by Haverford college, in 1888. In 1859 he was appointed sub-master in the Boston Latin school and occupied that position until the autumn of 1867. He then went to Europe and spent a year traveling in England and on the continent, visiting the principal seats of

learning in the old world and familiarizing himself with the methods of instruction practiced in the leading universities of England and Germany. Returning to the United States, Dr. Magill became principal of the preparatory department of Swarthmore college, at Swarthmore, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and continued to fill that position until 1871, when he was made president of the college. He found ample scope for the exercise of his natural powers, and he continued in the successful discharge of his duties as executive head of this popular institution until 1889, a period of eighteen years, and one of the most prosperous in its history. Retiring from the presidency in 1889, Dr. Magill became professor of French language and literature at Swarthmore, a position he still occupies and so ably fills as to make his department a strong feature in the modern educational equipment of this leading college of the Society of Friends. From these hasty outlines of Dr. Magill's connection with the educational institutions of this country it will readily be seen that his has been a life of intense activity and great usefulness as an educator. But he has been almost equally active as an author of text books and a writer on educational topics. Early in his career as a teacher he felt the weakness, in certain lines, of the grammars then in use, and after making the science of language a special study for years, he produced a work on English grammar which was published in 1869, and has become the standard text book in many leading schools. More recently he has prepared a reading grammar of the French language, which was published in 1891, by the Christopher Sower Company, of Philadelphia, and forms the introduction to a modern French series, of which the third volume is just appearing. He wrote an excellent history of the educational work of the religious Society of Friends, including all branches of the society, from its rise, in 1647, to the present time. This monograph was prepared for the religious congress of Friends, which occurred

in September, 1893, at the World's Fair, in Chicago. Some years ago Prof. Magill delivered a course of lectures in the various colleges of Pennsylvania, and was instrumental at that time in organizing what is known as the "College Association of the Middle States," which now includes all the leading colleges in the middle states and Maryland, and has recently admitted to membership a number of the best preparatory schools within the bounds of this territory.

In the year of his graduation from Brown university, in 1852, Dr. Magill was united in marriage to Sarah W. Beans, eldest daughter of Seneca Beans, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. To them was born a family of six children, one son and five daughters. The son, named Francis G., died in 1872, at the age of nine years. Their eldest daughter, Helen, is now the wife of Dr. Andrew D. White, United States minister to Russia, and ex-president of Cornell university. She was graduated from Swarthmore college in 1873, pursued a post graduate course at the Boston university, and also a course of study of four years in Cambridge, England. The other daughters are: Eudora, Beatrice, an art teacher in Swarthmore college, now spending a year in foreign travel; Gertrude B. and Marian. Eudora and Marian reside with their parents in the beautiful family mansion at Swarthmore. Dr. Magill has won more than a national reputation, his numerous contributions to educational literature having brought him into prominence among leading educators abroad as well as in America. He is a man of fine appearance and pleasant, affable manner, fitly representing the highest type of the educated and cultured christian gentleman.

Like so many other distinguished men who have left their impress on the history and institutions of this country, Dr. Edward H. Magill is of Scotch-Irish extraction. He is descended from one of two brothers who came over from the north of Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania in 1680, two years before the arrival

of William Penn in the colony. Since the Revolutionary period the family has resided in Bucks county, this State, where its members are well known and highly respected. Jonathan P. Magill, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native and prominent farmer of Bucks county, and a leading member of the Society of Friends. He was born during the closing year of the eighteenth century, and died in the spring of 1868, at the age of sixty-nine. For many years he took an active part in the anti-slavery agitation, and did much to further its interests in this part of Pennsylvania. In about 1822, he married Mary Watson, a daughter of David Watson and a native of Bucks county. She was a member of the Society of Friends, and died in 1869, aged seventy-one years.

JOHN ROACH was the distinguished manufacturer and iron ship builder, who won world-wide fame by his gigantic operations, and forever linked his name with maritime architecture in America. He was born at Mitchellstown, County Cork, Ireland, on Christmas day, 1813, and died at his residence in New York city January 10, 1887, having come to America when only sixteen years of age. The late achievements of his life, through which he placed himself at the head of the ship-building interests of his age, are a part of the naval and marine history of this country, and need not be recounted here. His career was typical of the grand possibilities our institutions afford to persistent industry, fortitude and courage. It opened with a necessity for strong individual effort, and was not free from the discouragements and losses that wreck less determined men; but these ordeals held no terror for the dauntless Roach, and only served to develop abilities that finally commanded international regard. That its close was clouded by misunderstandings with the government is a circumstance that excited the warmest human sympathy, but a clear con-

ception of the facts detracts nothing from the admiration due his marvelous work and his unparalleled success. During his life Mr. Roach constructed ninety-three large ships, aggregating more than one hundred and eighty-four thousand tons, and these vessels are to-day traversing the wide world of waters in every direction, attesting the magnitude of his operations and the extraordinary industry that characterized his life, and at the same time constituting a conspicuous monument to his fame.

In 1836 he married Emeline Johnson, a daughter of William H. and Sarah Johnson, of New Jersey, and by that union had a family of nine children: William H., deceased in 1872; John B.; Sarah E., married W. F. McPherson, of Philadelphia; Garrett, (1) died in 1845; Garrett, (2) deceased in 1888; James E., died in 1868; Stephen W., (1) deceased in infancy; Stephen W. (2) now living in New York city, where he is connected with the Morgan Iron works; and Emeline, unmarried.

JOHN B. ROACH, the present head of the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding & Engine works of Chester, and vice president of the Morgan Iron works of New York city, is the second and eldest surviving son of John and Emeline (Johnson) Roach, and was born in the city of New York, December 7, 1839. (See sketch of John Roach).

John B. Roach was reared in his native city of New York, and received a superior English classical education, being graduated from a collegiate institute at Ashland, Green county New York, in 1856. He soon afterward entered a wholesale house in New York city for the purpose of learning the business, but abandoned that to connect himself with the Etna Iron works of that city, where he remained until 1859, when on account of failing health he removed to a farm in Dutchess county, New York. For a period of ten years he continued to reside on the farm, though most of that



John Roach



John D. Roach

time actively connected with the Morgan Iron works of New York city, then owned by his father. Upon the purchase of the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine works at Chester, Pennsylvania, by the elder Roach, in 1871, John B. Roach came to this city as general superintendent and resident manager of these ship yards, and has resided here ever since. He continued to act as superintendent and manager of this vast industrial enterprise until the death of his father in 1887, when upon the reorganization of the various concerns he was made president of the Chester Company and vice president of the Morgan Iron works, which responsible position he has ever since filled with distinguished ability, adding additional honors to the name of Roach as connected with the iron ship-building interests of America. Mr. Roach is a member of the chamber of commerce of New York and the board of trade of Chester, a trustee of the Pennsylvania Military academy, and a director in several important manufacturing corporations.

On the 12th of December, 1861, Mr. Roach was united in marriage to Mary C. Wallace, eldest daughter of David and Gertrude Wallace, of the city of New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Roach was born a family of eleven children, of whom two sons and three daughters are living: Sarah R., now the wife of Charles E. Schuyler, of New York city; Emeline R., married William C. Sproul, a sketch of whom may be found elsewhere in this volume; Garretta R., wedded Dr. F. F. Long, whose sketch also appears on another page; John, jr., and William McPherson.

While the elder Roach was a practical ship-builder and mechanical engineer of unexampled inventive ability, and his death a severe blow to American ship-building, yet the work he began has been nobly carried on by his son, and the old time reputation of the Chester ship-yards amply sustained. These works have been lately refitted with the latest devices in perfected machinery, and with ample re-

sources at command are now driven with orders for the largest ocean steamships and naval vessels. These vast works and yards cover an area of twenty-eight acres, being the largest of their kind in the United States. They occupy an admirable location on the Delaware river, and have deep water frontage, with large ways and all conveniences for building and launching the largest vessels. Here are large machine shops, foundry, boiler works, pattern shops, erecting shops, etc., each a substantial building of extended dimensions. The average force employed is fifteen hundred men—machinists, shipwrights, riveters, boiler makers, carpenters, joiners, designers, draughtsmen, and others. These yards present a scene of busy industry unequalled elsewhere in Delaware county, have the enviable reputation of doing the finest and most accurate work of any American ship-yard, and the specimens of marine architecture constructed here are certainly unexcelled anywhere for speed, stability, capacity and endurance in all weather. Mr. Roach devotes his close personal attention to the company's vast and complicated business, and by his conspicuous success has proved himself a ship-builder of sound judgment and great executive capacity, and a worthy representative and successor of his honored father, who will always be known in history as the father and founder of the modern iron ship-building business in the United States.

JOHN T. BROWN, manager of the Crown Smelting Company's extensive works at Chester, this county, and inventor of the famous Crown bronze, which is rapidly becoming known all over the world, was born in the city of Philadelphia, April 17, 1845, and was reared and educated there. After leaving school he entered the locomotive works of Norris & Sons, on the old Bush hill, Philadelphia, where he had served as call boy when only ten years of age, and learned the trade of molder and smelter. He remained with that

firm for a period of nine years. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Co. H, 26th Pennsylvania infantry, and after serving some sixteen months with that regiment was discharged on account of disability, at the King Street hospital, Alexandria, Virginia. After recovering his health he re-enlisted for four months in Co. H, 196th Pennsylvania infantry, and at the end of that time again re-enlisted and served until the close of the war. In 1866 he accepted a position in the Baldwin Locomotive works at Philadelphia, and remained with that firm for six years, at the end of which time, in 1872, he became foreman of the Hook Smelting Company's works in Philadelphia, and held that responsible position for nine years. Resigning in 1881, he superintended the erection of the Keystone Smelting Company's plant at Philadelphia, and for three years after its completion had charge of that large concern. In 1884 he assumed the management of the smelting works owned by Paul Reeves, at No. 760 South Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, and in 1886 accepted the same responsible position with the Crown Smelting Company, of Chester, Delaware county, of which George N. Crumback is president, Frank Burns vice-president, and Henry T. Davis secretary and treasurer. He has been manager of this company's extensive works ever since, being also a stockholder and for several years a director in this organization. Their plant is one of the largest of its kind in the United States, and the work done here in bronze, brass and composition metal castings is not excelled in this country and perhaps not in the world. This company is the sole manufacturer of the Crown bronze, of which Mr. Brown is the inventor, and which has already achieved a National reputation for utility, beauty and strength. They make a specialty of marine and heavy machinery castings, manufacture all kinds of brass, copper and tin castings, and supply phosphor bronze and ingots of bronze, brass and babbitt metal. They are at present engaged in making bronze

calico printing rolls, which are made nowhere else in America, and nowhere else in the world except in France and Alsace-Lorraine, Germany. To the skill and ability of Mr. Brown is due much of the excellence which has given the Crown Smelting Company's products their present enviable reputation.

On the 8th of January, 1869, John T. Brown was united in marriage to Elmira L. Weaver, youngest daughter of Cromwell and Charity Weaver, then of the city of Philadelphia, though natives and former residents of West Chester, this State, and descendants of two of the old Quaker families that came over with William Penn. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution, being also a descendant of the noted Pearce family of Radnor, Chester county, who were closely identified with the Revolutionary war. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown has been born a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Loretta, Linda, Raymond, Deborah and John T., jr. The entire family are members of the Universalist church.

In political sentiment Mr. Brown is an ardent republican, always giving his party a loyal support on State and National questions. He is a member of Wilde Post, No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic; Harris Castle, No. 2, Knights of the Golden Eagle; Aurora Lodge, No. 465, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Philadelphia; and also of Penn Encampment, No. 111, of the same city.

The Browns are of remote Welsh descent, and take their place among the oldest families of Pennsylvania. Nicholas Brown, paternal grandfather of John T. Brown, was born in Mount Holly, New Jersey, and married Jane MacMullen, of Philadelphia county, where he lived all his life and where he died, aged nearly seventy-four years. He was a tailor by trade and carried on that business successfully at what is now known as Eddington, that county. He married and reared a family of eight children, one of whom was John Brown, father of the subject of this sketch. This son

was born in Bensalem, Bucks county, this State, in 1806, and was reared and educated there. After attaining manhood he engaged in farming in his native county, where he lived for a number of years. In later life he removed to the city of Philadelphia, where he continued to reside until his death in 1880, when in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Politically he was an ardent democrat all his life. In 1816 he married Mary Randolph, a daughter of Frank and Mary Randolph, of Bucks county, and a descendant of the old Randolph family of Virginia. Frank Randolph served in the war of 1812. They were the parents of nine children, of whom John T. Brown is the youngest. The others were: Crowell, Nick, William, Deborah, Mary Jane, Elizabeth, Isabel and Newton. Mrs. Mary Brown (mother) was a native of Bucks county, and died in 1867, at the age of sixty-six years, and greatly respected and beloved by all who knew her.

FRANKLIN J. EVANS, M. D., one of the most popular and successful young physicians of Chester, and a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania, is a son of Joseph H. and Mary M. (Gore) Evans, and was born in this city, December 2, 1862. The Evans family is of Welsh extraction, and its first representative in America was Lieut. John Evans, who came over with William Penn, serving in an official capacity under that famous proprietor. It will thus be seen that this family is among the oldest in Pennsylvania, and it can perhaps claim the distinction of being the first now represented among its citizens to own and occupy part of the land on which the city of Chester now stands. At a very early date the Evanses settled here, and Jacob Evans, paternal grandfather of Dr. Evans, was born and reared here, owning and cultivating in his day a fine farm which has since been included in the city limits, and is now covered with excellent buildings. He married Orpha Hinkson, and reared a family of four sons and four

daughters. Joseph Evans (father) is also a native of this city, born in the house where he now resides in 1836. During his more active years he was a large contractor and builder, in which business he was very successful, but is now retired. Politically he is an ardent democrat and in religion a member of the Madison street Methodist Episcopal church. In 1861 he married Mary M. Gore, a daughter of Jessie and Mariam Gore, and a native of Virginia. She is of German descent, a member of the same church as her husband, and is now (1893) in the fifty-third year of her age. To them was born a family of eight children, seven sons and one daughter.

Franklin J. Evans grew to manhood in his native city of Chester, receiving his education in the public schools here. After leaving school he read medicine for two years with Dr. J. L. Forwood, of this city, and then entered the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania, from which he was duly graduated May 1, 1884, with the degree of M.D., being the youngest man in his class. He immediately located in this city for the practice of his chosen profession, opening an office in the house where he now resides, No. 218 West Fourth street, where he has ever since conducted a large and successful general practice. Dr. Evans is one of those enterprising physicians who do not abandon the study of medicine as soon as they secure a diploma, but continue to devote their earnest attention to all matters concerning their profession, and strive to keep abreast of all genuine progress made in the healing art. On account of his success and skill in the treatment of disease he has acquired a fine reputation as a physician, and already enjoys an enviable standing in his profession. He has served as vice-president of the city board of health since May, 1893.

In his political affiliations Dr. Evans is a democrat, but too thoroughly devoted to the duties of his profession to give much attention to politics. He is of a pleasant disposi-

tion and popular alike in social and secret society circles, being a member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons; Chester Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar; Delaware County Lodge, No. 10, Knights of Birmingham; and of Lulu Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia. Dr. Evans is unmarried.

JOSEPH TILLINGHURST De SILVER was born in Philadelphia, September 13, 1853. His grandfather, Robert De Silver, was a native of Portugal, who with Thomas, his brother, came to America in 1781, and located in Philadelphia. His grandmother was Margaretta Brown, of the well known Brown family of Baltimore, Maryland. His grandparents on the maternal side were: Patrick and Mary McGlensey, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to America about 1800. Patrick McGlensey became a successful merchant, and his descendants still maintain a high place in the mercantile world of Philadelphia. Robert DeSilver soon established a large publishing and book-selling business. Among his publications were the Philadelphia city directory, and the celebrated Comley spelling book. At his death he was succeeded by his son, Robert Wilson De Silver, the father of the subject of this sketch, who continued the business for several years and amassed a considerable fortune. In 1854 he closed out his book business, and invested his entire fortune in the Pennsylvania Oil Company, of which he was made president. A large plant was established at Chester, Pennsylvania, on the present site of Roach's ship-yard, for refining rosin oil. The company was not successful, and went down in the financial crash of 1857, Mr. De Silver losing his entire fortune. He removed with his family to Washington, District of Columbia, where he died in 1864.

Joseph T. De Silver attended the public schools of Philadelphia, and left the Chester

Grammar school in 1867, at the age of fourteen, to enter as an apprentice to the printing business. He was engaged at the office of the *Delaware County Democrat*, which paper had been founded by his brother-in-law, Dr. J. L. Forwood. His early introduction to the office of a political newspaper gave him a taste for politics, which has continued with him throughout his life. After spending six years at the *Democrat* office, in September, 1873, he purchased from J. Mullin & Son the *Chester Pilot*. The name of the paper was changed to *Weekly Mail*, and continued its publication for three years, when it was merged into the *Delaware County Paper*. Mr. De Silver was was then appointed to take charge of the *Delaware County Democrat*, where he continued until 1880, when he left the newspaper business to enter upon that of a real estate broker. Mr. De Silver has always been an ardent democrat, and has always taken an active interest in politics. He was secretary of the county democratic executive committee for a term of eleven years, during which time he was absent from but five meetings. He has several times represented the democracy of Delaware county in the State conventions of his party, notably in the Democratic State convention of 1880, in which Mr. De Silver is credited with breaking the deadlock of a tie vote, in the celebrated struggle between Senator William A. Wallace and the late Samuel J. Randall, which resulted in a victory for Randall. Another memorable contest, in which Mr. De Silver represented his county, was the democratic congressional conference of 1886, which was in almost continual session for a week, and which finally resulted in the selection of O. B. Dickinson as the candidate. He also took a prominent part in the judicial contest in Delaware county in 1884, between Judge Thos. J. Clayton and O. B. Dickinson. He was selected as chairman of the democratic city committee of Chester for the municipal election of 1893, and the democrats overcame an adverse majority of about seven hundred, and elected John

B. Hinkson mayor. On October 5, 1893, Mr. De Silver was appointed by Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, as superintendent of construction of the United States postoffice building now being erected at Chester.

JOHN EDWARD CLYDE, a retired business man, and ex-burgess of the city of Chester, who ranks with the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Delaware county, is the youngest son of Thomas and Henrietta (Mifflin) Clyde, and was born February 4, 1816, at No. 119 Race street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Thomas Clyde (father) was a native of Ireland, born of Scotch-Irish parents in 1780, and remained in his native country until nineteen years of age, receiving a good common school education. He early evinced remarkable business ability, and in the closing year of the eighteenth century left the Emerald Isle and sailed for America, with the avowed determination of making a home and fortune in the new world. After a long and tedious voyage he landed at Philadelphia, where he settled and continued to reside for many years. He was very energetic and enterprising, and soon engaged in the grocery business on a small scale, in which he met with great success, and continued to enlarge the sphere of his operations until he owned one of the leading grocery stores on Race street. In Ireland his ancestors had been agriculturists, but he seemed born with a genius for commercial pursuits. He continued to prosper in business, and erected two blocks of stores in the city of Philadelphia, being accounted one of the most successful men of his time. In 1826 he removed to what is now the city of Chester, where he continued his mercantile career, and was one of the pioneer merchants of this city. He introduced new methods and pushed his business in all departments, becoming one of the largest general merchants in Chester at that day. He built up two corners of Market square

and in various ways contributed extensively to the growth and development of the town. In 1844 he purchased the Washington hotel, which he afterward sold to Jno. G. Dyer. In about 1843 he disposed of his various mercantile interests and retired from all connection with business affairs, spending his last years in quiet comfort at his home in this city. His death occurred in 1856, when he was well advanced in the seventy-sixth year of his age. In politics he was a Jacksonian democrat, but while enthusiastically supporting his party, he always declined political honors for himself, preferring to devote his energies entirely to business. During the war of 1812 he served for a time in the American army, being present with the forces at Dupont. He was a devout member of the Presbyterian church, and took a prominent part in supporting all the religious and material interests of his denomination. In the First Presbyterian church of Chester is a handsome stained glass memorial window, placed there by loving friends, which perpetuates his name and memory. He was also a leading member of the Masonic fraternity, and his funeral services were conducted in accordance with the usages of that order. In 1813 Thomas Clyde married Henrietta Mifflin, a native of Philadelphia, and a daughter of John Ashmead Mifflin. By that union he had a family of three children, two sons and a daughter: Samuel A., John Edward, the subject of this sketch, and Arabella, who married Jno. G. Dyer. Along with his own children, Thomas Clyde also reared and educated his nephew and namesake, the late Thomas Clyde, of Philadelphia, who became one of the largest shipowners of this country, and whose name is familiarly known all over the world.

John Edward Clyde was reared in Philadelphia, and received his education mainly in the excellent schools of that city. He afterward attended Princeton college for a year and a half, and at the age of eighteen, registered as a law student in the office of John

W. Ashmead, of Philadelphia, where he industriously applied himself to the study of Blackstone and other legal authorities for the space of two years. At the end of that time his health was so greatly affected by close application to office work that he determined to abandon the law for mercantile pursuits. He accordingly entered his father's store, at Chester, in the capacity of clerk and salesman, and remained in business with him for several years. In 1843 he became general manager of the large company store at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, this State, where he remained a short time. He then returned to Chester, and retiring from all active business pursuits, has ever since continued to reside in this city.

Adhering to the political traditions of his family, Mr. Clyde has always been an ardent democrat, and for many years was quite active in local politics. He served as a delegate to many county and State conventions of his party, and has been honored by his fellow citizens with election to a number of official positions, having served successfully as burgess of Chester, alderman, and in a number of minor offices. In all these positions of trust and responsibility he has discharged his official duties with rare ability, and given close personal attention to the public welfare.

In 1859 Mr. Clyde was wedded to Emma Ott, a native of Germany and a daughter of Adolph Ott. To Mr. and Mrs. Clyde was born a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters: Thomas E., cashier of First National bank of Chester; Louis A., liquor merchant, of Chester; Lilly E., who became the wife of H. W. Roth; William G., assistant superintendent of one of the Wellman mills, of Chester; Belle G., wife of Samuel Clayton; Samuel A., real estate and broker; Harry E. and Gertrude E.

GEORGE P. FALLON, justice of the peace and a leading real estate dealer at Wayne, this county, is a son of Bernard and

Amée (Cavelier) Fallon, and was born in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, April 17, 1853. The family is of direct Spanish descent and one of the first representatives in America, so far as known, was Bernard Fallon (father), who came from Spain to the United States in 1835, and for a number of years resided in New Orleans. He was a representative of the Spanish code of finance in this country, or an agent for the Queen of Spain, and during his residence in New Orleans served as colonel of a Spanish regiment raised for the defense of that city, but was never in the regular army. In 1863 he removed to the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying there in 1873, at the age of sixty-three years. Politically he was a democrat and in religion a member of the Catholic church. In 1848 he married Amée Cavelier, a daughter of John Cavelier, and a native of France, by whom he had a family of six children, all sons: Henry J. Fallon, Louis F. Fallon, George P. Fallon, Christopher Fallon, Bernard J. Fallon, and Joseph H. Fallon. Mrs. Fallon resides with her son, George P. Fallon, in the village of Wayne. She is a member of the Catholic church, and is in the seventy-third year of her age, having been born in 1821.

George P. Fallon came to Philadelphia with his parents when ten years of age, and remained there until he entered St. John's college at Fordham, West Chester county, New York, where he received a superior classical education, being graduated from that institution in 1870. After graduation he went to New York city, where he became interested in stocks and cotton on Wall street, and remained in that city until the spring of 1886. He then returned to Pennsylvania and located at Wayne, Delaware county, where he has resided ever since. After coming here he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, which he has successfully conducted to the present time. He has erected nearly forty residences and stores in this village, which he has sold

to various parties, and in this way has done much to improve the village of Wayne and enlarge the business importance of the place. He now owns much valuable real estate in the village, and in the line of his business has made some important deals.

In his political proclivities Mr. Fallon is a stanch democrat, and takes an active interest in local politics. Although the village is strongly republican, yet the personal popularity of Mr. Fallon is such that in the spring of 1889 he was elected to the important office of justice of the peace, and still occupies that position, discharging its duties with great ability and in such an impartial manner that he is justly considered one of the best justices in the county. As a man and a citizen he is highly regarded by all who know him, and his success in business is ample evidence of his fine practical ability in the management of affairs. Mr. Fallon has never married.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HOWARD, president of the Pennsylvania Coffee Company, and a member of the select council of Chester, who is recognized as one of the mercantile leaders of eastern Pennsylvania, is a native of Sussex county, Delaware, where he was born September 25, 1850. His parents were George W. and Leah Cannon (Poole) Howard, through whom he is descended from two of the old English families which settled in Delaware in the early part of the seventeenth century. At the time of their settlement that portion of Delaware was a part of the present State of Maryland. The original ancestor of the Howards received from the Proprietary a large land grant in Sussex county, Delaware, then included in the eastern shore of Maryland. He was one of two brothers, the other of whom located on the western shore near the city of Baltimore, and became the progenitor of the Baltimore branch of the family of that name. For the last two centuries the family has included many

names prominent in the history of the city and State, of which was John Eager Howard, of Revolutionary fame, who was an illustrious member.

William Howard (son of Nerimiah), paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Baltimore Hundred, Sussex county, Delaware. He was a large planter and land owner, also owning many slaves, but in late years developed such a profound sympathy for the black man that before his death he freed all in his possession.

His political tenets were those of an anti-federalist, and he excited great influence in his community and county. He was thrice married, the father of ten children, five sons and five daughters. His third wife was Rhoda Wharton (*nee* Aydelotte), widow of Aaron Wharton, who became mother of George Washington, sr. William Howard died in 1831, aged sixty-five. His wife survived him thirty-five years, dying in her eightieth year.

George Washington Howard (father) was born at the ancestral home in Sussex county, February 20, 1818. He received a common school education and then engaged in farming, which he followed for a number of years on one of the plantations of the original Howard grant. In 1860 he removed to Berlin, Worcester county, Maryland, in order to secure better educational advantages for his children. He there engaged in the business of building wagons and agricultural implements. After remaining there ten years he removed with his family, in 1869, to Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Here he engaged in the grocery business, and continued to reside here until his death in 1881, at sixty-three years of age.

He was a man noted, in whatever community he resided, for his sterling integrity and adherence to the principles he espoused.

Politically he was an old line whig and later a republican, being one of the only five men in Berlin, Maryland, who adhered to the Federal cause at the breaking out of the civil war,

and who had the temerity to raise the stars and stripes in that town in 1849.

George W. Howard (father) was married to Leah Cannon Poole, daughter of Gilbert Tennent Poole, of Milton, Delaware, principal of one of the leading academies in the State. Mrs. L. C. Howard, who still survives, is nearly related to the Cannons and Waples of Delaware, both old and leading families. The first authentic record of the latter family dates back to 1640. The result of this union was a family of six children, three sons and three daughters: Clara Fennert, who wedded W. V. Harper, of Philadelphia; Mary Anne; George Washington, whose name heads this sketch; Frederick Aydelotte, of the wholesale grocery firm of Howard Brothers, Chester; Rhoda Ester, who married Dr. George D. Cross, of the city of Chester; and William Edward, also of the firm of Howard Brothers, Chester, Pennsylvania.

George Washington Howard passed his earliest years in Baltimore Hundred, Delaware; removed with his parents to Berlin, Maryland, where he received his education, and later came with them to Chester, Pennsylvania. After leaving school he took a course of training at Crittenden's business college in Philadelphia, and then returning to Chester became a clerk in a mercantile establishment here. Two years later he entered the employ of the Chester & Philadelphia Packet Company, and afterwards associated himself with his father and brother in the grocery business, under the style of G. W. Howard & Sons. Upon the dissolution of this firm in 1877, George W. Howard and his brother, Frederick Aydelotte, formed a partnership, under the name of Howard Brothers, and engaged in the wholesale grocery and commission business at the corner of Sixth and Welsh streets, this city. They gave their attention strictly to business, and soon built up a large and prosperous trade, which averaged a quarter of million dollars annually. In 1889 George W. Howard retired from the firm, in

which he was succeeded by his youngest brother, William E., and purchased a controlling interest in the Pennsylvania Coffee Company, jobbers and packers of coffees, teas and spices. This company practically has the monopoly of that line of business in this city, and are doing a larger trade in teas and coffees than any other firm in Delaware county, and has also recently added a full line of groceries, which now makes their house not only the leading jobbers and packers of coffees, but one of the leading wholesale grocery firms of eastern Pennsylvania. Much of its recent success is due to the splendid ability and accurate business methods of Mr. Howard, whose industry equals his comprehensive knowledge and his genius for managing the details of a complicated establishment.

On Thanksgiving day, 1879, Mr. Howard was united in marriage to Christina B. Stephens, youngest daughter of James and Harriet (Gebhardt) Stephens. Mr. Stephens is a large cotton manufacturer of the city of Chester, and among her most enterprising and respected citizens. To Mr. and Mrs. Howard have been born three children, one son and two daughters: Harriet S., James S. and Mary Leah.

• In his political affiliations George W. Howard has always been a republican, taking an active part in local politics, and closely identified with every movement or enterprise calculated to advance the prosperity of Chester, or extend her industrial and trade interests. In 1891 he was elected a member of the select council from the Fifth ward of this city, and is now serving his second year in that responsible position. He has served on all the important committees of council, and by his ability and sagacity as a councilman has done much to advance the city's welfare, as well as added materially, by his enterprise and progressive spirit, in the development of his city. Mr. Howard resides in the Fifth ward, corner of Broad and Walnut streets. He has been a member of L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free



Samuel Greenwood

and Accepted Masons, since his twenty-third year, and finds himself, in the very prime of life, at the head of an important and lucrative business, with an enviable standing in the commercial world, and an equally high place in the personal regards of his fellow-citizens.

SAMUEL GREENWOOD, a prosperous real estate dealer of Chester, who is ex-president of the city council and president of the Chester board of trade, is a fine example of the self-made men of our times. He was born on Sunday, September 5, 1841, at Oldham, near Manchester, England. His parents, Stephen and Nancy (Winterbottom) Greenwood, were both natives of the same place, who came to America and settled at Chester, this county, in 1848, where Mr. Greenwood was connected with the Blakeley Manufacturing Company for a number of years. His father, John Greenwood, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was an English farmer, and early in the present century came to America on a prospecting tour. He traveled in a sailing vessel and was twenty weeks in crossing the Atlantic, being wrecked on the island of Bermuda, and delayed by adverse winds in other quarters. After looking over this country he returned to England, and in 1848 brought his family to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He was reared in the established church of England, but later embraced the doctrines of John Wesley, and became prominent in the Methodist society, which was then in such disfavor that his brothers considered he had disgraced the family by becoming a Methodist, and this fact is said to have influenced his course in coming to America. Stephen Greenwood (father,) died in 1892, aged seventy-six, having been retired from all active business for a number of years. His widow now resides in Chester, and is an

exemplary member of the Madison street Methodist Episcopal church.

Samuel Greenwood came to Chester with his parents when only eleven years of age, and was principally reared in this city, receiving his primary education in the public schools. In 1860, with means he had himself saved, he entered Fort Edward institute, at Fort Edward, New York, from which institution he was graduated at the age of twenty-five, carrying off first prize in the oratorical contest. After graduation he engaged in teaching, and was for three years principal of the Valatie High school in the town of Kinderhook, New York. He then received a flattering offer from the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, of New York, to act as their general traveling agent, and accepting the position, was seven years in the employ of that company, during which he traveled all over the United States and Canada on business connected with their various agencies in the two countries. This employment brought him into contact with all kinds of people and presented advantages for studying human nature which Mr. Greenwood was not slow to improve. It also proved much more remunerative than teaching, and gave him his first start toward financial prosperity. In 1877 he resigned his position with the sewing machine company, and returning to Chester, opened a real estate office in this city. Endowed with good judgment and inheriting excellent business ability, which had been rendered effective by careful training and varied experience, he met with success from the very beginning of his new enterprise, and has made many important deals and amassed a handsome competency.

In his political affiliations Mr. Greenwood has always been a republican, and for a number of years has taken an active and important part in local politics. In 1876 he was elected a member of the common council of Chester, and in 1888 had the honor of presiding over the first select council ever elected in this city. He is also a manager of the Ches-

ter hospital. He is one of the most public spirited citizens of Chester, was secretary of the committee that secured the handsome public building now used as the Chester post-office, and to his untiring efforts is due much of the credit for final success in the long contest to secure its erection. He is president of the Chester board of trade and has represented that organization in the National board of trade. In personal appearance Mr. Greenwood is handsome and portly, as may be seen by the portrait which accompanies this sketch, and in manner is jovial and extremely affable, which renders him popular and makes him liked by everybody.

On January 28, 1868, Samuel Greenwood was wedded to Josephine Beebe, of the city of Chester, and a daughter of George Beebe, a well known carpenter of Delaware county. To Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood was born a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Flora B., Albert S., Ida J., Harry E. and Nina J. Mrs. Greenwood died May 21, 1888, aged forty years. Mr. Greenwood owns large real estate interests in Chester, and has done much for the improvement of the city by the erection withip her borders of many fine residences and business houses. He is an agreeable companion, a good entertainer, and a representative citizen.

COL. WILLIAM CLEMSON GRAY, was born near Claymont, Delaware, October 4, 1831. He is of Scotch descent, his great-grandfather, James Gray, having migrated to Pennsylvania in the early part of the last century, accompanied by a brother, John. Locating at first in Cumberland county, in 1754, they pushed out in the wilderness, settling in the present Milford township, Juniata county, where with other pioneers they built a block-house, known in history as Fort Big-ham. On June 11, 1756, the Indians attacked the fort, but it chanced that both of the brothers were absent from the settlement at the time.

The family of James Gray had not sought shelter in the block-house and they escaped capture, while the wife and child of John Gray were carried off by the savages. The story of the father's search for his lost ones, the return of Ann Gray from Canada after her husband's death, the recognition by the mother after many years of the daughter among a number of returned Indian captives, the lengthy lawsuit growing out of the will of John Gray and its final determination against the supposed daughter, constitutes one of the most interesting chains of incidents in the history of central Pennsylvania, but in this sketch can be merely alluded to. Thomas Gray (son of James), and his wife Margery, along about the middle of this century, located in Aston, where he contracted with Abraham Sharpless, then owner of the noted Sarum Iron works, at Glen Mills, for the transportation of the iron ore from and the return of the manufactured iron to Marcus Hook, where it was shipped to Philadelphia and other seaboard cities. In this occupation Thomas Gray accumulated considerable means, finally purchasing a plantation of five hundred acres at Naaman's Creek, where he engaged in agriculture. In the distribution of his estate to his son William (the father of Colonel Gray), who had intermarried one Mary Bullock, a large farm was altered, and in the old home-stand the subject of this sketch was born. His educational advantages were merely those which were afforded in the common schools of that period, and as was the practice then, he was required to do chores about the place in the hours not devoted to study. Sturdy, active and enterprising, at sixteen he entered the general store of Jesse M. Eyre, the leading merchant of Chester, to learn the business, and when he attained his majority he was admitted to partnership, the firm being Eyre & Gray. Subsequently Eyre retired and his interest was sold to Humphrey Gillson. In the very midst of the panic of 1856-7—a period of financial disturbances without parallel in the history of the nation—W. C. Gray as-

sumed the sole proprietorship of the business and continued therein until 1869, when he relinquished it on his appointment as collector for the sixth internal revenue district of Pennsylvania.

When the intelligence that Fort Sumter had been fired on aroused the north to arms and the first quota of troops from Delaware county had gone to the front, many of its citizens enrolled for home defense, and among the companies then formed was the Wayne Guards, of which W. C. Gray was elected captain, but as the war advanced these bodies languished, many of the members enlisting, until by degrees the Home Guards lost all organization. Captain Gray, however, was desirous of active military service, hence in the summer of 1862 he recruited a company known as the Delaware County Guards, which he tendered to the authorities of the county, but because the quota was filled the commissioners declined to receive the organization. On August 5, 1862, Peter C. Ellnaker, of Philadelphia, was commissioned by Governor Curtin, colonel and authorized to enlist a regiment to be known as the 119th Pennsylvania. Captain Gray thereupon offered his command to Colonel Ellnaker, who accepted and mustered it in as Company E, of the 119th. The demand for troops was so urgent that on August 31, before the regimental organization was fully completed, it was ordered to Washington, forwarded the next day and assigned to the defense of the capital. The middle of the following October it joined the army of the Potomac, then in camp near Antietam, and was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 6th army corps. At Fredricksburg, December 15, 1862, the regiment was first under fire, and from that time to the end of the war it took part in every battle of the army of the Potomac. At Rappahannock station, November 7, 1863, it was part of the columns which stormed the enemy's works and received the thanks of Meade in general orders for gallantry in the assault and on May 12, 1864, in the Wilderness it was conspicuous in the terrible struggle in the

"Bloody Angle" or "Slaughter Pen," when it was continuously in action from 7 o'clock in the morning until nightfall. Immediately after Governor Curtin appointed him major, and immediately lieutenant-colonel, but the regiment was so depleted that he could be mustered only as major. Before Petersburg, April 2, 1865, unaided and under a fierce fire in front and flank, it stormed the enemy's entrenchments, capturing the opposing force with all the artillery, small arms and colors. Col. Clark having been wounded early in the action, the command devolved on Lieut-Col. Gray, and he was also in charge four days thereafter at Sailor's creek, when Russell's brigade, of which it was part, forded the stream waist deep in water and captured the entire confederate force, opposing it. In recognition for his "gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg and at the battle of Little Sailor's creek," the President commissioned Gray lieutenant-colonel by brevet. From this date until mustered out, July 19, 1865, Colonel Gray was in command of the regiment. During all the period of Colonel Gray's absence at the front the business in Chester was conducted by Mrs. Gray. In 1866 he was elected a member of council and served in that body until October 21, 1869, when he was appointed by President Grant collector of internal revenue, as already mentioned, an office in which he continued until the act of Congress, in 1875, consolidated it with the 9th district, and then for nearly a year he was continued as deputy collector. In 1886 he was elected a member of common council, serving therein until 1891, when he resigned. To his ability in advocacy of the measure in council is put the radical improvement in street paving, and he secured the franchise for the Union Railway Company, which has given to Chester the admirable system of rapid transit which now exists. He was also active in the organization of the Delaware County Trust and Title Insurance Company, of which he is still a director, and is president of the Delaware County Gas Company.

He was married March 31, 1854, to Ann Eyre Rulon, daughter of Job and Abigail (Eyre) Rulon. Mary, the elder daughter, is the wife of Robert Wetherill; Nannie is wife of Hiram Hathaway, jr., and the sons are William C., jr., and Howard Gray.

PROF. CHARLES F. FOSTER, who has continuously held the position of superintendent of schools in the city of Chester since 1878, and is widely known as a writer on educational topics and in imaginative literature, is a son of Ira and Sarah W. (Crane) Foster, and was born May 27, 1830, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, now a part of the city of Boston. The Fosters are of old Puritan stock, tracing their American ancestry back to 1633, when Edward Foster came over from England and bought a large tract of land near where the city of Boston now stands, some of which land has been in possession of the family ever since. Ira Foster (father) was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1804, and spent his entire life there, dying in 1873, at the advanced age of sixty-nine years. In religious faith and church membership he was a Baptist, and served his church as deacon for many years. In 1829 he married Sarah W. Crane, a daughter of Jesse Crane, of Milton, Massachusetts. She was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and died in 1848, when only thirty-nine years of age.

Prof. Charles F. Foster was graduated from Colby university, Maine, in 1855, and after pursuing a course of professional study at the Baptist Theological seminary, Newton, Massachusetts, received the degree of A. M. from his *alma mater* in 1858. Having served a short time as pastor of a church and afterward as chaplain and principal of a public institution in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, for eleven years, he was transferred in 1866, by the State authorities to the principalship of the State Primary school then just established at Monson. There in connection with such educators and

reformers as Dr. S. G. Howe and F. B. Sanborn, of the board of State charities, and Miss Elizabeth Peabody, of Cambridge, he introduced into these schools many features then little known, but now recognized as a part of the training of every well conducted common school. In the industrial department, both at Tewksbury and at Monson, the English "half-time" system was adopted, and its utility under such conditions fully demonstrated. This feature is set forth in a book illustrating "Life in Public Institutions," written and published by Rev. Mr. Foster about that time. In 1869 Professor Foster assisted Professor Wiebe in translating and bringing before the public Froebel's "Paradise of childhood," and as is stated in the preface of that book, he established at Monson one of the first kindergartens ever conducted in America.

In 1877 Prof. Charles F. Foster came to Chester as principal of the high school, and for the past fifteen years has been identified with the interests of popular education in Pennsylvania as teacher and superintendent of public schools in this city. A biographical sketch of Mr. Foster appears in "The Poets of Maine," a volume of eight hundred and fifty pages, compiled in 1888, by George Bancroft Griffith, in which it is said: "His imaginative and fictitious literature, and the formation of his style, Mr. Foster regards as due to the influence of his early teacher, Mr. W. F. Adams, better known as 'Oliver Optic.'" In 1878 Professor Foster was elected superintendent of the Chester schools, which position by successive re-elections he has held continuously ever since. In his superior administration of the school affairs of this city he has added to his already brilliant reputation as an educator.

Mr. Foster was first married to Catharine S. Hovey, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who died in 1872, and afterward to Rebecca S. Gladwin, of East Haddam, Connecticut. To their union has been born three children, Anna Rebecca, Roland Howard, and Helen Frederica. Professor Foster is a past master of

Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons; and past high priest of Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons; and past commander of St. John's Commandry, No. 4, Knights Templar, of Philadelphia.

FRANK S. VERNON, a prosperous contractor and builder of Marcus Hook, this county, who is now serving his fifth year as justice of the peace, and is among the influential local leaders of the Republican party, is a native of Concord township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he was born May 19, 1830. His father was Abner Vernon, and his mother's maiden name was Esther Bullock, both natives of this county and both descended from English families who settled here before the time of William Penn. Samuel Vernon (grandfather) was born and reared in Birmingham township, this county, and passed his life there engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died in 1825, aged sixty-eight years. His son, Abner Vernon (father), was born on the old homestead in Birmingham township, this county, in 1790, and died at Claymont, Delaware, in April, 1881, in the ninety-first year of his age. He was a carpenter and contractor, and was engaged in that business nearly all his life. He was a whig and republican in politics, and held a number of local offices in Lower Chester township, this county, where he resided from 1838 to within a few years of his death. In religion he was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in 1811 married Esther Bullock, a daughter of John Bullock, and had a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters: Levina H., Sarah, Mary G., John B., Samuel, Abner, Frank S., George W. and William G.

Mrs. Esther Bullock Vernon was born in Concord township, and died in 1875, aged seventy-eight years. Her father, John Bullock, was born in Delaware county, and was a prosperous farmer of Lower Concord township at the time of his death, in 1823, when

seventy-eight years of age. The Bullock family was founded in America by John Bullock, who came from England with his son, John, early in the seventeenth century, and settled in Pennsylvania. He had in some way offended the reigning king, and was compelled to seek safety by flight, and it is said that the city of Leeds now stands on the ground he then owned and was forced to abandon. From these two political exiles all the Bullocks in America are supposed to be descended.

Frank S. Vernon was reared principally in Lower Chichester township, this county, and received a good practical education in the public schools of his neighborhood. After leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and in 1853 went to work in the saw-mill of George W. Churchman, at Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware, where he soon became superintendent and inspector of lumber, and was thus employed for a period of more than a quarter of a century. In 1876 Mr. Vernon left the employ of Mr. Churchman, and accepted the position of superintendent of the lumber yards of Isaac V. Lloyd, in the city of Wilmington, Delaware, where he remained for three years. He then came to Marcus Hook, and in 1880 embarked in contracting and building, which business he has successfully conducted at this place ever since. He now has some eight or ten houses under way, and among other large contracts has erected twenty-three houses for John Larkin, jr.

In July, 1851, Squire Vernon was married to Ann Eliza Ottey, a daughter of Stephen Ottey, of Aston township, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Vernon was born a family of four sons: George W., Isaac B., Thomas A. and William W., who was drowned at the age of eight years, at Claymont, Delaware.

Politically Squire Vernon is a staunch republican, and is regarded as a safe and conservative leader in local politics, being now a member of the county executive committee of his party. He has frequently been elected to

official position, having served as school director two terms, as township auditor six years, and is now about completing his fifth consecutive year as justice of the peace at Marcus Hook. Since 1852 he has been connected with the Farmers' and Mechanics' Lodge, No. 185, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Linwood, Pennsylvania, and for twenty-one years has been a member of Wawassett Tribe, No. 172, Improved Order of Red Men.

In 1862 Mr. Vernon enlisted as a member of the 1st battery of Delaware light artillery, and in 1863 was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and as such served until the close of the war, being discharged in August, 1865, at Duvall's Bluffs, Arkansas, on the Arkansas river. At the battle of Averill's Prairie, in Louisiana, he had a horse shot under him, and while serving under General Franklin, was wounded at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads.

JOSEPH H. HUDDALL, a well known commission coal merchant residing at Linwood, this county, and formerly superintendent of construction on the new government building in the city of Chester, is a son of George H. and Rebecca H. (Midlen) Huddell, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1838. The Huddells have been natives of that city since shortly after William Penn took charge of his possessions on the Delaware, and Andrew Bankson, a member of the general assembly for 1686, under Penn, was connected with the family by marriage. Bankson Huddell, paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared in that city. His son, Joseph Huddell (grandfather), was also a native of Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the cooperage and shipping business for many years. His death occurred in 1843, when in the eighty-third year of his age. He married Martha Lackey, of Chester county, and reared a family of six children, one of whom was George H. Huddell (father), who was born in

Philadelphia in 1813, and resided in that city much of the time until 1865, when he removed to Delaware county. In 1874 he left this county and went to Beverly, New Jersey, where he died in 1883, at the age of seventy years. In early life he was a sugar merchant in New York city, and about 1843 became agent for the Ericson steamboat line, running between Philadelphia and Baltimore, Maryland. Later he accepted the position of general agent for the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad, which office he held until his removal to Delaware county, when he was appointed superintendent of steam navigation of the same company, which position he retained until his death. In politics he was a whig and republican, and for many years a leading member of St. Peter's Episcopal church in Philadelphia. In 1835 he was united in marriage to Rebecca H. Midlen, a native of Philadelphia, and a daughter of Walter Midlen, an English sea captain. To that union was born a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters: Caroline M., Joseph H., Constance T., Martha H., Rebecca M., George H., Elizabeth G., Virginia B. and Harlan. Mrs. Rebecca H. Huddell was a life-long member of the Episcopal church, and died in 1881, aged sixty-four years. Her father, Capt. Walter Midlen, was a member of the Society of Friends. He was married twice, his first wife being Rebecca Huddell, a daughter of Bankson Huddell, the grand aunt of Joseph H. Huddell. His second wife was Caroline Cluncheon Huddell, the widow of Robert Huddell, who was the son of Bankson Huddell. She was the maternal grandmother of Joseph H. Huddell. Captain Midlen was captain and owner of the bark Rebecca Huddell, trading between Philadelphia and the East Indies. He spent his life in the merchant marine service, and died at Philadelphia in 1829, in his sixtieth year.

Joseph H. Huddell was reared principally in his native city of Philadelphia, receiving his education in the public schools and the Prot-

estant Episcopal academy of that city. Leaving school in the autumn of 1853 he entered the employ of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company as shipping clerk, and in the summer of 1854 became assistant book-keeper in a large wholesale coal office in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1861. In April of that year he formed a partnership with Col. Alfred Day, under the name of Day & Huddell, and engaged in mining and shipping coal, their main office being on Walnut street, Philadelphia. He continued in that business successfully as a member of the firms of Day & Huddell, Day, Huddell & Co., Joseph H. Huddell & Co., and Huddell & Seitzinger, until 1871, since which time Mr. Huddell has been engaged in selling coal on commission. In January, 1892, he was appointed superintendent of construction for the new United States postoffice building in the city of Chester, which position he held until October, 1893, when he was removed by the Democratic administration. The duties of this office he discharged with ability.

Since 1849 Mr. Huddell has spent his summers in Delaware county, and since 1868 has been a permanent resident of Linwood, this county. Politically he has always been an active republican, and for a number of years was a school director at Linwood. In 1891 he served as secretary to Hon. Bois Penrose, president of the State senate at Harrisburg, and filled the same position with Hon. John P. S. Gobin, president of the extra session of the senate in the autumn of 1891. His appointment as superintendent of construction on the United States postoffice building in Chester was secured through Hon. John B. Robinson, of Media, a warm personal friend of Mr. Huddell.

On November 11, 1858, Mr. Huddell was wedded to Rebecca W. Ayers, a daughter of Samuel W. Ayers, of the city of Philadelphia. She died February 10, 1879, aged forty years, leaving a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters: Rebecca A., Alfred D.,

Joseph H., Jane N., Kate T., Esther M., Sarah A., Draper and Elizabeth B. These children are members of the Episcopal church, of which Mr. Huddell is an attendant. He is a member of Lodge No. 2, A. Y. M., Excelsior Mark Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Keystone Chapter, No. 176, Royal Arch Masons, of Philadelphia.

JOHN A. WALLACE, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Chester Times*, and a gentleman who has won wide recognition as a writer, politician and journalist, was born in Hyde Park, Dutchess county, New York, February 11, 1842, and is a son of David and Gertrude (Paulding) Wallace. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of New York city and the Stratford (Connecticut) academy, and at the age of eighteen entered Williams college, Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he pursued the collegiate course until the breaking out of the civil war, when he severed his connection with that institution and entered the Federal army as a member of the 150th New York infantry, and later served with the 66th New York veteran volunteers. Returning to his native county at the close of the war, he engaged in teaching for two years and then went to New York city, where he had been offered a position in the county clerk's office. After a short time he resigned to accept a more lucrative appointment in the chief engineer's office at the Brooklyn navy yard, where he was soon afterward promoted to the post of chief clerk. In 1873 he resigned this position and removed to Chester, Pennsylvania, to accept a responsible place in John Roach's ship-yard.

In 1882 Mr. Wallace first became interested in journalism and organized the *Chester Times* Publishing Company, being elected secretary and treasurer of the company and editor of the paper. After various changes in the organization he purchased the entire business, and successfully conducted the *Times* alone

until 1892, when on account of failing health superinduced by too close application to business, he sold one-half of the establishment to William C. Sproul, with whom he has ever since been associated in the ownership and management of the *Chester Times*. They have one of the best equipped newspaper plants in the State of Pennsylvania, located in one of the finest buildings devoted to the publishing business in this country, and the *Times* is universally conceded to be one of the brightest, newsiest and best papers printed in America, and also one of the most profitable, outside the large cities. When asked how he accounted for the remarkable success of his paper, Mr. Wallace replied, "I do not know, unless it is the policy we adopt in the publication of the paper, and keeping everlastingly at it. In country towns, as ours is called," he added, "people get better acquainted with each other than in large cities, and feel more interest in each other, and hence they like to hear and read almost anything and everything concerning one another. Town gossip of all kinds, local happenings of every character, with news concerning social and political movements, all written up in a breezy, bright, cheery manner, make the local newspaper a welcome visitor in almost every household. It has been our aim to get all the news of this character, and we have everlastingly hammered away on that line, and the success which has crowned our efforts convinces us that we are on the right track."

Politically the subject of this sketch is an earnest and active republican, and has been closely identified with the politics of this city and county for many years. He has served as chairman of any number of county conventions, chairman of the republican county executive committee, president of the Chester city council, president of the board of water commissioners, delegate to State conventions, and as a member of the State executive committee of his party.

Mr. Wallace was also appointed postmaster

of the city of Chester by President Arthur, and served as such until removed as an "offensive partisan" by President Cleveland, in 1885. He is a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, and of Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons; Chester Commandery, No. 63, Knights Templar; and Chester Lodge, No. 92, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He likewise holds membership in the Chi Psi fraternity of Williams college.

On May 20, 1864, Mr. Wallace was united in marriage to Emma Coyle, a daughter of Cornelius Coyle, of Rhinebeck, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Wallace was born a family of five children, two sons and three daughters; Frank, now employed in the government printing office at Washington; Kate, wife of J. Frank Kitts, of the First National bank of Media; Robert, Sarah Gertrude and Anna.

The family of which John A. Wallace is a member is of Scotch origin, and ranks with the oldest and most respected of New York, where it was planted at an early day. John Wallace (grandfather) was a native of Dutchess county, that State, where he passed his entire life as an agriculturist, dying about 1842. He married and reared a family of nine children, one of whom was David Wallace (father), who was born in 1810, on the old homestead in Dutchess county, New York, where he now resides. He followed ship-building and contracting in New York city during most of his active life, but has been retired and living quietly on the home farm in Dutchess county for the past twenty-five years, where he now is aged eighty-three. Politically he was a whig until 1856, when he became a republican and has ever since supported that party. In 1838 he married Gertrude Paulding, a daughter of Levi Paulding, and a native of Dutchess county, and by that union had a family of four children, one son, the subject of this sketch, and three daughters. Mrs. Gertrude Wallace is still living, being now in her seventy-third year. Her father, Levi Paulding, also a

native of Dutchess county, was of German descent, and a brother of Maj. John Paulding, of Revolutionary fame. He was also connected with the Paulding family, a member of which, Major Paulding, with two other Continental soldiers, captured Major Andre upon his attempt to regain the British lines after his interview with Benedict Arnold.

LEWIS MILLER, now deceased, was one of that energetic and talented class of men who seem born to control affairs, and leave their impress on the industrial history of their times. He was a son of John and Magdalena Miller, and was born at Royers Ford, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1830. He received a good common school education, to which he afterward added largely by a wide course of reading and a careful study of men and affairs. He started life on a farm near Phoenixville, this State, afterward locating in Wilmington, Delaware, where he engaged himself as an apprentice to the machinist trade with the late Jesse Ermie, of Wilmington, Delaware. After five years spent in acquiring a mastery of that business he became a foreman in the machine shop of Pusey, Jones & Co., at Wilmington, and later was made general superintendent. In 1857 he associated himself with Josiah Custard, under the firm name of Miller & Custard, and began building machinery for cotton and woolen mills at Chester, Delaware county. In 1859 the firm of Miller & Allen was formed, and continued the same business until 1872, when it was dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Allen. While in this city Mr. Miller, under a contract with Mr. Corliss, was the only builder of the now famous Corliss engines, south of New England, and through his agency these engines were introduced to the public in Pennsylvania and the southern States. During this time Mr. Miller designed and built for Mr. Bruner the handsomest Corliss engines ever erected, every piece being tool finished

and no chipping by hand permitted in any part. These engines attracted the attention of skilled machinists from all parts of the country, and many people came long distances to inspect them. After the firm of Miller & Allen was dissolved Mr. Miller entered into partnership with Seyfert, McManus & Co., in the Scott foundry at Reading, this State, where he remained until 1877, when he retired from the firm, and devoted his attention to the building of cotton presses, making improvements thereon from time to time until he perfected the best cotton press known to the public. In 1882 he left this country and went to Bogota, in the United States of Colombia, South America, where he succeeded in doing a work that had baffled the united skill of English and French engineers.

Away up near the line of perpetual snow, where communication could only be had by mules, he started on the mountain peaks a mill for rolling rails for tramways. No weighty machinery could be transported on mules over the mountain ranges, and he was compelled to build a blast furnace and rolling mill from the material he found on the ground. Nothing daunted, he began the work, and the record of his success reads like one of the stories of Jules Verne. His remarkable ingenuity and wonderful power of resources and expediency were constantly called into play. He made bricks for the furnace, erected the entire plant from foundation to roof, and having dug the ore from the earth near by, melted it, run it into pigs and ultimately rolled it into rails, the first ever made in that country. Owing to the extreme rarification of the atmosphere at that high altitude, he could not secure draught enough for combustion, and was compelled to devise and construct a machine to compress the air fed to the furnace. When the first rail was manufactured a big demonstration took place at Bogota. It was made a gala day, with hunting flying, troops, societies and public officials taking part in the display, and the rail, exposed to

public view on a decorated wagon, was drawn through the streets, amid cheers from the assembled thousands who lined the sidewalks on every hand. On that occasion Mr. Miller, as the honored guest of the Republic, was drawn in a coach by four horses at the head of the parade, and speeches were made by the President, and other prominent men of national fame. An insurrection, which broke out soon afterward, arrested the work and Mr. Miller was compelled to return to the United States. He afterward built the present plant of the Penn Steel Casting Company, of Chester, and with the Chester Foundry and Machine Company was engaged in the manufacture of the superior cotton press which bears his name. He was also president for a short time of the Linwood Iron Works. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of Franklin Scientific and Mechanical Institute of Philadelphia. His death occurred May 31, 1892, when in the sixty-second year of his age. In 1849 he married Mary A. Dixon, daughter of William and Mary Dixon, of Wilmington, Delaware, and to them was born a family of six children: Ada A., who married John E. Nugent; William, deceased in infancy; Mary M., wedded C. R. Heizmann, and died in February, 1892; Laura A., became the wife of Joseph P. Kremp; Lewis J., a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume; and Alonzo A.

The Miller family is French-German descent, and was founded in America by John Miller, father of Lewis Miller, who came over about 1826, from Strasburg, province of Alsace, Germany, then French territory. He soon after located at Royers Ford, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where most of life was spent. By occupation he was a stonemason and contractor, and built several bridges in this part of the State. He married Magdalena Brown, and had two sons: Frederick, who was a sea captain, and is supposed to have been lost at sea, as nothing was afterward heard of him; and Lewis, the subject of this

sketch, whose remarkable career reflected honor on the name and did much to make it memorable in the annals of Delaware county.

LEWIS J. MILLER, who has ably sustained the eminent reputation of his father for business activity and mechanical ingenuity, is a son of Lewis and Mary A. (Dixon) Miller, and a native of the city of Chester, where he was born May 25, 1859. There he grew to manhood, receiving his preliminary instruction in the public schools, and finished his education at the Broad Street academy, in Philadelphia. Leaving school, he served an apprenticeship with his father in the Scott foundry, at Reading, and after completing his trade became a draftsman in the employ of that firm, remaining with them until 1877. In the latter year he entered the employ of Pusey, Jones & Co., of Wilmington, Delaware, as draftsman, and was engaged thus until 1880. He was afterward employed in similar work for a number of other firms, drawing designs for all kinds of machinery. In 1888 he went to Catasauqua, Lehigh county, this State, where he planned and made all the drawings for a large rolling mill. Later he became soliciting agent for the Chester Iron & Machine Company, of this city, and in 1889 formed a partnership with William W. Bierce, of Memphis, Tennessee, and engaged in the manufacture of cotton compresses. They manufactured at Chester, this county, but they had offices in Memphis and Philadelphia. This firm continued operations until March, 1891, and upon its dissolution Mr. Miller became associated with his father in the manufacture of cotton presses, and after the death of the latter in 1892, succeeded to the entire business. These presses are made under a number of patents, some of which were owned by the elder Miller, while others were taken out by the subject of this sketch, and cover his own improvements.

He was married in 1888, to Ocy J. Price, a



daughter of Hugh and Harriet P. (Cox) Price, of Wilmington, Delaware. Their union has been blessed by the birth of three children: Ada A., Lewis J., and Frank P. Mr. Miller was a resident of Philadelphia until 1892, when he removed to Chester, and now resides in a beautiful home at No. 515 West Seventh street.

DANIEL WORRALL JEFFERIS, M. D., a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania, who has been in successful practice since 1865, and a resident of the city of Chester since 1873, is a son of Jervis and Sarah (Worrall) Jefferis, and a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he was born on Christmas day, 1841. The Jefferis family is of English descent, and its American progenitor came over and settled in Chester county in the early part of the eighteenth century. Jefferis ford, in that county, is named for this family, and is the place where the British army crossed the Brandywine creek, to get in the rear of Washington's force at the battle of Brandywine. James Jefferis, paternal grandfather of Dr. Jefferis, was a native and a prosperous farmer of that county, where he died about 1856, aged seventy years. He married Hester Edwards, and reared a family of eleven children, one of his sons being Jervis Jefferis (father), who was born in Chester county in 1814, and died at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1850, at the early age of thirty-six. He secured a liberal education, mostly by his own efforts, and then engaged in teaching, which he followed for a number of years. Later he became a dry goods merchant in the city of Wilmington, and was engaged in that business at the time of his death. Politically he was an old line whig, and a strict member of the Baptist church nearly all his life. In 1841 he married Sarah Worrall, a native of Delaware county, who is of Welsh-English extraction, and now resides in the city of Chester, this county, in the seventieth year of her age.

Daniel Worrall Jefferis was reared principally in Chester county, to which his mother returned soon after the death of her husband. His elementary instruction was received in the public schools, after which he studied for some years at Jonathan Gause's famous academy in Chester county, and then entered Oberlin college, Ohio. He then read medicine with Dr. Wilmer Worthington, of West Chester, this State, and was graduated from the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in 1865. In September, 1862, Mr. Jefferis had gone out with the emergency men, at the time of the battle of Antietam, and again when the battle of Gettysburg was fought. In the summer of 1864, after completing his studies with Dr. Worthington, he went to Petersburg, Virginia, and served in the military hospital there as a contract surgeon. After his graduation from the university of Pennsylvania he entered the Federal service as assistant surgeon of the 213th Pennsylvania infantry, and served until November 18, 1865, when he was discharged at the city of Washington. Returning to Pennsylvania, Dr. Jefferis practiced medicine for a short time in Chester county, and then removed to Belmont county, Ohio, where he was engaged in active practice until 1870. In that year he returned to Chester county, Pennsylvania, and after practicing there until 1873, came to the city of Chester, Delaware county, where he soon acquired and has ever since maintained a large and successful general practice. He is a member of the county and State Medical societies, and of the National Medical association, being the present treasurer of the Delaware County Medical society.

Dr. Jefferis was married in 1866 to Abigail Eldridge, a daughter of Reuben and Lydia Eldridge, of Chester county, this State. She died in 1878, aged thirty-eight years, and leaving behind her a family of five children, three sons and two daughters: Lydia, now the wife of Thomas H. Higgins, of the city of Chester; Sarah; Reuben, who married Mar-

garete Griffiths, of Chester; Jesse and Alfred, the latter of whom died when three years of age. On August 10, 1882, Dr. Jefferis was again married, wedding for his second wife Mary T. Oliver, a daughter of Henry and Rebecca Oliver, of Philadelphia. To this union has been born two children: Daniel Worrall and Mary.

In politics Dr. Jefferis is an ardent republican. For nine years he has been a member of the school board of this city, during eight of which he has had the honor of presiding over the deliberations of the board. He is a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a member of Wilde Post, No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic, of this city.

JOHN H. STROUD, head of the planing mill firm of John H. Stroud & Co., and one of the most successful manufacturers in his line in the city of Chester, is a son of John B. Stroud and Ruth Ann (Gray), and was born March 31, 1844, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His ancestors came originally from Wales, and the family have resided in the State of Delaware since colonial times. William Stroud, paternal grandfather, was a native of that State, born in 1806, and during the earlier part of his life was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but later became interested in stone quarrying, and owned and operated a number of quarries. About 1830 he removed from Delaware to Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, where he resided until his death, in 1883, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. Politically he was a whig and republican, and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married May Weaver, and reared a family of six children. His son, John B. Stroud (father), was born at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, in 1821, and died in that city in 1849, at the early age of thirty-four. The latter was ship chandler by occupation, and a whig in politics. In 1843 he united in marriage with Ruth A. Gray, a native of Phil-

adelphia, and a daughter of Charles Gray. To them was born a family of two children: John H. and Charles. Mrs. Stroud is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and now resides in the city of Chester, this county, in the sixty-fifth year of her age.

John H. Stroud came to Chester when sixteen years of age and has resided here ever since. His education was obtained in the public schools and a boarding school of this city, in which latter he spent two years. After leaving school he learned the sash and door manufacturing business, serving an apprenticeship of four years, and then worked as a journeyman for two years. In 1870 Mr. Stroud became associated with Robert Booth (see his sketch) in the planing mill business, under the style of John H. Stroud & Co., and began manufacturing all kinds of sash, doors, blinds, flooring, ceiling, and similar articles for the use of contractors and builders. This enterprise has proved very successful under his management. The planing mill, which is located at the corner of Front and Concord avenues, gives employment to from fifteen to twenty men the year round, and its products have become very popular with consumers and find a ready sale. In addition to planing, the mill does all kinds of scroll sawing and turning, and manufactures packing boxes of every description.

On April 29, 1868, Mr. Stroud was united in marriage to Cecelia W. Edwards, a daughter of William and Mary Edwards, of the city of Philadelphia. To Mr. and Mrs. Stroud have been born three children, one son and two daughters: George M., Mary E. and Stella C.

In his political affiliations the subject of this sketch is a republican, but has never taken any very active part in politics, preferring to devote his energies to building up the business which has proved so successful in his hands. Mr. Stroud is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is likewise prominently connected with a number of secret orders, being

a member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons; Chester Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templars; and Morton Council, United American Mechanics.

W. I. BLAKE McCLENACHAN, a real estate dealer and an efficient clerk in the recorder's office of Delaware county, is a son of George B. and Mary (Booth) McClenachan, and was born at West Farms, in West Chester county, New York, July 3, 1858. He removed in early life to Philadelphia, where he received his education in Beck's Quaker school and the public schools of that city. Leaving school he learned the trade of gauger and cooper, and in 1880 came to Delaware county, where he has resided ever since. He filled the position of inspector of cooperage with the Chester Oil Company. In 1890 he was appointed to the office he now fills—that of recorder's clerk. A republican in politics, he has always been prominent in the councils of his party, and has for the past eight years been a member of the republican county executive committee, and during the past year its treasurer. He is a leader of his party in Lower Chichester township, where he has been chairman of the township republican committee for several years. Mr. McClenachan resides on Trainer avenue, between Post Road and the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad. He attends the Episcopal church, and is a member of L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons, and Delaware County Lodge, No. 113, Knights of Birmingham. In official, business and social circles he is deservedly popular.

On August 1, 1883, Mr. McClenachan was united in marriage with Ella B. Barry, daughter of John W. Barry, of Philadelphia. To their union have been born three children, one son and two daughters: Ella B., William B. and Mary B.

The McClenachan family, of which W. I.

Blake McClenachan is a member, was founded in this country by Rev. William McClenachan, who came in 1759 as a missionary from Scotland to Philadelphia. He became pastor of the Third Street Presbyterian church, of that city, in which he died. He left four children: Rev. Blair, John, Anna and Robert. Rev. Blair McClenachan was a highly esteemed minister in the Presbyterian church, and served as a member from Philadelphia in the Fifth congress of the United States. He married and had two children, George B. and William. George B. McClenachan (grandfather) was a book-keeper by occupation and passed his days in his native city. He wedded Isabella Kerr, and of their children one was George B. McClenachan, the father of the subject of this sketch. George B. McClenachan was a cooper and gauger by occupation and did quite a large business for many years at 119 Walnut street, Philadelphia. He served as a Union soldier in the late civil war, receiving a severe gunshot wound in the hand. He died May 15, 1879, when in the fifty-third year of his age. Mr. McClenachan married Mary Booth, a daughter of John Booth, an extensive carriage builder of West Farms, West Chester county, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. McClenachan were born three children: W. I. Blake (subject); George B., deceased; and Samuel C., deceased.

THOMAS A. McDOWELL, one of the most enterprising, successful and useful citizens of South Chester, and the leading contractor for plasterer's work in that borough, who for twelve years was a member of the borough's council, is a son of John and Agnes (McQuillan) McDowell, and was born September 7, 1854, at Rockdale, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. John McDowell (father) was a native of County Antrim, in the province of Ulster, Ireland, where he grew up and received a good education in the National schools. In 1846 he crossed the broad Atlantic to find a

new home in America, and shortly after landing in this country settled at Rockdale, this county, where he lived until 1871, when he removed to South Chester. Here he continued to reside until called away by death in 1885, when in the sixty-fifth year of his age. After residing at Rockdale some time he engaged in the coal and lumber business. After coming to Chester he carried on the coal and lumber business at the corner of Front and Morton streets, where he had a large and successful trade for a number of years, and was afterward succeeded by his sons, William J. and W. S. McDowell. Politically he was a democrat until the breaking out of the civil war, when he identified himself with the Republican party and ever afterward gave that organization a loyal support. He served two terms as school director in Middletown township, and was one of the first school directors of South Chester after the town was incorporated, holding that office here for ten or twelve years, and being also treasurer of the school fund for some time. In religion he was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of the organizers of the Methodist church at the corner of Third and Jefferson streets, where he led the singing for a number of years. About 1840 he married Agnes McQuillin, a native of Ulster province, Ireland, and a daughter of William McQuillin. To that union was born six children: James, William J., Thomas A., the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, Archie and Wesley S. Mrs. Agnes McDowell has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for fifty years, and now resides at Front and Morton, being in the seventy-fifth year of her age.

Thomas A. McDowell was reared principally at Rockdale, Middletown township, this county, and received a good practical education in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he left school and went to Philadelphia as an apprentice to the plasterer's trade, under John Cannon. After completing his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman for a few years,

but in 1878 established himself permanently in South Chester, where he has ever since been successfully engaged in the plastering business. Being a skillful workman himself, and possessed of fine executive ability and good judgment, together with great energy and undoubted business tact, he soon had a lucrative patronage, and for several years has done most of the plastering in the borough of South Chester, employing from ten to twenty men in carrying forward his various contracts. Mr. McDowell owns a block of houses in South Chester, where for years he has been one of the important factors in the improvement and development of the borough, and his wife owns and conducts a dry goods and general furnishing store at No. 1931 West Second street.

In his political affiliations Mr. McDowell has always been a staunch republican, and for a number of years has taken an active part in local politics. In 1880 he was elected to a seat in the borough council, and by successive re-elections continued to occupy that important position for a period of twelve years, relinquishing the office in April, 1893. He has taken a prominent part in many conventions and councils of his party, and done much for its advancement and success. Since 1893 he has been a member of Lamokin Tribe, No. 80, Independent Order of Red Men, and is universally regarded as among the best, most public spirited and most useful citizens of the borough he has done so much to build up and improve in various ways.

On the 20th of June, 1877, Mr. McDowell was united in marriage to Susanna McCoy, a daughter of Emer E. McCoy, of Coatsville, Chester county, this State. To Mr. and Mrs. McDowell has been born one child, a son, named William J., now in his fifteenth year.

HOWARD R. SWAYNE, M. D., a young and successful physician of the city of Chester, who is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, and

one of the most active and promising young professional men in Delaware county, is a son of Joseph M. and Amanda E. (Roeder) Swayne, and a native of Lancaster county, this State, where he was born March 15, 1863. The Swaynes are of English extraction, the family being planted in this country in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Pennsylvania. He married and reared a family of children, one of his sons being Joseph M. Swayne (father), who is now living a retired life at No. 1634 North Fifteenth street, Philadelphia, in which city he has resided for many years. He is an orthodox Quaker and a straight republican. He married Amanda E. Roeder. Mrs. Amanda E. Swayne was born in Lehigh county, this State, of German parentage.

Howard R. Swayne was reared partly in the city of Philadelphia and partly in the adjoining county of Chester. His education was obtained at the Friends' Select school for boys in Philadelphia and the Westtown boarding school in Chester county. Leaving school he turned his attention to preparing himself for a profession, and in the fall of 1886 began the study of medicine with Prof. William S. Forbes, of No. 1704 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Later he matriculated at the Jefferson Medical college of that city, and in the spring of 1889 was duly graduated from that well known institution with the degree of M. D., receiving a prize for the best anatomical preparation in his class. Immediately after graduation he began the practice of his profession at No. 1634 North Fifteenth street, that city, and remained there until the spring of 1890, at which time he removed to the city of Chester, where he has already built up a nice practice and is becoming very popular as a physician and socially. In addition to his duties as a practicing physician Dr. Swayne is also engaged to some extent in the real estate business here, and has made some important deals.

Dr. Swayne is prosector for the chair of anat-

omy in the Jefferson Medical college, and is also demonstrator in the same institution. He is a member of the Pathological Medical society and the Decosta Medical society of Philadelphia, and of the Delaware County Medical society, and is also a member of the alumni association of Jefferson Medical college. In political sentiment he is an ardent republican.

On May 17, 1890, Dr. Swayne was wedded to Laura M. Kerr, the handsome and accomplished daughter of James Kerr, of the city of Philadelphia. The Kerrs are of English lineage, and the mother of Mrs. Swayne was a Miss Grubb, a descendant of one of the oldest families of Delaware county. To the Doctor and Mrs. Swayne has been born one child, a daughter, named Marian Marguerite.

JOHN R. WAY, one of the younger business men of Marcus Hook, who is now proprietor of a fine, well stocked grocery store at that place, and on the highway to enduring financial success, is the youngest son of Mercer J. and Sarah M. (Bullock) Way, and was born August 29, 1869, at Stanton, Delaware. The Ways are of English extraction, and the family ranks among the oldest in this country, having been planted in Massachusetts as early as 1672. The English progenitors of the family were strict Quakers, and many of their descendants adhered to that faith. In the latter part of the eighteenth century some of the Ways came into Pennsylvania, settling near Concordville, Delaware county, where John Way, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared. He was engaged for many years in conducting a hotel, or tavern, at that place, and became widely known. He married Sarah, daughter of Evan and Sarah Jones, born December 17, 1771, and had a family of eleven children. His death occurred at Concordville, in 1853, at the age of seventy-five years. His son, Mercer J. Way (father), was born at that village in 1827, and grew to manhood there, receiving a good

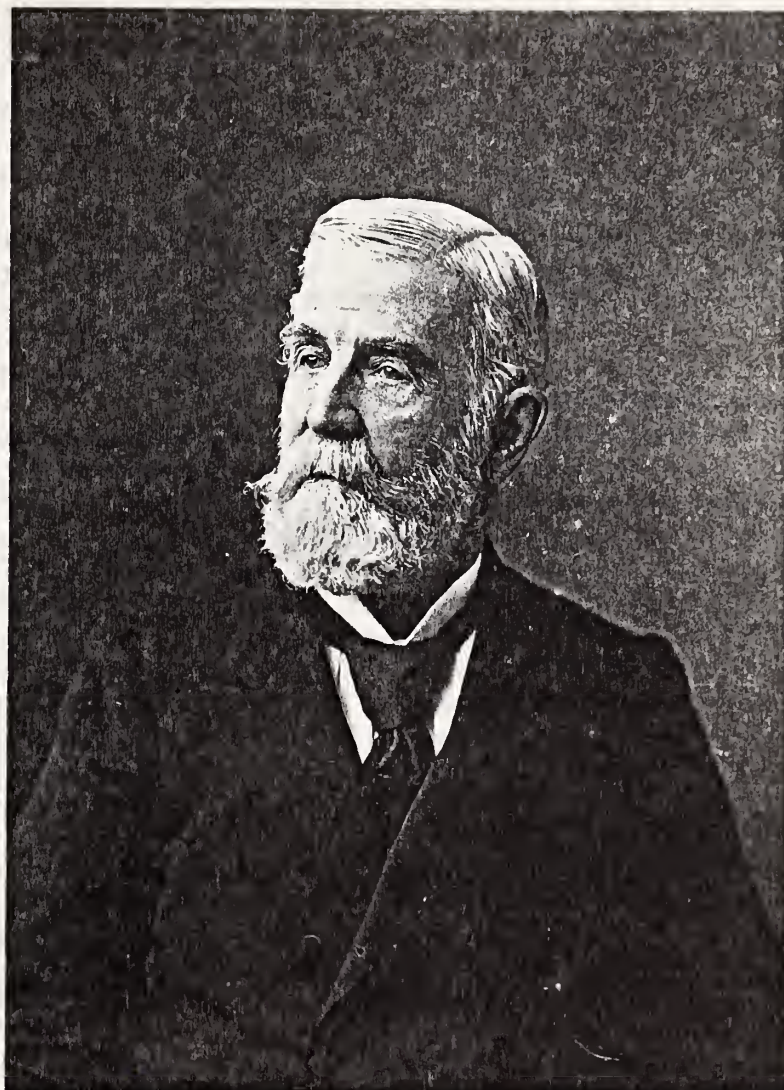
common school education. After marriage he removed to Brooklyn, New York, and for a number of years was engaged in the lumber business in New York city. Later he served as lumber inspector in that city, and only left New York on account of his wife's health, which had become greatly impaired. In order to give her the advantage of fresh air and pure water he purchased a farm at Stanton, Delaware, and resided there until 1871, when he removed to Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, and embarked in the flour and feed business. Later he added a full line of groceries, and successfully conducted the grocery business here until his death in 1881, when in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Politically he was a democrat, and in religion a devout and active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, always earnest in his support of the various enterprises of his denomination, and liberal and tolerant toward the opinions of others. By his marriage to Sarah M. Bullock he had a family of eight children, two sons and six daughters: Charlotte Rutter, Sarah Jones, Mary Emma, Charles Lewis, Lucelia Elizabeth, Lilly, Anna Leora, and John Rutter. Mrs. Way is a daughter of Lewis and Charlotte Bullock, and a descendant of one of the oldest families in this county. She was born in Concord township in 1828, and is consequently now in her sixty-fifth year. For many years she has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and now resides in the borough of Marcus Hook.

John R. Way came to this village with his parents when only two years of age, and was reared and educated here, attending the public schools until his seventeenth year. He then learned the trade of cutter of gentlemen's clothing, but not liking the business only worked at it for a short time, and in November, 1892, purchased his father's store, which had been conducted by Mrs. Way after her husband's death, and engaged in the grocery business at Marcus Hook on his own account. He had assisted in the management of the

store for some time previous to buying it, and had thus familiarized himself with the details of the business and acquired a practical knowledge of affairs, which fitted him for the success he has since attained. He now has a handsome store, well stocked with staple and fancy groceries, and a steady trade, which is becoming larger and more important every year.

On December 6, 1892, Mr. Way was united in holy matrimony with Caroline J. Rebmann, oldest daughter of John Rebmann, of the borough of Marcus Hook. They have one child, Caroline Rebmann Way, born September 18, 1893. Mr. Way adheres to the political traditions of his family, and is an ardent democrat. In business he has demonstrated the possession of fine executive ability, and being careful and accomodating in all his transactions, he is already popular and widely known, and there can be little doubt of his future success and usefulness as a business man and citizen.

WILLIAM V. SALMON, the popular paymaster of the Chester Rolling Mills, who for a number of years was closely identified with the drug trade in this State and Delaware, and is prominently connected with the Masonic organization of this city, is a son of William H. and Annie (Snitcher) Salmon, and was born at Dover, Delaware, on January 15, 1858. The Salmon family is of Welsh origin, its first representative in America being Henry Salmon, paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who came from his native place in Wales when about thirty years of age and settled near Dover, Delaware, where members of the family have ever since resided. He was a farmer by occupation, and one of his sons was John Salmon (grandfather), who was born and reared in the State of Delaware, and died in New Castle county, that State, about 1859. He was a farmer by vocation and also owned and operated a small grist mill. William H. Salmon (father) is a



native of New Castle county, Delaware, where he was born in 1810 and lived until 1865, when he removed to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, settling in the city of Chester, where he still resides, being now in the seventy-third year of his age, and retired from all active business. For thirty years previous to his retirement he was engaged in the business of carpenter and contractor, and previous to that time had been roadmaster on the Delaware River railroad. Politically he was a whig and republican, in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and married Annie Snitcher, a native of New Castle county, Delaware, who is a member of the same church, of remote German extraction.

William V. Salmon was brought to this city by his parents when a lad of seven summers, and spent the remainder of his boyhood days here. He attended the old Welch street school for several years, and completed his education at the Newark academy, Newark, Delaware. After leaving school he entered a drug store in Philadelphia, to learn the drug business, and remained there until 1874, thoroughly familiarizing himself with all departments of the retail drug trade. In 1874 he left Philadelphia, and returning to Delaware county opened the first drug store ever established in South Chester, located at the corner of Third and Morton streets. This store he successfully conducted until January, 1877, when he disposed of it, and the same year established a drug store at Odessa, New Castle county, Delaware, which he ran until 1879. He then sold the business to other parties and returned to Chester, where he soon after assumed the duties of paymaster in the Chester Rolling mills, and has ever since acceptably filled that responsible position. In addition to his duties as paymaster of the rolling mills Mr. Salmon is serving as treasurer of the borough of South Chester, and is also financially interested in the Penn Steel Casting Company and in the street railway of South Chester.

In 1878 Mr. Salmon was married to Bella

H. Dennis, a daughter of Ananias Dennis, of Middletown, Delaware. To Mr. and Mrs. Salmon have been born two children, both sons: William H., now (1893) in his fourteenth year, and George A., aged twelve. Politically William V. Salmon has always been an ardent republican, and takes a deep interest in local politics. He is a member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons; Chester Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar; and of the Ancient Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia.

DAVID S. BUNTING, one of the most successful business men of Chester, who is at the head of the largest lumber trade in the city, and is widely known and highly esteemed for his honesty, integrity and sterling ability, is a son of Josiah and Sarah (Sellers) Bunting, and a native of the city of Philadelphia, where he was born September 23, 1820. He was reared principally on the old Bunting homestead at Darby, Delaware county, to which his parents removed when he was yet a child. His education was received in the Friends' school at Darby, a boarding school at West Chester, and a college at Wilmington, Delaware. Soon after completing his studies at the latter institution he engaged in farming and dairying at Upper Darby, this county, where he remained for a period of eight years. He then purchased a farm on Chester creek, and continued the combined business of a farmer and dairyman until 1862, when he disposed of his farm, removed to the city of Chester, and in partnership with Joseph H. Hinkson, engaged in the lumber trade. The firm then formed continued in business until Mr. Hinkson's death, two years later, since which Mr. Bunting has carried on the lumber and coal business alone. Possessed of fine executive ability and a wonderful capacity for looking after details, the business has steadily increased under his energetic management until

he now has the largest lumber trade in this city, and carries in stock the largest assortment of rough and dressed lumber to be found in the two counties of Delaware and Chester. This simple fact is a better commentary on the correctness of his methods, and the conspicuous success which has crowned his commercial career, than whole pages of comment could be.

On March 9, 1843, Mr. Bunting wedded Hannah P. Serrill, a daughter of Benjamin Serrill a grazier, of Darby, this county. To that union was born three daughters: Sidiery P., who married Joseph W. Sharp, president of the National bank at Berwyn, Chester county, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, who became the wife of J. Charles Andrews, of Darby, this county; and Sarah S., now deceased, who was the wife of Josiah Bunting, chief of the dress goods department of John Wanamaker's store in Philadelphia, and who at her death in 1888 left three sons, Joseph S., Sydney S., and Aubrey R. Bunting.

Politically the subject of this sketch is an ardent republican, and although too much engrossed in active business to have either time or inclination for office-holding, he has been several times elected a member of the city council, and his services in that body were recognized as useful and important. The corner stones of his eminent success in business are strict honesty in his dealings and an accommodating disposition which makes every patron a friend. He is pleasant and affable in manner, easily approached, and enjoys the highest esteem of all who know him.

The Buntings are of English extraction, and the family was transplanted from Europe to America about the middle of the seventeenth century. Its first representatives on this continent were three brothers, one of whom settled at Crosswicks, New Jersey, another in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and the third, Samuel by name, settled at Darby, now Delaware county. From the latter David S. Bunting is descended. Samuel Bunting married a grand-

daughter of John Blunston, who emigrated from England in 1682 and settled at Darby, this county, where he took up a large tract of land.

John Blunston was a member of the Provincial assembly for thirteen years, and several times held the position of speaker of that body. He was also appointed by William Penn as a member of the council of state and a justice of court, and frequently acted as attorney for people in England who held land in Pennsylvania. Josiah Bunting, paternal grandfather of David S. Bunting, was a native of Darby, this county, where he resided all his life. He owned a fine farm there and was a consistent member of the Society of Friends. His son, Josiah Bunting (father), was born and reared at Darby.

While yet a young man he went to Philadelphia, and in partnership with Joseph Watson, who for five years was mayor of that city, he engaged in the lumber business there, the firm name being Watson & Bunting. They did a large business for a number of years, Mr. Bunting being engaged in the lumber trade in Philadelphia until 1832, when he sold out and purchased the old Bunting homestead at Darby, to which he removed in the autumn of that year. There he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1863, when in the ninety-first year of his age. He was a very successful business man, a life-long member of the Society of Friends, and a republican politically at the time of his death. In 1814 he married Sarah Sellers, a daughter of David Sellers, then of Philadelphia, though a native of Upper Darby, this county. She was born in Philadelphia, and died at her home in Darby, this county, in 1850, aged sixty-two years.

To them was born a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: Rachel Sellers, Elizabeth, David Sellers, Sarah Hunt, Josiah, Samuel Sellers and Joseph.

The Sellers family is also one of the oldest in Pennsylvania, having been founded here by Samuel Sellers, who came over from Der-

byshire, England, in 1682, and settled at Darby, then Chester, now Delaware county.

In June, 1684, he married Anna Gibbons, also from Derbyshire, they being the first couple ever married in the "Darby Meeting" of the Society of Friends. They had six children, the third, Samuel, being born December 3, 1690, and married August 12, 1712, to Sarah Smith, also of English descent. To them were born seven children, of whom the youngest was John Sellers (great-grandfather), who was born September 19, 1728, and died February 2, 1804. His father having erected the first twisting mill in Pennsylvania, he learned the trade of weaver, but early displayed great mechanical ability, and invented the first wire rolling screens and sieves for cleaning grain ever made on this continent. So successful was this invention that he abandoned the manufacture of textile fabrics and devoted his attention to wire weaving. He was elected to the assembly in 1767, and served five terms, besides holding many other positions of honor and trust. On February 26, 1749, he married Ann Gibbons, and they had among other children, Nathan, David, John and George.

David Sellers (maternal grandfather) was a native of Upper Darby township, this county, and after attaining manhood became a wire-worker in Philadelphia, where he erected the first wire-working establishment ever operated in America. He made by this enterprise what was considered a large fortune in those days, and became widely known. He died in 1813 aged fifty six years.

HIRAM HATHAWAY, Jr., one of the younger members of the Chester bar, who has already won high standing in his profession, and is also prominent in the politics of Delaware county, is a son of Hiram, sr., and Mariah (Hannum) Hathaway, and was born October 27, 1863, in what is now the first ward of the city of Chester. Here he grew to manhood and has always resided. His edu-

cation was obtained in the public and private schools of this city, and after being graduated from the high school here in the spring of 1883, he began reading law with Hon. William Ward. In the autumn of 1886 he completed his preparation for the bar, and in January, 1887, after passing the usual examination, was duly admitted to practice in the courts of Delaware county. He immediately opened a law office in the city of Chester, where he has been continuously engaged in an active general practice ever since. By careful attention to all business entrusted to his hands, and painstaking ability in his management of cases, he early won the confidence of court, bar and public, and now ranks with the most prominent of the younger members of the legal profession in his native county.

Adhering to the political faith of his ancestors, Mr. Hathaway has always been an ardent democrat, and for some years has taken an active part in politics, being accounted one of the ablest and safest local leaders of his party. In February, 1887, he was elected city recorder by a majority of one hundred and eighty-seven votes, while his political opponents elected the balance of the ticket by an average majority of nine hundred and ninety-six. In 1889 he was the democratic candidate for State senator against John B. Robinson, and while the republicans carried the county by a majority of four thousand eight hundred, Mr. Johnson's majority was cut down to one thousand five hundred and twenty-nine. In the fall of 1892 Mr. Hathaway was elected as a member of the State Constitutional Convention, which convention, on account of the governor's action, never assembled.

In December, 1889, Mr. Hathaway was united in marriage to Ann R. Gray, a daughter of Col. William C. Gray, of the city of Chester. Mrs. Hathaway is a cultivated and refined lady, who is an acknowledged light and leader in the social circles she frequents.

The Hathaway family is of direct English origin, and was transplanted to America and

settled in the New England colonies as early as 1687. Tradition links this family with that of Ann Hathaway, who was immortalized by the bard of Avon. For more than two hundred years the Hathaways have been respected and useful citizens of the territory comprised in the New England States, and a number of them have won prominence in various lines of endeavor. William Hathaway, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared in Connecticut, but left his native State in early manhood to settle in New York. He was a canal builder, and served as superintendent of the Delaware & Hudson canal for many years. At one time he was also manager of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's business at Kingston, New York. To him belongs the distinction of having constructed the first steamboat ever run in Canadian waters. He died in the city of Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1880, after an active and successful life covering eighty years. Politically he was a staunch democrat, and served as a delegate from Ulster county, New York, in the National Democratic convention that nominated "the little giant," Stephen A. Douglas, for the presidency in 1860. In the same year he was tendered the nomination for Congress from that district, but declined to accept the office. One of his sons, Hiram Hathaway, sr., (father) is a native of Rondout, now Kingston, New York, where he was born in 1836, and was reared and educated in that State. In the fall of 1860 he removed to Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he has resided ever since. He is connected with the Pennsylvania railroad, as division superintendent, with headquarters in the city of Philadelphia. Like his father before him, he has been an ardent democrat all his life, and has served as city auditor of Chester, and occupied numerous other places of trust and responsibility. His wife, Mrs. Mariah Hathaway, is a daughter of Robert E. Hannum, and a native of the city of Chester. She is a member of the Episcopal church.

Robert E. Hannum (maternal grandfather)

was of English extraction, and a native of Chester, where he was reared and educated, and where he became prominent in law, politics and local affairs. He was originally an old line whig, but later became a republican, and served for a time as deputy attorney-general of the State. For many years he was a leading member of the Chester bar, and became distinguished for his ability as a civil practitioner. He died at his home in Chester in the spring of 1893, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, being then the oldest member of the bar in this county.

FRANK W. MONROE, D. D. S., one of the leading, successful and progressive dentists of Chester, and relative of President Monroe, of Virginia, is a son of Dr. W. H. and Jane (Rhines) Monroe, and was born in the city of Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1853. He was reared in his native city and received his education in the public and graded schools. Leaving school he studied dentistry with his father, and then entered the Pennsylvania college of dental surgery, from which well known institution he was graduated in the class of 1885. Immediately after graduation he opened an office in his native city, where he has rapidly built up a fine and extensive practice. He is a skilled and efficient workman, and has ever labored to keep abreast of his profession in its rapid modern progress. His office is well supplied with all the late appliances of dentistry. His handsome residence is situated at 210 West Third street. Dr. Monroe is an active republican in political affairs, and has been a member for several years of Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons.

On November 5, 1891, Dr. Monroe was married, by Rev. Benj. F. Thomas, to Carrie J. Buck. Mrs. Monroe is a daughter of Peter Buck, of Ashland. "Mr. Peter Buck is a self-made man. He is a splendid example of what industry, perseverance and strict application

to business will do. Thirty years ago Mr. Buck started in Ashland in the hardware business with very limited capital and with very modest pretensions, but by indefatigable resolve and industry he has attained a success second to none of his peers. Ten years after starting in this business, having had such phenomenal success, he was already styled a rich man, and at the present time is worth half a million. He is one of the largest stockholders in both of the Shamokin banks, and has large holdings in various other banking institutions. And, while Mr. Buck has always taken a zealous and warm part in politics, in the ranks of the Republican party, he has never allowed his name to go before nominating conventions, despite the urgent appeals of his friends. He was urged and prominently mentioned in connection with the candidacy for Congress on the Republican ticket, but absolutely refused to allow his name to be used in that connection, although he always remained an active worker and a liberal contributor to the campaign fund. He is one of the leading industrious factors of Ashland." The Buck family is one of the pioneer families of Schuylkill county.

Dr. Frank W. Monroe is of Scotch descent, and his immigrant ancestor, William Monroe, who originally wrote his name Munroe, was born in Scotland in 1625, and in 1652 came to this country with two brothers, one of whom settled in Virginia, where among his descendants was President James Monroe. William Monroe settled near Lexington, Massachusetts, and reared a family of thirteen children: John, Martha, William, George, Daniel, Hannah, Elizabeth, Mary, David, Eleanor, Sarah, Joseph and Benjamin. Joseph Monroe was born August 16, 1687. He married and had nine children: Elizabeth, Martha, Joshua, Nathaniel, Amos, Abigail, Eleanor, Joseph, jr., and Hannah. Joseph Monroe, jr., was born May 13, 1715, served in the French and Indian war in 1755, and settled in Concord, opposite Carlisle, this State. He married, and of their six children, one was

Dr. Joseph Monroe, who settled near Hillsboro, New Hampshire, and served in the American army at Saratoga, and until the close of the Revolutionary war. He died February 24, 1798, aged forty-one years. Dr. Monroe married Zuba Henry, and their children were: Eliza, Zuba Tubbs and Joseph, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Joseph Monroe was a farmer and blacksmith, but gave most of his time to trading and speculating in iron, which he shipped largely to the New York markets. He took part in the war of 1812, was known as an anti-federalist, and died in 1838, at fifty-three years of age. Joseph Monroe married Nancy Graves, who died in 1848. She was a daughter of Thaddeus Graves, of Scotch-Irish descent. Their children were: Franklin, Sally Jewell, Addison, Joseph, Lucy Fleming, Thaddeus, Dr. W. H. and Jane Field. Dr. W. H. Monroe (father) was born at Windsor, New Hampshire, May 30, 1825, studied dental surgery with Dr. Monroe Tubbs, his cousin, and commenced the practice of his profession at Palmerston, Massachusetts, in 1851. He came to Chester, and has practiced here continuously ever since. Dr. W. H. Monroe is a republican and a Free Mason, and married Sarah J. Rhines, who died September 17, 1875, aged forty-eight years. Their children were: Dr. Frank W. (subject), Ella M. Hull, Lizzie E. McCollum, Ida J., George P., Lewis G. and Laura Donaldson.

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WILLIAM C. SPROUL, one of the proprietors and editors of the *Chester Times*, and a graduate of Swarthmore college, is a son of William H. and Dora D. (Slokom) Sproul, and a native of Octoraro, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he was born September 16, 1870. The Sprouls are of Scotch-Irish origin, and the first representative of the family in America, of whom we have any account, was James Sproul, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1787, and came

to the United States while yet young. He received a good education, and after attaining manhood engaged in the development of the iron industry, becoming one of the earliest iron founders in Pennsylvania. After a life of unusual activity and phenomenal success, he died at his home in Lancaster county, this State, in 1847, aged sixty years. He left a large estate at his death, including sixteen hundred acres of land in Lancaster county and four hundred acres in Chester county. He married and reared a family of children, one of his sons being William H. Sproul (father), who was born in Sadsbury township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. In that county he grew to manhood, receiving the best education afforded by the schools of his day, and later became interested with his father in the iron business. He married Dora D. Slokom, a daughter of Samuel Slokom and a native of Sadsbury township, Lancaster county, where they continued to reside until 1874, when Mr. Sproul removed with his family to the city of Negaunee, Michigan, near Lake Superior, at which place he had purchased some iron interests. He remained in Michigan until 1882, when he returned to Pennsylvania, and in the following year located in the city of Chester, having become largely interested in the Chester rolling mills. Here he has resided ever since, and is now engaged in the wholesale grocery business in this city, under the firm name of Sproul & Lewis. He also owns large real estate interests in this part of Pennsylvania and in several southern States. Politically he is a republican, and is now serving as a member of the city council. Mrs. Dora Sproul's father, Samuel Slokom (maternal grandfather), was a native of Sadsbury township, Delaware county, where he was born in 1817 and died in 1889. In early life he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but retired early, being a very wealthy man. He was a republican politically, and served for nearly thirty years as a justice of the peace. For many years he was president of the Christiana bank in Lancaster county, and also served as

one of the commissioners of his county for an extended period. He was of English descent, a Quaker in religion, and held the highest esteem of his fellow citizens. At the time of his death he was regarded as the wealthiest man in Lancaster county.

William C. Sproul was taken to Michigan by his parents when only four years of age, where he later attended public and private schools until the family returned to Pennsylvania in 1882. After coming to this city with his parents in 1883, he became a student in the Chester high school, from which he was graduated in 1887. In the fall of that year he entered Swarthmore college, from which he was graduated with high honors in June, 1891. From his earliest years Mr. Sproul had manifested a decided taste for newspaper work, and when only twelve years of age purchased a small hand press and printed a little paper of his own. When he became older he usually spent his vacations working on some of the city papers, preferring that to the fishing parties and other excursions indulged in by his associates. He early developed a remarkable power in the use of language, and while yet at college won reputation as a fine writer. In his senior year he became editor of the Swarthmore *Phoenix*, a monthly magazine published by the students, and was also editor of the *Halcyon*, an annual issued by the college. It has been said of him that "he took to journalism as naturally as a duck takes to water," and certainly few men possess a greater love for their vocation or find more satisfaction in the daily tasks it imposes. Following the bent of his inclinations, in less than a year after his graduation from Swarthmore college he was actively trotting in newspaper harness, having purchased a half interest in the daily and weekly *Chester Times* in March, 1892. This paper had been founded ten years before by John A. Wallace (see his sketch on another page), and was then and is now one of the largest, best equipped and most prosperous and influential journals in the State. Mr. Sproul's accession

to its editorial force and business management has done much to increase the reputation of the *Times* for brightness, newsmanship and scholarly ability, and has had not a little to do with the brilliant financial success which has been achieved in its management. He is undoubtedly "the right man in the right place," and has so ably supported the efforts of his senior partner that the paper is now enjoying a continued boom, having increased in circulation so rapidly during the last year as to require newer and faster presses to supersede the duplex perfecting presses put in less than two years ago. Their specialty is gathering and printing all the local news, which with an able resume of the general news has made the *Chester Times* one of the most popular and paying newspapers in Pennsylvania.

In January, 1892, Mr. Sproul was united in marriage with Emeline W. Roach, youngest daughter of John Roach, the eminent ship-builder, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Sproul has been born one child, a daughter, named Dorothy Wallace. Politically Mr. Sproul has always been an ardent republican, and in his position as editor of the leading republican daily of this section has done and is doing much for his party, and for the cause of good government. He is a member of the *Phi Kappa Psi* fraternity of Swarthmore college.

CHARLES G. NEAL, proprietor of the leading grocery store of South Chester, and one of her most prominent, enterprising and successful citizens, is a son of John and Zauriah (Baldwin) Neal, and a native of Delaware county, and was born February 17, 1851. The family is of Irish extraction, being planted in America by John Neal, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who left his native isle of Erin while yet a young man, and traversing the trackless waste of waters that lie between the old and the new world, landed at New York and soon after-

ward made his way to Pennsylvania and settled in this State. Here he passed a long and active life, dying at his home at the remarkable age of ninety years. One of the family of children which he reared was John Neal (father), who was born in Pennsylvania in 1797. He was a man of more than ordinary talent, and securing a good education chiefly by his own efforts, he afterward engaged in teaching, and for many years taught in the common schools of this county. Politically he was a whig and republican, and held the office of tax collector and assessor in this county for six years. He was a member of the military organization known as the "Mexican Blues," and became proficient in military tactics. When the civil war occurred he was engaged for a time in drilling volunteers, and to his efforts was largely due the proficiency attained by the two companies enlisted from Rockdale, this county, that were afterward incorporated in the 97th Pennsylvania infantry at West Chester, this State. He died in South Chester in 1879, aged eighty-two years. He married Zauriah Baldwin, who survived him for a dozen years, dying in 1891, aged sixty-nine. She was born at Glen Mills, this county, and was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her father was also a native of Delaware county, and lived to be ninety-three years of age.

Charles G. Neal was reared at Rockdale, Newtown and South Chester, this county, and received his education principally in the Rockdale public schools. Leaving school he obtained work in a cotton mill, where he finally became a weaver, and in 1877 came to South Chester and accepted a position as clerk in a grocery store. Two years later he embarked in the grocery business for himself at his present location, where he has gradually built up the largest retail grocery trade in South Chester. It is needless to say that this result is not an accident, but has been secured by careful attention to business and energetic, enterprising and able management. Mr. Neal is

also one of the stockholders and directors of the Crum Creek Iron & Steel Manufacturing Company, whose large and valuable plant is located in Ridley township, this county. He is likewise prominently connected with the Consumers' Ice Manufacturing Company, of the city of Chester, is a stockholder in the Delaware County Trust Company, and owns several valuable houses in the village of South Chester.

In 1875 Mr. Neal was married to Ellen March, a daughter of James March, then of Glen Riddle, this county, but formerly of England. To Mr. and Mrs. Neal has been born a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Ella May, Charles J., Chester W., Clara M. and Bessie W.

In political faith Mr. Neal adheres to the Republican party, and is now serving his second term as a member of the borough council of South Chester. For four years he was a member of the school board here, and has taken an active interest in educational matters as well as in local politics. He and Mrs. Neal are members of the South Chester Methodist Episcopal church, which he has served as trustee for more than a decade. Mr. Neal is also a member of L. H. Scott Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is connected with Chester Lodge, No. 92, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Thurlow Castle, No. 159, Knights of the Golden Eagle.

AMOS GARTSIDE, one of the proprietors of the Keokuk woolen mills, and a man whose successful career in business has been characterized by abundant energy and sound judgment, and who has for many years occupied an influential position in the commercial world, is a native of England, born in Rochdale October 23, 1829. When two years of age he was brought by his parents, Benjamin and Elizabeth (Kershaw) Gartside, to the United States, and was reared and educated in this country. His preliminary edu-

cation was received in the common schools, and his studies completed at the old Germantown academy, now included in the city of Philadelphia. Leaving school at the age of eighteen, he at once entered his father's woolen mill at Cardington, this county, and began the acquisition of a practical knowledge of the manufacture of woolen goods. He commenced at the beginning and rapidly acquired a mastery of the business in all its details as then conducted. When the elder Gartside transferred his operations to Chester in 1852, the subject of this sketch removed with him and remained in his employ until 1857, when the present firm of B. Gartside & Sons was created by the admission of the two sons, James and Amos Gartside, into partnership with the father in the ownership and management of the factory. This establishment was originally erected in 1852 by Benjamin Gartside, on land purchased at the foot of Fulton street, and the first structure was thirty-eight by ninety feet in dimensions and four stories high. In 1858-59 additional land on the north was bought, and additional buildings erected. The works occupy over two acres of ground, occupying the entire square bounded by Front street, the Delaware river, Parker street and Fulton street, and are fitted up with approved machinery for the extensive handling of wool, from the time it is received in the fleece as clipped until it is turned out as high grade jeans, ready for the jobber or wholesale merchant. The power is supplied by a seventy horse-power engine, and about ninety-five operatives are employed, and nearly eighty thousand yards of goods are manufactured every month.

In 1857 Amos Gartside was united in marriage to Emma Pierce, a daughter of James Pierce, of the city of Chester. To Mr. and Mrs. Gartside were born six children, only three of whom survive: Elizabeth, now the wife of H. G. Pennell; Mary Ann and Amy Alberta. The deceased were John, Georgie and Katie.



Amos. Gartside



B. Cartside

For more than thirty years Mr. Gartside has been an active participant in all the leading enterprises connected with the public or business life of this city. Few men have shown more public spirit than he, or taken a more important part in the advancement and development of the various interests of Chester and of Delaware county. He was for sixteen consecutive years a member of the city council, and during much of that time presided over that body. In early life he was a whig in politics, but for a number of years has been identified with the Republican party, in whose local councils he is an influential and trusted leader. He represented the Sixth Pennsylvania district in the National convention of his party at Chicago in 1880, and for thirteen years has occupied his present position in the board of port wardens of Philadelphia. A number of important enterprises in the city of Chester owe their origin to his fertile brain and wonderful energy, among which may be mentioned the Chester water works, of which he was president from its organization for about eight years. He is also a director of the Chester Improvement Company, the McCaffry Direct Steel Casting Company, and the Eureka Steel Casting Company, of which latter he is now president. For the last ten years Mr. Gartside has been a director in the Chester Creek Railroad Company, and was largely instrumental in securing its terminus at Chester. He was also a director in the Delaware River Railroad Company for a time, and since 1885 has been a director of the First National bank of Chester, being elected to that position to succeed his father, upon the death of the latter. All his business transactions have been characterized by strict integrity, good judgment and unusual ability, and, as a consequence, he has won, and worthily maintains, a high standing in business and commercial circles.

The Gartside family, which has been so long and intimately connected with the manufacturing interests of this county, is of ancient English lineage, and its first representative in

America, so far as known, was Benjamin Gartside (father), who was born May 26, 1794, at Rochdale, England, where he was reared and educated. There he married Elizabeth Kershaw, also a native of that country, and there he resided until 1831, when he came to the United States and settled in Philadelphia. He was a weaver by trade, and in Philadelphia found employment at the Blockley mills, where he remained until 1833, and then removed to Manayunk. In 1838 he engaged in business on his own account, and two years later rented a mill on Wissahickon creek, where he remained until 1843. He then removed to Cardington, this county, where he successfully conducted business for nine years, and in 1852 removed to the city of Chester, where he erected the large factory previously mentioned, and where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1885, when lacking only six years of being a centenarian. He was a man of remarkable energy, and remained active up to within a short time of his death. Politically he was a republican, and in religion a Baptist, being one of the founders of the First Baptist church of this city.

JOHN LILLEY, Jr., secretary and treasurer of the Lilley & Sons Manufacturing Company, one of the leading industrial enterprises of the city of Chester, and who for nearly a decade has been an efficient working member of her city council, is a veteran of the civil war, and is justly regarded as one of the ablest financial managers in the county of Delaware. He is a son of John and Sarah (Sykes) Lilley, and was born at Coatsville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1844. John Lilley, sr., was a native of England, who came to the United States when sixteen years of age and located in the city of Chester, Pennsylvania, where he remained three or four years and then returned to his native land. But having seen America, and had some experience with the business and institutions of

this country, he soon decided to re-cross the Atlantic and identify himself with the business interests of the Keystone State. Returning to America, he located near Coatsville, Chester county, where he soon afterward engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. He began in a small way at first, but meeting with success, and finding that the markets would sustain increased production, he enlarged the capacity of his works and did a prosperous business there for a number of years. Subsequently he removed from Chester to Delaware county, locating at Haverford, where he continued to reside until 1852, when he became a resident of the city of Chester. Here he spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1881, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Soon after coming to Chester he again embarked in the manufacture of cotton yarns, and cotton and woolen goods, and was thus engaged at the time of his death. His business talents and his character as a citizen were of a high order, and as a manufacturer he was remarkably successful and prosperous. He was a member and ruling elder in the First Presbyterian church of Chester for many years, and in political faith a stanch republican from the time that party was first organized in Pennsylvania. He married Sarah Sykes, also a native of England, and a member of the Presbyterian church, and who died in 1881, in the sixty-third year of her age.

John Lilley, jr., grew to manhood principally in the city of Chester, and obtained a good English education in the excellent public schools of this city. Leaving school he entered his father's factory at Chester, where he was employed until March, 1862, when at the age of eighteen he left the mills to enlist as a private in Company H, 4th Pennsylvania artillery, in which on account of his ability and talent he was soon afterward promoted to be first sergeant. He faithfully performed all the duties of a soldier until the close of the civil war, participating in a number of hotly contested battles, and undergoing the fatigue

and privations incident to active campaigning, and was discharged in 1865. Returning home after the cessation of hostilities, he became a partner with his father in the cotton and woolen goods business at Chester, under the firm name of Lilley & Son. They conducted the business successfully under that name until a short time previous to the death of the elder Lilley, when a joint stock company was organized, and the Lilley & Sons Manufacturing Company was incorporated. John Lilley, sr., was elected president, and John Lilley, jr., was made secretary and treasurer, a position he has acceptably filled ever since. The works employ one hundred and thirty-five persons. They are fitted up with expensive and modern machinery, and supplied with all the latest devices, improvements and conveniences for the purpose for which they are intended. They make a specialty of cotton yarns, and manufacture cotton and woolen goods of every description. Only the best material is used and skilled workmen always employed, so that the goods turned out by this firm are uniformly of high grade, and find a ready sale in the leading markets of this country.

In 1865, John Lilley, jr., was married to Jane N. Holt, a daughter of George Holt, of the city of Indianapolis, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Lilley has been born a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: James H., George H., May B., Annie J. and Florence T., all living at home with their parents.

In his religious convictions Mr. Lilley is a Methodist, and has been for many years a prominent member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, of this city, which he served for some time as president of its board of trustees, and for six years as the efficient superintendent of its large and interesting Sunday school. He is also prominently identified with the Young Men's Christian Association, and for five consecutive years has been serving as vice-president of this organization in the city of Chester. Politically Mr. Lilley has been a

life long republican, and although too much engrossed by business cares to give much attention to politics, he has frequently been elected to office and served his people in a number of responsible positions. He has been a member of the city council for a period of nine years, during three of which he presided with fairness and ability over its weekly deliberations, and is at the present time chairman of its ways and means committee. In addition to his business interests, which are large and varied, Mr. Lilley also owns considerable valuable real estate in the city of Chester.

SAMUEL R. CROTHERS, M. D., a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania is another of the prominent young physicians of the city of Chester who deserves mention in this work. Dr. Crothers is a native of Cecil county, Maryland, where he was born February 29, 1864. He is descended from two of the oldest families of that county, both of whom were planted there in the early pioneer days of that section, taking up land when it was yet free to all comers. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Crothers was a large farmer of that county, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He married and reared a family of children, one of his sons being Jonathan L. Crothers (father), who was born in Cecil county, Maryland, and in early life became a contractor and builder, at which business he was extremely successful. Later he purchased a large and finely improved farm, and is devoting his later years to agricultural pursuits. He conducts his operations on an extensive scale and is known as one of the largest, most prosperous and most enterprising farmers of Cecil county. Politically he is a republican, and for many years has been a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church in his section. He married Margaret Mearns, a daughter of Andrew Mearns, and a native of Cecil county,

Maryland, and by that union had a family of children. Mrs. Margaret Crothers is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her father was a native of Cecil county, descended from an old pioneer family and was one of the leading farmers of the county.

Samuel R. Crothers spent his boyhood days on his father's farm in Cecil county, Maryland, receiving his education in the public schools and at Churchside seminary, that county. After leaving school he learned the drug business with Joseph M. Fulton, of New London, Pennsylvania, and later entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which institution he was graduated in the spring of 1885. He then accepted a position in a large drug store in Philadelphia, where he remained two years, during which time he read medicine with Dr. J. Howard Beck, of that city. Matriculating in the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania, he took a full course in medicine and was duly graduated from that institution in 1889, with the degree of M. D. He at once entered St. Joseph hospital at Reading, this State, as assistant physician, and remained there one year, after which he located in the city of Chester for the regular practice of his profession. Being endowed by nature with many of the qualities that distinguish the true physician, and having carefully prepared himself for the duties of his calling, Dr. Crothers soon won the confidence of the community and already has a large and lucrative general practice. He is inclined to make a specialty of surgery, in which he is very skillful and to which he gives much attention, being the official surgeon of the Chester city hospital, the Wellman Iron and & Steel Company, the Standard Cast Steel Company, the Chester Street Railway Company, and many other large corporations.

Dr. Crothers is a member of the Delaware County Medical society, in whose proceedings he takes great interest. He is also a member of Chester Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Ledger Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and of the

local organization of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Politically the doctor is a staunch republican, and is now serving as assistant burgess of the borough of South Chester.

JOHN J. HARE, a leading jeweler of South Chester, who is now serving his second term as justice of the peace, is the only son of Michael and Catharine (McCullough) Hare, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1858. His parents were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland, and both came to the United States in early life, and were married in this country. Michael Hare died in Philadelphia in May, 1859, at the early age of twenty-one, when the subject of this sketch was only seven months old. His wife survived him nearly a quarter of a century, dying in the city of Philadelphia in 1882, in her forty-fourth year.

John J. Hare was reared in his native city of Philadelphia, and received a liberal education at Girard college, the preparatory department of which he entered at the age of nine years. After completing the prescribed course of study he was duly graduated from that institution in 1875, but remained there several months afterward, engaged in post graduate studies in chemistry and other special branches. In May, 1876, he came to Chester, this county, and began learning the jewelry business with Joseph Ladomus, a well known manufacturing jeweler of this city. He remained with Mr. Ladomus until December, 1883, at which time he embarked in his present jewelry business at South Chester, which he has ever since successfully conducted, and now owns a fine store abundantly stocked with the best and choicest productions of the jewelry trade. He gives his personal attention to all matters connected with his business, and fully deserves the large patronage he now enjoys.

In 1892 Mr. Hare was united in marriage to Jean S. Clarke, youngest daughter of George R. Clarke, of Pottstown, Chester county. In

his political affiliations Mr. Hare has always been a republican, and so high was his standing as a citizen, and so great his popularity among his party associates, that in 1886 he was nominated and elected to the responsible and important office of justice of the peace, though then only twenty-eight years of age. His ability and fairmindedness in the discharge of the duties connected with his position were so satisfactory to the people, that in 1891 he was re-elected to that office by an increased majority, and he is now acceptably serving his second term of four years. Squire Hare has taken an active interest in politics, and is recognized as one of the able local leaders of his party in this section. He is a member of L. H. Scott Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of the city of Chester.

THOMAS WILBY, the well known manufacturer of leather belting at the corner of Seventh and Penn streets, in the city of Chester, and who has twice served as president of the Chester Manufacturing Company of this city, is a native of England, born April 5, 1840, and his parents were Benjamin and Elizabeth (Forest) Wilby, also natives of that country. They came to the United States in 1848, and located at Lowell, Massachusetts, where Mr. Wilby engaged in the leather business and became very prosperous. He was well educated, always kept posted on current events, and took great interest in books and literature. After retiring from business he continued to make Lowell his home, and died there in 1892, aged ninety-three years. He married Elizabeth Forest, by whom he had a family of children. Mrs. Elizabeth Wilby died in the eighty-seventh year of her age.

Thomas Wilby was reared in England, and received a superior education in the private schools contiguous to his home. After leaving school he learned the trade of currier and belt maker with his uncle, William Wilby, of Manchester, serving an apprenticeship of

seven years. In 1866 he crossed the Atlantic and rejoined his parents at Lowell, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1870. In that year he removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and embarked in the leather business on his own account, but in 1867 returned to Massachusetts, and for one year was engaged in the leather trade at Lowell, that State. In 1877 he came to Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and has resided here ever since. In this city he began the business of manufacturing leather belting, and although he found the enterprise an uphill work in the beginning, and had many obstacles to overcome, he held on with true English persistence and finally wrought success out of seeming defeat. Owing to his accurate knowledge of the business, obtained by long years of diligent application, he was extremely skillful in the manufacture of belting, and as the superiority of his work became known his trade increased until it has assumed large proportions and is quite lucrative. Eight years ago he erected his present factory at the corner of Seventh and Penn streets, from which is sent out all kinds of superior single and double leather belting, manufacturers supplies, worsted aprons, worsted roll coverers, leather lacings, and many other articles. He has a branch supply house at No. 136 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

In 1870 Mr. Wilby was married to Alice Virginia Livzey, of Germantown, now a part of the city of Philadelphia. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilby was born a family of five children, four sons and a daughter: Walter, who died in the spring of 1893, in his twenty-second year; Clarence, Irvin, Milton and Martha. The four now living reside with their parents in their pleasant home on West Seventh street, in the city of Chester.

In addition to his leather belting business Mr. Wilby has been interested in several other enterprises in this city. He was one of the organizers of the Chester Manufacturing Company, and was twice elected and served as

president of that organization. In religion he is a strict Baptist, but entirely independent in politics, voting for the men and measures which in his judgment will best subserve the public good, without regard to party considerations. He is a member of L. H. Scott Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and of Chester Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. As a business man and citizen he is held in high esteem, is affable and pleasant in manner, and is gifted with the rare faculty of always seeing the bright side of everything in life.

ORLANDO HARVEY, a leading lawyer of the Chester bar and for more than twenty years city solicitor, is a son of Dr. Elwood and Josephine L. (Youle) Harvey, and a native of Chadds' Ford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he was born December 9, 1845. The Harveys trace their trans-atlantic origin to England, from whence its earliest American progenitor came to this country about the time of William Penn, and settled in what is now Delaware, but was then a part of Chester county, where representatives of the family have ever since resided. Eli Harvey, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in this county, and after attaining manhood engaged in farming in Birmingham township, where he became quite prosperous and lived until his death. He married and reared a family of children, one of the sons being Elwood Harvey (father), who was born on the old homestead in Birmingham township in 1810. He acquired a good English education in the common schools, and afterward studied medicine and was engaged in the duties of his profession nearly all his life. For thirty years prior to his death he was continuously engaged in successful practice in the city of Chester, and his name became a familiar household word throughout this entire section. He died at his home in Chester in March, 1880, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, and greatly revered by his neighbors and friends. Dr. Harvey was

always a warm friend of popular education, taking an enthusiastic interest in the school affairs of the city and serving as school director here for many years. So well known and recognized was his earnest labor on behalf of increased educational facilities for the oncoming generation that one of the public schools was named in his honor, and is now known as the Harvey school. In politics Dr. Harvey was first a whig but became a republican upon the organization of that party, and ever afterward gave it a cordial support. He married Josephine L. Youle. She was of Scotch ancestry, a native of New Jersey, and died in 1890.

Orlando Harvey came to the city of Chester at the age of fifteen, and has resided here ever since. He was educated in the public schools and at the Polytechnic institute in the city of Philadelphia. After leaving school he read law with Hon. John M. Broomall and Hon. William Ward, and was regularly admitted to practice at the bar of this county in November, 1868. Soon afterward he opened a law office in the city of Chester and has been continuously engaged in a successful general practice here ever since. Possessing many of the qualities that distinguish the able lawyer, and painstaking and careful in the preparation of all cases he undertakes, he has been remarkably successful and now finds himself with a large and lucrative clientage.

In 1871 Mr. Harvey was united by marriage to Kate B. Ulrich, youngest daughter of Squire Samuel Ulrich, of the city of Chester. To Mr. and Mrs. Harvey have been born four sons: Albert, Ward, Youle and Walter, all living at home with their parents.

In his political affiliations Mr. Harvey has always been an ardent republican, deeply grounded in the basic principles of his party and earnest and eloquent in advocating them. For a number of years he has been a recognized local leader in the Republican party of Chester, and in 1872 was elected on that ticket to the office of city solicitor. So

efficient and satisfactory has been his administration of the duties of his office that he has been regularly re-elected to that position ever since. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian, and regularly attends and contributes to the support of that church, of which his wife is a member. Mr. Harvey is quite prominent in the secret society circles of this city, being a member of L. H. Scott Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Chester Commandery, Knights Templar; Tuscarora Tribe, Improved Order Red Men; and is also a member of the Royal Arcanum and treasurer of Sharpless Council of the American Legion of Honor.

WILLIAM I. SCHAFER is a self-made man, and although young in years, yet has won his way to the front rank at the bar, and has already made his power and influence felt in politics throughout a county that is famous for able leaders in political life. His manly and successful course in the battle of life has been such that he is now an active and public man, as well as a successful politician of his county, and has as much promise as any man of his party in his Congressional district of a sure and distinguished career in the future. William I. Schaffer is a son of George A. and Mary H. (Irwin) Schaffer, and was born at Germantown, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1867. His paternal grandfather, George Schaffer, was a native of Germany, and in 1830 came to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the wholesale dry goods business for several years. He died at Germantown in 1870. His son, George A. Schaffer, was born at Germantown and died in Philadelphia in 1880, at forty-five years of age. He served for several years before his death as general baggage agent for the Erie railroad. He was a republican in politics, and married Mary H. Irwin, who was a native of Lewistown, this State, and now resides in Chester. Mrs. Schaffer, who has been a strict member of the Pres-

byterian church for many years, is a daughter of Gen. William H. Irwin, a prominent military officer, and a leading and influential man of Mifflin county. General Irwin's career was one of distinction and usefulness, and his services alike in military and civil life were always at the command of his fellow citizens.

William I. Schaffer passed his boyhood days in Chester, and received his elementary education in the public schools. At fifteen years of age he commenced life for himself as a newsboy, selling the *Chester Evening News* and *Chester Times*. While bravely battling for a place in the great struggling tide of humanity in business life, he never lost sight of his interrupted studies, and recited at night to Professor Foster the lessons that he could prepare in his spare moments. From selling papers he passed to selling goods in the store of John A. Ladomus, and while thus acting in the capacity of a clerk, he thought of studying medicine, but abandoned the idea from lacking means sufficient to pass through a standard medical college. At this time a vacancy existed in the law office of William B. Broomall, and his application for it was successful. This was the turning point in his life, and eventually decided him to qualify himself for the profession of law. During his first year with Mr. Broomall he studied shorthand, and became a very expert stenographer, reporting many important trials. At the early age of seventeen he passed successfully a rigid preliminary law examination, and then for four years read with Mr. Broomall, after which he passed his final examination with great credit. On February 11, 1888, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Delaware county, and one year later was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, being the youngest attorney ever admitted there. He has already argued several important cases before this August tribunal.

After his admission to the bar, Mr. Schaffer became first assistant to Mr. Broomall in his large law practice, and has been associated

with him ever since. His spurs as a lawyer were won in the famous "Fire-bug" trial, in which he was one of the counsel for the defense. His speech, in closing the case, was a surprise to every one who heard it. For more than two hours he held the undivided attention of every one in the court room, and Judge Clayton, in commenting upon it, said "it was as clever an argument as I have listened to for a long time." The trial of this case attracted attention to him, and since that time he has figured in the trial of several important suits, both civil and criminal. From his association with Mr. Broomall he has had the opportunity to familiarize himself with the law in almost all its branches, and is looked upon in the profession as a very well trained lawyer. He ranks high as a jury lawyer, being noted for consummate skill and admirable tact in preparing and presenting his cases that come to trial in the courts. A peer of any of the younger lawyers of the State, he is recognized as one of the brightest exponents of his profession, at a bar where merit only can win position in the front rank.

In politics Mr. Schaffer is a straightout republican, and at an early age his services as an organizer and speaker were demanded by his party. Of his political career, and of his present candidacy for the office of district attorney, one who knows him well, writes: "He has been a delegate to every county convention since attaining his majority, and a member of every county committee. He served as chairman of the republican city committee in the last campaign for mayor, when the republican majority was increased from less than a hundred to almost seven hundred, and was subsequently elected chairman of the county committee. His entrance on the stage of State politics was made as a delegate to the gubernatorial convention of 1890. In this convention he supported General Hastings for governor, and seconded his nomination in a speech that won him golden encomiums throughout the State. In the Scranton convention, and

in the convention at Williamsport, Mr. Schaffer placed Hon. John B. Robinson in nomination for president of the State League of Clubs. He has spoken in every campaign since 1890, throughout the State, for the republican ticket, and in the last presidential campaign was offered important assignments in other States. In the State convention of 1891 he was nominated for one of the delegates-at-large to the constitutional convention, and although the convention was voted down, was elected throughout the State by the full republican majority. If nominated and elected district attorney, he will bring to the office legal talent of a high order, abilities as a speaker conceded by all, and a capacity for industry and hard work which has been manifest throughout his life—all qualities eminently fitting him for the office."

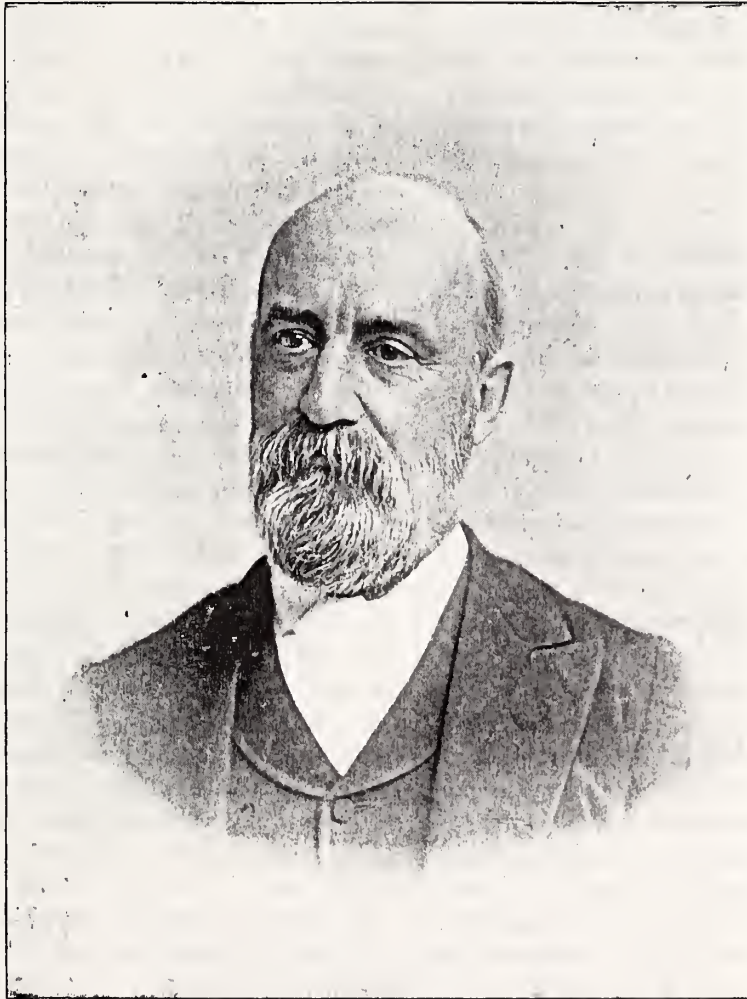
Genial, quick, clever and sympathetic, William I. Schaffer is popular as a man and a citizen, as well as a lawyer and public speaker, and has a large personal as well as a political following in both the county and the State.

HENRY GRAHAM ASHMEAD was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1838. In the seventh generation he is a descendant of John and Mary (Currier) Ashmead, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, who migrated to Pennsylvania early in 1682, and patented a tract of land in the present county of Montgomery, which they named Cheltenham in remembrance of their old home beyond the sea. His great-grandfather was a conspicuous mariner, holding the rank of captain in the Revolutionary navy, and an interesting diary which he kept, presenting a brief outline of his voyages and adventures between the years 1752 and 1782, has recently been privately printed in book form. His father, John Wayne Ashmead, a lawyer of Philadelphia, was appointed by Attorney Generals George M. Dallas and Ellis Lewis during their terms, deputy for that city, a position

under the then organization of the State similar in all respects to that of the present District Attorney. In 1849 he was appointed by President Taylor United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and during his period of office conducted on behalf of the Government the noted proceedings against Castner Hanway, indicted for treason in resisting the enforcement of the provisions of the fugitive slave laws. He was counsel for James Stephens in the leading case of arsenical poisoning in this country; represented Capt. Richard W. Meade, tried by court martial for the loss of the United States steamer San Jacinto, on the Bahama Banks, January 1, 1865; was counsel for James Murphy, of New York, in his claim against the republic of Chili for the seizure of the brig Townsend Jones and her cargo, at Valparaiso, April, 1859. All of these cases have been published in pamphlet forms and Mr. Ashmead's speeches therein reported verbatim. An account of John W. Ashmead is given in Martin's History of Chester, as also in Thompson Westcott's "Rich Men of Philadelphia Forty Years Ago," a series which Westcott, who died in 1888, did not live to complete.

The mother of H. G. Ashmead was Henrietta Graham Flower, daughter of Richard and Henrietta (Graham) Flower, a descendant of William Flower, who came originally from England to the Fenwick colony, locating first at Salem, New Jersey, but about 1688 removing to Marcus Hook. Henry Graham Ashmead is named for his maternal great-grandfather, Henry Hale Graham, the first President Judge of Delaware county.

The subject of this sketch was educated at Chester academy, West Chester, Pennsylvania, and Saunders' institute, West Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar of New York November 29, 1859, his parents then residing in that city. He began practice with his fellow student, Leon Abbett, since well known as twice governor of New Jersey, and now on the Supreme bench of that State, but his health



A. G. Ashmead.

becoming precarious, he was advised by physicians to abandon the profession, a conclusion with which he reluctantly complied, and embarked in outdoor uncongenial occupations in which he was unsuccessful. After the death of his father in 1868, the family returned to Chester, the early home of his mother. His natural bent being toward literary occupations, he became the first reporter and local editor of the *Chester Daily News*, and subsequently held a like position on the *Delaware County Republican*. In 1875 he wrote a brief history of Delaware county, which was published in Dr. William H. Eagle's "History of Pennsylvania." In 1882 he was appointed correspondent secretary of the Pennsylvania Bi-Centennial association, of Chester, and the same year wrote "Historical Sketches of Chester-on-Delaware," which was followed in 1884 with the "History of Delaware County." President Cleveland, August 3, 1885, appointed him postmaster of Chester, and while in charge of the office he organized the free mail delivery by carriers, that service going into effect for the first time, July 1, 1887. In 1887 a committee of citizens was appointed to present to Congress the claims of Chester for the location of a public building in that city. Mr. Ashmead, as one of the committee, was requested to prepare a pamphlet, which he did, entitled "Chester and its Suburbs," wherein, in a compact form, was given an account of the industrial establishments in the city and the immediate neighborhood, as well as statistics showing the importance of the port of Chester as an adjunct to that of Philadelphia. This pamphlet was distributed among the members of the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States, and from it was drawn the data on which the reports of the committees of the House and Senate, favorable to the measure, were founded. He has also contributed numerous articles to the periodical and newspaper press, mainly on historical topics. In Masonic circles Mr. Ashmead at one time took a very active part, having re-

ceived the thirty-second degree in the Mystic Brotherhood.

Mr. Ashmead has been twice married. First to Rebecca Frances Warner, daughter of Captain Richard N. Warner, of Alexandria, Virginia, and second to Emma Campbell, daughter of James and Angelina (Garsed) Campbell. Her father, James Campbell, is prominently identified with the industrial history of Chester, and was its pioneer manufacturer. By the first marriage he had one child, John Wayne Ashmead, a young man of exceeding promise, who died shortly after attaining his eighteenth year.

WALTER C. PENNELL, a prominent young business man of Chester, who has been engaged in the flour, feed and coal business here for some time, is a descendant of two of the oldest families of Pennsylvania. He is a son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Pawling) Pennell, and was born June 22, 1860, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Pennells are of English descent, and trace their ancestry back to the early days of Quaker settlement on the banks of the Delaware. James Pennell, paternal grandfather of Walter C. Pennell, was a native of Chester, where he was reared and educated. He was a blacksmith by trade, and in early manhood removed to the city of Philadelphia, where he followed his occupation during most of his active life, becoming quite prosperous. In religion he was a member of the Society of Friends, and died at his home in Philadelphia in 1866, aged sixty-four years, sixty of which had been passed as a resident of that city. He married and had a family of children, one of whom was Nathan Pennell (father), who was born in Philadelphia in 1823. There he grew to manhood and received a superior English education in the public schools. After leaving school he learned the carpenter trade, and resided in his native city until 1861, when he removed to Delaware county, where he purchased a farm, and for fourteen years was successfully

engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1875 he removed to the city of Chester, where he has ever since resided, practically retired from active business, though devoting considerable time to looking after his real estate interests, which are quite extensive. He is now well advanced in his seventieth year, and still hale and hearty for a man of his age. In politics he is a republican, but his quiet tastes have never led him into active participation in political affairs. He married Elizabeth Pawling, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Elizabeth Pennell died at her home in this city in 1892, in the seventieth year of her age.

Walter C. Pennell was principally reared in the city of Chester, to which his parents removed when he was yet a boy. He acquired his education in the public schools of this city, and afterward engaged in different enterprises with varying success, until 1891, when he embarked in his present successful flour, feed, coal, sand, wood and coke business at No. 419 West Front street, with a branch office at No. 704 Edgmont avenue. By his own enterprising methods and strict attention to business he has built up a prosperous trade, handling all the choicest brands of flour, together with feed, coal, sand, wood and coke, and bids fair to write his name permanently in the business history of this city. Politically Mr. Pennell is a staunch republican, but has never taken any prominent part in politics. He is a member of Washington Camp, No. 43, Patriotic Order Sons of America, and unmarried.

The maternal grandfather of Walter C. Pennell was a native of Philadelphia, where he carried on the blacksmith business for many years. He married a Miss Harding, whose ancestors came over with William Penn. The latter part of his life was passed in Montgomery county, this State, where he died. His father was also a blacksmith. The Pawlings are of English extraction, and have been residents of Pennsylvania since colonial times.

TAYLOR GREEN, a prominent young grocer of the city of Chester, and secretary of the Knights of Malta here, is a son of Thomas T. and Ellen (Ogden) Green, and was born November 30, 1868, in the city of Wilmington, Delaware. The Green family was early settled in this part of Pennsylvania. Thomas Green, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Chester county, where he passed nearly all his life, and died at an advanced age. He married and reared a family of children, one of his sons being Thomas T. Green (father), who was born and reared in Chester county, but now resides at South Chester. For several years he was a citizen of Wilmington, Delaware, but for nearly a quarter of a century has lived in Chester and South Chester, this county. His vocation is that of a ship-carpenter, to which business he has devoted nearly all of his active life. In political sentiment he is a staunch republican, always giving his party a loyal support. He married Ellen Ogden.

Taylor Green was reared principally in the city of Chester, to which his parents removed when he was quite young. He obtained a good English education in the public schools here, and at the age of seventeen accepted a position as clerk in a leading grocery house in this city. After one year spent in this position, during which he familiarized himself with the business in all its branches, he resigned his place and embarked in the grocery trade on his own account. This enterprise he has ever since successfully conducted, and now has a large trade and a fine stock of superior goods, including all kinds of plain and fancy groceries. Although he is one of the youngest merchants in the city, Mr. Green has already displayed a business sagacity and sound judgment, which promise to place him among the foremost men in his line at no distant day.

In 1890 Mr. Green was united by marriage to Frances Moore, youngest daughter of Louis Moore, of this city. Mr. Green is a member

of the Knights of Malta, being secretary of the local lodge of this fraternity, and is a regular attendant and liberal contributor to the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is in accord with the traditions of his family, being an ardent republican, though not a bitter partizan. By his careful business methods and general uprightness of conduct he has won the confidence of the people, and bids fair to score a brilliant success in the busy marts of trade.

LEWIS R. HEACOCK, the efficient superintendent of the Rural cemetery at Chester, is a son of Thomas and Annie (Roberts) Heacock, and was born April 6, 1849, in Middletown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The family is of English descent, and was planted in America by John Heacock and his wife, Ann, who came over in the sailing vessel *Three Sisters* in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and settled in this part of Pennsylvania. They were Quakers, and most of their descendants have adhered to that faith. Joseph Heacock, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Middletown township, this county, and resided here all his life, dying in 1876, when well advanced in the eighty-third year of his age. He was a farmer by occupation, becoming very successful, and married and had a family of children, the youngest of whom was Thomas Heacock (father), who was born on the old homestead in Middletown township in 1825, and now resides in Media, this county, where he has lived for nearly twelve years. He is employed as watchman by the Charter bank of that borough, and is still hale and hearty, though now in his sixty-eighth year. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a regular attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Annie Roberts, a native of Pottstown, Montgomery county. They had a family of children. Mrs. Heacock died in 1854, when her son, Lewis R., was in his fifth year.

Lewis R. Heacock was reared principally on his father's farm in Middletown township, this county, and obtained his education in the public schools of his native township. He worked as a farm laborer until 1874, when he came to the city of Chester and engaged in various kinds of work until 1887, at which time he was made superintendent of the Chester Rural cemetery, and has acceptably filled that position ever since.

In March, 1877, Mr. Heacock was wedded to Mary Waddell, a daughter of Maris T. Waddell, of this county, and to them have been born several children, only one of whom is now living; a daughter, named Emma E. Mrs. Heacock is a native of Aston township. Her father, Maris T. Waddell, was killed by being thrown from a wagon at Rockdale in 1859, when in the fiftieth year of his age. His widow, whose maiden name was Phoebe Heacock, a daughter of Joseph Heacock, now resides with her son-in-law, the subject of this sketch. Lewis R. Heacock is a regular attendant at the Methodist Episcopal church, a member of Chester Lodge, No. 92, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is independent in politics, voting only for such men and such measures as in his judgment are best calculated to subserve the public good.

RICHARD H. DOWNES, government inspector of dredging on a number of islands near Philadelphia, this county, and a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Marcus Hook, is a son of John and Ann (Locke) Downes, and was born at Marcus Hook, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1847. The Downes family is of English extraction and ranks with the oldest in our sister Commonwealth of Maryland. Richard H. Downes, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a prominent and wealthy physician of Queen Anne county, Maryland, where he owned large estates and where he died about 1840, aged unknown years. In that

county John Downes (father) was born in 1812, and during his early years mastered the rudiments of what was intended to be a liberal education. He had conceived a love for the sea, however, and failing to obtain parental consent to his plans for a sea-faring life, he ran away from home while yet a boy, and making his way to the port of Philadelphia, shipped on board a sailing vessel and began his acquisition of nautical knowledge. He followed the sea for a number of years, and then returning to Philadelphia, he located at Marcus Hook and commenced running on a line of sail vessels known as the Marcus Hook packet line, and owned by John Larkin, of the city of Chester. These boats ran between Marcus Hook and Philadelphia, and John Downes was connected with this line for many years. He seemed passionately fond of the water, and when not engaged in boating spent much of his time in fishing along the streams of the surrounding country, never appearing to be satisfied when away from the water. He made no attempt at a reconciliation with his father, and when the latter died he would not go to Maryland to claim his interest in the large estate left by Dr. Downes. He continued to reside at Marcus Hook until his death, May 16, 1879, when in the sixty-seventh year of his age. In religion John Downes was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a republican in political faith. On October 1, 1834, he married Ann Locke, a native of Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware, and a daughter of James Locke. She was of English descent, a member of the same church as her husband, and died October 7, 1881, aged sixty-seven years. They were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters: Hannah, Thomas, Ellen, John, Isabella, Richard Henry, Joshua Humphris, and James Randolph.

Richard H. Downes grew to manhood in the village of Marcus Hook, obtaining a good practical education in the public schools. Inheriting to some extent the disposition and char-

acteristics of his father, he early developed a love for outdoor life and the water, and since leaving school his principal employment has been fishing and dealing in fish, in which he has been quite successful.

On the 25th day of February, 1868, Mr. Downes was united in marriage to Sarah E. Barlow, a daughter of Malachi Barlow, of this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Downes were born two daughters, the elder, Bertha E., now the wife of Clarence U. Petittedmange, of Carpenter, Delaware, and the younger, Carrie F., living at home with her parents. The entire family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Downes is secretary of the board of trustees of his church and superintendent of the Sunday school at Marcus Hook. In his political affiliations Mr. Downes is a staunch republican, and has been frequently elected to and filled the offices of constable and school director, serving for a time as treasurer of the school board. He takes an active interest in local politics and public affairs, and since 1891 has been acting as government inspector on Smith and Winfield islands and other islands in the vicinity, and is justly regarded as among the best and most useful citizens of the community.

WILLIAM S. BLAKELY, who for twenty years has been prominently connected with the cotton manufacturing interests of the city of Chester, is one of the successful business men of Delaware county. He was born at Knowlton, this county, March 28, 1853, and is seventh of the nine children of Abraham and Maria (Miles) Blakely. His education was obtained in the public schools of Chester and Hyatt's Military academy of this city. After completing his studies at the latter institution he entered his father's mills to learn the business of a cotton manufacturer. On January 1, 1874, at the age of twenty, he became a member of the firm of A. Blakely & Sons, and remained identified with that firm

until 1885, when it was merged into the corporation since known as the Arasaph Manufacturing Company. Upon the organization of the latter concern William S. Blakely was elected treasurer, and has held that position ever since. They employ two hundred and fifty people, and do an annual business of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, paying out more than one hundred thousand dollars in wages every year.

In 1881 Mr. Blakely organized the Lincoln Manufacturing Company at Chester, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton yarns. He became treasurer of the company upon its organization and so remained until 1889, when he withdrew from the company. In 1892 he organized the Standard Spinning Company, which fitted up a factory with a capacity of four thousand five hundred spindles, for the purpose of manufacturing hosiery yarns, and employs about sixty operatives. Mr. Blakely is also treasurer of this organization, and in the able and successful manner in which he has managed the monetary affairs of these various companies, has proved himself emphatically "the right man in the right place." In addition to his cotton manufacturing interests, Mr. Blakely is a stockholder in a number of other corporations and companies in Chester and elsewhere, and is also a director in the Chester National bank.

On April 19, 1883, Mr. Blakely was united in marriage with Mae Ashburn King, a daughter of Dr. Samuel King, of Delaware county. To Mr. and Mrs. Blakely has been born a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: Alice Nannette, William S., jr., Margery and Lyndon, all living and residing with their parents in their beautiful home on Providence avenue in the city of Chester.

Politically William S. Blakely has always been an ardent republican, and has occasionally taken an active part in local politics. He and Mrs. Blakely are members of the Madison street Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Blakely is serving as trustee.

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Abraham Blakely (father) was a native of England, and died at his home in the city of Chester in 1886, aged seventy-nine years. He was a successful cotton manufacturer. He married Maria Miles, a native of Pennsylvania. By that union he had a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters: Benjamin, Eliza E. Gilroy, Sophia D. Wilson, Sadie E. Esrey, Elizabeth Graham, Anna M. Lister, William S., the subject of the foregoing sketch; Allie and Henry G.

JAMES GARDNER, a retired business man of the city of Chester, who has won his fortune by his own unaided efforts, and is now quietly enjoying the fruits of an active and successful career, is a son of Samuel and Mary (Campbell) Gardner, and was born August 15, 1838, in the city of Belfast, Ireland. His father was also a native of Belfast, and died there when the subject of this sketch was a small child. His mother was born in Scotland, and died in Belfast, Ireland, in 1875. Samuel Gardner was of Scotch-Irish descent, a sawyer by trade, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

James Gardner came to the United States in 1850, when twelve years of age, and located in Delaware county, near the city of Chester. His education was received partly in the National schools of Belfast, and partly in the public schools of this county. In 1866 Mr. Gardner entered the wholesale liquor house of Col. S. E. Dyer, in the city of Chester, as a clerk and book-keeper, and remained there for several years. He then formed a partnership with John E. Dyer, under the style of Dyer & Gardner, and engaged in the wholesale liquor business on his own account. This enterprise was continued successfully for six or seven years, Mr. Gardner meanwhile becoming interested in the bakery business in this city. After relinquishing the liquor trade he devoted his entire attention to the bakery business, which he conducted with great success until

1889, when he disposed of his interests and retired from active business. He now resides in his handsome brick residence at No. 1135 Edgmont avenue, which he erected in 1888, and gives his attention mainly to looking after his large real estate interests in this city. He is a stockholder in the Chester electric railway and in the Chester National bank, and is a great admirer of fine horses, of which he owns a number. Mr. Gardner began life as a poor boy, with no influential friends to help him, and by his own ability and indomitable industry has fairly conquered fortune, and finds himself in middle life with an abundance of this world's goods and ample provision made for his later years.

In 1868 James Gardner and Elizabeth Clark were united in marriage in this city. She was a daughter of Dennis Clark, of Chester, and died September 29, 1892, leaving two daughters: Jane and Mary. The former is now the wife of William Oglesby, of the city of Chester, and the latter is living at home with her father. Mr. Gardner is independent in political matters, as in financial affairs, and stands as a fine example of the self made men of his time.

S. C. McCARDELL, proprietor of the Model meat market and supply store in Chester, at the corner of Third and Concord avenue, is a native of Little Britain township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was born March 21, 1865. His parents were William G. and Philina (Shade) McCardell. William G. McCardell (father) was born in the same township as the son, and was a carpenter and contractor by trade. In 1872, with his family he removed to Chester, returning to Lancaster county in 1877, and in 1882 came back to Chester, where he has since resided. He is a democrat in politics; a member of Upland Lodge, I. O. O. F.; and is also a member in good standing of Monaponoka Tribe of Red Men. In 1864 he was married to Philina Shade, and to their marriage were born three

children: India Cope, Gertrude Lee and Samuel C. Green McCardell (great-grandfather) was born in Ireland, and emigrated to America about the breaking out of the Revolutionary war in company with a brother, and settled in Lancaster county. Henry Harrison McCardell (grandfather), was born and reared in Little Britain township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he attended the country schools and learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed all his life. A democrat in politics, of the Jefferson school, he was for many years tax collector and assessor of his township. A man of strong physical constitution, popular among his neighbors, an Odd Fellow, and a member in good standing in the Presbyterian church. He married Lydia A. Geisinger. To this union were born five sons and two daughters: John, Louis, Henry, Abner, William, Lydia J. and Lizzie Ellen.

S. C. McCardell is one of the successful young business men in Chester, having received but a common school education, but he has won his way through hard work and good business ability. His present business he established on October 19, 1889, and which has attracted a large and desirable patronage. The premises occupied comprise a salesroom, twenty-five by eighty feet in dimensions, the cellar being used for storage of heavy goods and duplicate stock. One side of the salesroom is devoted to meats, the other to fine groceries and provisions. It is attractively fitted up, well equipped with modern trade requisites, including a large refrigerator with a capacity of two thousand pounds of ice, used for the preservation of meats and other perishable goods during the hot season. This stock embraces the choicest varieties of beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork; also salt, smoked and dried meats, bologna and sausage. In his other department is kept fine teas, coffees, sugar, spices, culinary and laundry supplies, the most reputable brands of canned and bottled goods, pickles, preserves, syrups, table delicacies of all kinds, farm, garden and dairy

produce of every description. He has three competent assistants employed in managing this market. In connection with the market he has two wagons employed, one as delivery and the other as butcher wagon. At the age of seventeen Mr. McCardell left school, after having attended for some time Prof. Andrew's preparatory school for college, in Lancaster county. He became a clerk for George E. Glothin, grocer, and with whom he learned his trade. Here he remained for two years, at the end of which time he entered the employ of C. G. Neal, also a grocer, where he continued for one year, when he became a clerk in a grocery and provision store in Philadelphia, and in 1889 he started out in his present business for himself.

On June 9, 1890, Mr. McCardell was married to Sallie R. Coburn, a daughter of William Coburn, of the city of Chester. To this union one child has been born, on December 4, 1893, Eloyse Ray.

JOHN A. WOOD, a prominent young grocer and provision-dealer of Chester, Delaware county, who owns two stores on Edgmont avenue, and does an extensive business, was born in this city September 22, 1868, and is the eighth of the nine children of John and Sarah A. (Dewsnap) Wood. The Woods are of English descent, John Wood (father) being born and reared in Lancashire, England, where he resided until 1865, when he emigrated to America and settled in the village of Up-land, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He was the youngest of the three sons of Daniel and Jenet Wood, the others being Duncan and Daniel. The elder, Daniel Wood (grandfather), was a soldier in the English army, and accompanied the British forces to America during the war of 1812. He was wounded in the left foot, made a prisoner of war, and confined at Pittsburg, and after peace was declared he returned to England, where he died at an advanced age. He was born in 1792, served in

the 2d Royal Lancashire militia, 41st regiment foot, Royal artillery and Royal marines, being discharged July 26, 1824. After a period of twenty-one years he again enlisted in a local military organization, and served for fourteen years as bellman of the town of Ashton, by appointment of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Hansford and Warrington. In 1814 he sailed from America to France, in 1815 returned to England, in 1816 served in Ireland, and the next year in Scotland. In 1820 he married Jenet Loudon, daughter of Duncan and Florence (Livingstone) Loudon, who died October 23, 1848. Their second son, Daniel Wood, came to America about 1848 and it is thought enlisted in the United States army and was killed in the war with Mexico, as all efforts to trace him afterward proved futile. John Wood (father) was a dyer by occupation and after coming to Pennsylvania engaged largely in the manufacture of cloth at Chester, this county, where he still resides, being now in the sixtieth year of his age. In politics he is a republican and in religion Episcopalian. At the time of our civil war he was engaged in the railway service. He married Sarah A. Dewsnap, of England, and to them was born a family of nine children: Mary Jane Carr, now deceased; Daniel, Jeanette Ashton, Walter, one who died in infancy, Herbert, Lizzie, John A., subject of this sketch, and James D.

John A. Wood was reared in his native city of Chester and obtained his education in the public schools. Leaving school at an early age he entered the employ of W. H. Eves, grocer, of Chester, with whom he remained for a period of eight years. In 1891 he embarked in the grocery business on his own account on Edgmont avenue, this city, where he has successfully conducted a growing trade to the present time. In August, 1893, he purchased the grocery and provision business of L. D. Jones, at 1143 Edgmont avenue, and since that time has been running both stores with remarkable success, having the largest and best trade in that part of the city. In 1891 he did a busi-

ness amounting to \$11,000, which increased in 1892 to \$17,000, and in 1893 his business aggregated more than \$20,000. He employs five clerks and keeps two delivery wagons going all the time.

In his political affiliations John A. Wood is an ardent republican and takes an active interest in municipal affairs. While he is in no sense a politician, he considers it the duty of every good citizen to keep posted on public affairs, and to make his influence felt in the government under which he lives. Mr. Wood has frequently been called on to serve in positions of honor and trust, and has always discharged his duties in a manner at once acceptable to the public and creditable to himself. In his religious views he is an Episcopalian. He was married October 14, 1893, to Frances A. Calvert, of Thurlow, Pennsylvania.

JACOB BOON, M. D., a well known and popular physician of Darby township and one of the largest real estate owners in Delaware county, is the eldest son of Andrew and Anna (Foulke) Boon, and was born October 9, 1837, at Glenolden, in Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The family is of Swedish extraction and one of the very oldest in Pennsylvania, its progenitors having come to this country with the Swedes and Pines, who settled along Darby creek as early as 1637. The first Boons of whom we have any account were three brothers named Peter, Hans and Swan, the latter being the great-great-grandfather of Dr. Boon. They all took up large tracts of land in what is now Delaware county, and a part of that owned by Hans Boon is now in possession of the subject of this sketch. Hans' son, Andrew Boon (great-grandfather), was a farmer, as were his ancestors, and lived and died in what is now Darby township. He married and reared a family of children, one of whom was Abram Boon (grandfather), who was born in Darby township about 1776, and also followed farming as an occupa-

tion. He had a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters: Andrew, Marcus, Joel, William, Christina, Susan, Lydia and Elizabeth. None of the daughters ever married. Abram Boon was an anti-federalist in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Darby village. He died about 1840, aged sixty-five years. His eldest son, Andrew Boon (father), was born in an old log house in Darby township in 1803, and received a good common school education, after which he engaged in farming and followed agricultural pursuits all his life, dying about 1871, at the age of seventy-two years. Politically he was a democrat, and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Anna Foulke, a native of Delaware county, and a daughter of George Foulke. To them was born a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters: Susan, who married William Rudolph; Ellen, deceased at the age of twenty-two; Jacob, whose name heads this sketch; James, died in his twenty-second year; Emily, wedded George Hedrick; Daniel, Ann, Martha and Mariah, the two latter being twins. Mrs. Anna Boon died aged eighty-two. The Boon family is a long lived one, most of its members reaching the age of eighty years. It never became numerous, and its only known representatives now living are Dr. Boon's family and William Boon and Margaret Beebee, and his brothers and sisters. It is thought that Daniel Boone, the celebrated Kentucky hunter, was a descendant of Hans Boon, one of the three brothers already mentioned.

Jacob Boon, M. D., was reared and educated in Darby township, this county. After leaving school he taught seven terms in that township and Montgomery county, and in 1862 abandoned teaching to take up the study of medicine. After reading medicine one year he entered Jefferson medical college in 1863, where he studied for more than a year. Before completing his course he enlisted for ninety days in Co. A, 37th regiment of emer-



gency men, stationed at Greencastle, but after one month's service was discharged. He then went to Philadelphia and enlisted in Co. B, 203d Pennsylvania infantry, joining the main army in front of Petersburg. He was among the reinforcements sent to Deep Bottom, but arrived too late to participate in that engagement. After several minor battles he took part in the historical struggle at Fort Fisher, and was with General Terry at the capture of that stronghold. For a time he was camped on the old York road in front of Richmond, and was later engaged in skirmishing along the coast line toward Raleigh, North Carolina, and joined in besieging that city. Returning to Pennsylvania after the war he reentered the school room and taught for some time, when he again resumed his medical studies at Jefferson college, and was graduated from that well known institution in 1867. Dr. Boon immediately located in Darby township, Delaware county, where he met with a kindly reception and has ever since been engaged in a large general practice, living in his present residence at Glenolden since 1869. Dr. Boon is an active member of the Delaware County Medical society. For many years he was an Odd Fellow, having served in all the chairs of his lodge, and afterward became connected with the encampment. In political sentiment the Doctor is a democrat, and has always taken an active part in local affairs, serving as auditor, school director, and in other official positions.

Dr. Boon is largely interested in real estate, owning valuable property at Glenolden, Ridley Park, Chester, Lansdowne and Boon Station. With Fred Vogel he was instrumental in the development of Lansdowne Heights and West Folsom. At the latter place he purchased forty-four acres of land and laid it out into building lots, christening the place Oakland. This property he sold to James Moran in 1888, and afterward bought it back. In 1889 he and Mr. Vogel purchased two tracts containing one hundred and ninety-five acres, called the place Lansdown Heights, and have

since been improving and developing this property. In 1886 Dr. Boon bought fifteen acres, on which he built fifteen houses, which he still owns and rents. He is also the promoter and main owner of the village of Boon, and has done much toward building up and improving Glenolden, Folsom and West Folsom. Indeed, it may be said that Dr. Boon has done as much as any man toward the up-building of the material interests of his county, and he is now one of the largest real estate owners in this part of Pennsylvania. He was one of the promoters of the Darby & Chester pike, and his influence has been felt in nearly all the public enterprises of this section for years. On May 10, 1872, Dr. Boon was married to Lizzie F. Lawrence, a daughter of J. Warren Lawrence, of Springfield township, this county.

S. PANCOAST JAMES, who is prominently connected with the milk trade of South Chester, and well known to the people of this section, is a son of Daniel and Eliza P. (Worrall) James, and a native of Springfield township, this county, where he was born July 28, 1844. The James family is of Welsh descent, and this branch was founded in America by Evan James, paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who came from Wales while yet a young man, and settled in West Nantmeal township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, at an early day. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Rachel Evans, also a native of Wales, by whom he had a family of seven children: William, Abner, Jesse, Evan, Hannah, Sarah and Mary. William James (grandfather) was born and reared in West Nantmeal, Chester county, where a great portion of his life was spent as a farmer. He was a whig in politics, took an active part in public affairs, and wedded Jane Dunwoody, a daughter of James and Grace Dunwoody, and a descendant of one of the oldest families of Pennsylvania. By that union he had eight children: James, Myrach,

Daniel, Benjamin F., Evan Abigail, who married Rudolph Huzzard, and Rachel, who became the wife of Albert Way. Daniel, the third son and father of S. Pancoast, was born on the old James homestead in Chester county, December 16, 1810, and after attaining manhood learned the trade of millwright, at which he worked for a number of years, taking contracts for putting in the machinery of many large mills. He afterward purchased the Thorndale flour mill and saw mill at Glen Mills, this county, which he successfully conducted until his retirement from business in 1866. He died at Glen Mills on February 17, 1888, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. Politically he was a republican, and served as county commissioner during the trying times of the civil war. A man of sound judgment and good business ability, he accumulated considerable property and won the respect and esteem of all who knew him. While not a member of any church, he regularly attended the Presbyterian church, and was liberal in his contributions toward the support of its interests. On March 1, 1837, he married Eliza P. Worrall, a daughter of John Worrall, a leading farmer and orthodox Friend of Springfield township, and to them was born a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters: Annie E., who married James Phipps, of West Chester, this State; Jane, also a resident of West Chester; William, deceased at the age of 50; S. Pancoast, whose name introduces this sketch; Mary, now the wife of George P. Dutton, a prosperous miller of Chester township, this county; George, now a resident of San Jose, California; Ella, married Wilmer Cheyney, of Thornbury township, this county; and John, also residing in Thornbury township. Mrs. James died in 1876, aged sixty-four years.

S. Pancoast James was reared in this county and received his education in the public schools of Upper Providence township and the high school at Media. After leaving school he learned the millwright trade with his father, but

only followed that occupation a short time. He went to Bloomington, Illinois, in the spring of 1866, where he remained one year, and then returned to Delaware county and embarked in the coal and lumber business at Glen Mills, this county, in partnership with his father. That enterprise he successfully conducted for a period of sixteen years. Retiring from that business in 1882, he purchased a farm in Chester township, and for four years was engaged in agricultural pursuits thereon. In 1886 he removed to Village Green, where he was engaged in farming for three years, and from there went to Boothwyn, in Upper Chester township, remaining four years at the latter place. In 1893 he removed to South Chester, where he is now extensively engaged in the dairy and milk business.

On Christmas eve, 1878, Mr. James was united in marriage with Sallie J. Lewis, a daughter of George Lewis, a prominent miller of Haverford township, this county. To them has been born one child, a daughter, named Grace Lewis.

In his political affiliations Mr. James is an ardent republican, having taken an active part in local politics for a number of years, and held a number of township offices. In 1863 he enlisted in Co. C, 29th Pennsylvania infantry, under Capt. John M. Broomall, and served for three months.

ALBERT P. LEWIS, proprietor of the Wallingford cotton mills, near Swarthmore, this county, and the representative of a family which has been engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods here for nearly a century, is a son of Mordecai and Sarah P. (Miller) Lewis, and was born in Upper Providence township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1851. The Lewises are of Welsh descent, and among the oldest families of Delaware county, where they have been engaged in agricultural pursuits and manufacturing industries since the Revolutionary

period. George Lewis, paternal grandfather of Albert P. Lewis, was a native of Delaware county, and in early life engaged in the paper manufacturing business, which he relinquished in later years to become a farmer. He married Edith Worrall, by whom he had a family of six children. His death occurred in 1870, when eighty-five years of age, but his widow lived to be ninety-six. Their son, Mordecai Lewis (father), was born at Wallingford mills, this county, in 1821, and died here in 1870, aged forty-nine years. He owned these mills and spent his entire life here, engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods. Politically he was a republican, and in religion a follower of George Fox. He married Sarah P. Miller, a native of Chester county, and like her husband a member of the Society of Friends. They were the parents of eight children, seven sons and one daughter: Isaac M., J. Reese, Albert P., Davis, Frank, Mary, West and Harry. Mrs. Lewis belonged to an old Delaware county family, of English extraction, and her death occurred in 1870.

Albert P. Lewis grew to manhood at Wallingford mills, receiving an English education in the public schools here and at Kennett Square academy in Chester county. After leaving school he became a farmer and followed that occupation until 1879, owning at one time two hundred and twenty-five acres of land, twenty-five of which lay within the corporate limits of Media. In 1879 he entered into a partnership with his brothers, Isaac M. and J. Reese Lewis, and engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at the Wallingford mills, Swarthmore, this county. Shortly afterward Isaac M. Lewis withdrew from the firm, and in November, 1888, J. Reese Lewis disposed of his interest to his brother, and Albert P. Lewis thus became the sole owner of these textile mills, which he has continued to manage successfully ever since. The Wallingford mills have a large capacity, and manufacture their products from the raw material, every process, including dying and finishing, being

done in the different departments under the same roof. These goods are principally handled by large jobbers in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and other cities, and find their way to all parts of the country.

On October 13, 1875, Albert P. Lewis was united by marriage to Mary Cummins, a daughter of James R. Cummins, of Delaware county. To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have been born two children, one son and a daughter: Harry W., now in his seventeenth year, and Florence C. Politically the subject of this sketch is a republican, and in religion a member of the Society of Friends.

JAMES H. TEMPLE, superintendent of the Chester branch of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, and a gentleman very highly esteemed in this city, is a son of Abram Y. and Jane (Crooks) Temple, and was born August 16, 1857, at Upland, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The Temples are of English extraction, but have been resident in America since early times. William Temple, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of New Jersey and the eldest of a family of four sons, the others being Andrew, Azariah and Levi. William Temple married Mary McGowen and was the father of seven children: John C., Abner, Abram (father), Jane, Mary, and two who died in infancy. He lived to be fifty-nine years of age, dying about 1858, and his wife died at the age of sixty-eight. All the children are now deceased except Abner and Abram. Abram Temple (father) was born in August, 1837 at Newton, New Jersey, and is now a fruit and vegetable dealer in the city of Chester, where he has resided since 1858. Prior to that time he had been a sailor, employed for a number of years on the coasting vessels plying between Philadelphia and other domestic ports. In politics he is a democrat, and for many years was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1856 he married Jane Crooks, a

native of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of James Crooks. To them was born a family of eight children: Mary, Annie, Ella, Emma, Maggie, Leslie, James, and William, who married Rosa Smith and is a weaver and loom fixer by trade. Mary, Annie and Ella, the third, fourth and seventh, died in infancy. Mrs. Jane Temple is now in the fifty-seventh year of her age.

James H. Temple grew to manhood in Chester and obtained a good practical education in the public schools of that borough. At the age of fifteen he entered the cotton and woolen mills of Chester, to learn the business of textile manufacture, and spent a period of fifteen years in the various mills of this city. In 1880 he abandoned the mills to engage in the subscription book business, which he followed for five years, traveling through different parts of Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia, and meeting with good success. At the end of that time he returned to Chester and engaged in the industrial insurance business as agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, in December, 1885, and for some fifteen months he acted in that capacity, and then became assistant superintendent for that company at Chester. He held this position until May 20, 1893, when he was made general superintendent in this city, and still continues to act as such. In management of its affairs here he has displayed fine executive ability and has won the esteem and confidence of his official superiors and the general public. In the underwriting business of this company a specialty is made of industrial insurance for small amounts, and the force at Chester, over which Mr. Temple has supervision, consists of one clerk, three assistant superintendents and twenty agents, with an examining staff of five physicians: Drs. W. W. Johnston, Robert S. Maison and Knales Evans, of Chester, and Percy C. Hoskins of West Chester, and C. Lashell, of Rockdale.

In his political affiliations Mr. Temple is a democrat, but broad and liberal in his views,

and much inclined toward independent action in local affairs. He is a member of the Excelsior Saving society and of the Baptist church. On May 22, 1883, he was united in marriage to Susie A. Heflin, a daughter of Absalom Heflin, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Temple have been born five children, all daughters: Edith May, Florence Virginia, Ethel Irene, Mildred Evans, and Bessie Alice.

RICHARD FLOWER FLICKWIR, president of the common council of the city of Chester, was actively engaged in the drug business here for a number of years, and later served for an extended period as assistant postmaster, but is now retired. He is a son of Jeremiah W. and Jemima (Flower) Flickwir, and a native of the city of Philadelphia, where he was born July 24, 1834. Jeremiah W. Flickwir (father) was born in the city of Philadelphia in 1803, and resided there until 1839. In that year he removed to Chester, Delaware county, and resided in this city and Chester township during the remainder of his life, which closed in 1866, when he was well advanced in the sixty-third year of his age. At the time of his death, and for many years previous, he held the office of deputy revenue collector in this district. From 1864 he was also interested with his son, Richard F., in the drug business at Chester. He was a man of sociable disposition, affable manners and fine conversational powers, and was extremely popular and well liked by the people. Politically he was a whig and republican, and rendered his party efficient service in many an active and exciting campaign. He was a vestryman and warden of St. Paul's Episcopal church of this city for many years, and took an active part in all the benevolent and other enterprises of his church. In 1827 he married Jemima Flower, a daughter of Richard Flower, and a native of Upland, this county. She was a consistent member of St. Paul's Epis-

copal church, and died May 17, 1889, in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

Richard Flower (maternal grandfather) was of English extraction, and his wife was a daughter of Henry Hale Graham. Mr. Flower was born at Marcus Hook, this county, and for many years was proprietor of what was known as the Chester flouring mills, where he did a large and lucrative business, supplying a vast amount of flour to several leading markets in this country and shipping large quantities to Europe. He died in July, 1843, at the age of eighty-four years.

Richard Flower Flickwir was reared principally in the city of Chester, to which his parents removed when he was but five years of age, and received a good English education in the public schools here and in Philadelphia. Leaving school he entered a large wholesale dry goods house in that city as salesman, and remained with the same firm for a period of seven years. In 1857 he went to Beardstown, Illinois, where he engaged in business with his elder brother, D. Henry Flickwir, since deceased, and continued in partnership with him until 1864. He then returned to Chester, Pennsylvania, and with his father engaged in the drug business in this city. The partnership thus formed was dissolved by the death of his father in 1866, and for three years thereafter Richard F. Flickwir conducted the business alone. In 1871 he became assistant postmaster at Chester, and served as such for a period of six years, first under W. G. Price, and afterward under William H. Martin. Since leaving the postoffice he has been retired from all active business.

Politically Mr. Flickwir has always been an ardent republican, having cast his first vote for John C. Fremont for president in 1856. He has served for two years as a member of the common council of this city, and is now serving his second term as president of that body. For eleven years he has been secretary of the Republican county committee, and is regarded as among the best and safest advisers

in the local councils of his party. During the last twenty-eight years he has been connected with the Masonic fraternity, being now a member of L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, of this city; and is also a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America. He is unmarried.

CORNELIUS C. V. CRAWFORD,

M. D., is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, who served with distinction as a surgeon during the civil war, and has for many years been practicing his profession in Delaware county, residing now at Chester Heights. He is a son of Benjamin and Anna (Cooper) Wayne Crawford, and was born in the city of Philadelphia January 31, 1842. The Crawfords are of Scotch lineage, and the family was planted in America by Alexander Crawford, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was born and reared in Scotland, where he received a superior education and afterward learned the business of a merchant tailor. Subsequent to the birth of his first child he, with his wife, left his native land, and, crossing the broad Atlantic, settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the clothing business as a merchant tailor and manufacturer, and became quite successful and prosperous. His business was located in the central part of the city, and he continued to reside in Philadelphia until his death, May 11, 1837, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Politically he was an old line whig, and in religion a member of the German Reformed church, in which he was very active and prominent for many years. His wife, Christianna (of German origin), bore him a family of five children, four boys and one girl, and died February 13, 1845, at the advanced age of ninety years. Their fourth son, Benjamin Crawford (father), was born in Philadelphia on Christmas day, 1798, and obtained his education in the schools of that city. He was of a studious disposition, and continued his investigations in various lines

all his life. In youth he was strongly inclined toward the ministry, but his father preferred that he should adopt a more substantial and lucrative calling, and he entered his father's employ in the clothing and merchant tailoring business, which he finally made his life occupation. He continued to be a great Bible student all his life, and became very proficient in biblical literature and criticism. He was able in debate, a clear and original thinker, and very forcible and logical in argument. Early in life he engaged in business on his own account on Market street, above Seventh, and subsequently removed to Market, above Sixth, where he continued to conduct a large and prosperous business, having branch stores also at Reading and Harrisburg, and was one of the largest clothing dealers of his day. His business transactions were always conducted on the cash basis and conscientiously looked after, even to the minutest details. He continued in active business until 1856, when, having secured a handsome competency, he retired. Latterly he dealt to some extent in real estate. All the years he remained in active business, and at the time of his death, January 25, 1867, he was highly esteemed for his fine sense of honor, strict probity, and high regard for truth. His word was always his bond. In politics he was first a whig and later a republican. At the age of seventeen he joined the First German Reformed church (old Crown street), of which he was a consistent member for years, and later identified himself with the Presbyterian church, in which he was active and prominent until his death. He had fine musical talent, a voice of unusual compass and power, and for more than a third of a century led the singing in various churches in Philadelphia. From early manhood to his death he was actively connected with the Sons of Temperance, and was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a man of great nervous energy and of fine physical development, rarely knowing what it was to be sick, until suddenly stricken down

by apoplexy. He had a light complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, and usually weighed about one hundred and seventy pounds. His height was five feet eight inches. His death occurred January 25, 1867, at one o'clock P.M. In 1821 he married Anna Cooper Wayne, a daughter of Samuel and Eliza Wayne, and they had a family of four sons and two daughters: Louisa W. DuComb, Sarah A. W. Deal, William McCalla, Benjamin F., Cornelius C. V. (whose name heads this sketch), and Charles H. Mrs. Anna Cooper Crawford died March 1, 1887, in Media, Pennsylvania, aged eighty-six years. Her father was a cousin of Mad Anthony Wayne, the famous Revolutionary hero. Her fourth son, Charles H. Crawford, served in the Union army, Second corps, during the civil war, was captured at the battle of Spottsylvania, and confined for eleven months in various southern military prisons, including Andersonville, and personally underwent all the privations and hardships which have rendered the southern prison pens infamous in history.

Cornelius C. V. Crawford was reared in his native city of Philadelphia, and educated in the high schools of that city. Leaving school at the age of seventeen, he tried mercantile pursuits for a time, but being naturally of a studious habit and having a literary turn of mind, he determined to adopt a profession, and was naturally inclined toward the law, but his father disliked the law and preferred that his son become a minister or a physician. He accordingly entered Jefferson Medical college, and after finishing the full course of study and outside courses under Professors Agnew and Penrose, was graduated from that institution with honor and the degree of M. D. in April, 1862. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, where he remained until June, 1862, when, having successfully passed a rigid examination before the army board, he enlisted in the United States service, and became a medical officer of the 102d Pennsylvania infantry, connected with

the Sixth corps of the army of the Potomac. He served continuously until July 4, 1864, when he was severely wounded at Fort Stevens by a rifle ball in the right leg, just below the knee, during the raid of General Early toward Washington. The shot carried away a portion of the tibia, and the injury was followed by erysipelas and gangrene, necessitating a confinement in the hospital and at his home for several months. For seven months Dr. Crawford was compelled to use crutches, and returned on them to his regiment, but never entirely recovered from his wound, and was discharged from service November 19, 1864. Prior to his service in the army he also spent some time at sea as medical officer. He then returned to Philadelphia and remained in that city for a short time, practicing as his health would permit, but in 1865 removed to Delaware county, where he has ever since resided, engaged in the general practice of medicine. Originally he gave especial attention to surgery and gynecology, but drifted into a large, general practice to meet the demands upon him. Dr. Crawford has met with remarkable success in his profession, and is widely known as a skillful physician and a cultivated Christian gentleman.

On October 13, 1864, Dr. Crawford was wedded to Sarah B. Diehl, a daughter of Charles F. Diehl, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, but formerly an active and successful business man of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania. After removing to Philadelphia he engaged in the wholesale dry goods business in that city with Lippincott, Coffin & Company, one of the leading dry goods houses of that day, where he became quite prominent in business and an active member of the Union League, during the war of the rebellion—being, politically, an uncompromising republican.

For years Dr. Crawford was an active member of the Delaware County Medical society, and has contributed extensively to the literature of medical science. In politics he is a

staunch republican, and takes an active part in local affairs, having served as a member of the county committee for many years and been chairman of that body. He also served as census marshal one term, and quarantine officer at the Philadelphia Lazaretto for four years, proving himself one of the most efficient and highly respected masters ever on duty there. Dr. Crawford has always taken a deep interest in music and the fine arts and in the cause of popular education, and for years served as secretary of the board of education and as district superintendent of schools. For two years he gave free courses of instruction in physiology in his home district. In 1872 he united with the Upland Baptist church. He is now a member of the First Baptist church of Media, in which he has held the position of deacon, and prior to that was the first deacon in the Village Green Baptist church, which he was so largely instrumental in organizing. He is also a member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons; of Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons; and formerly was a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. He was one of the first members of old Bradbury Post, No. 149, Grand Army of the Republic, and served as adjutant, surgeon and commander thereof. After the dissolution of that Post (now reorganized), Dr. Crawford became a member of Wilde Post, No. 25, and for eight consecutive years was elected medical director of the department of Pennsylvania Grand Army of the Republic. Since 1887 he has resided at Chester Heights, where he built and owns one of the finest and most handsomely appointed residences to be found in this part of the country.

JAMES WESLEY WATSON, now superintendent of the Tidewater Steel and Iron Works at Chester, this county, has been prominently connected with the iron industry of Pennsylvania and Colorado for many years. He is a native of New Orleans, Louisiana,

where he was born January 27, 1841, and is the youngest son of John and Eliza (Wagoner) Watson. The family is of Scotch ancestry, and was planted on American soil by James Watson, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was born and reared in the Scottish highlands, but who after attaining manhood left his native land to find a new home in the western hemisphere. He settled at Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying about 1830, in the sixty-fifth year of his life. He married Mary Vernon and reared a family of four sons: Robert, Stewart, Andrew and John. John Watson (father) was born at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, in 1798, and after securing a common school education learned the trade of plasterer, and later that of molder. For a time he was largely engaged in contracting and became quite successful and prosperous. Politically he was a democrat, and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1833 he married Eliza Wagoner, a native of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Jacob Wagoner. To their union was born two sons: Robert J. and James W. John Watson died in 1853, at the age of fifty-five, and his wife passed from earth in 1860, in the sixtieth year of her age.

James Wesley Watson, their youngest son, was educated in the city schools of New Orleans, Louisiana, and at Danville, Pennsylvania. Leaving school at the age of eighteen he entered the iron and steel mills at Danville, and began learning the iron business, with which he has been connected all his life. In 1877 he went to Colorado, and for some time was engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel at Pueblo, that State. Later he removed to the city of Denver, where for nearly four years he conducted a large iron and steel mill, but the works were sold in 1880 and he returned to Danville, Pennsylvania. He immediately connected himself with the Combination Steel and Iron Company mill, bought at Danville and taken down and rebuilt at

Chester, and is now named the Tidewater Steel Works, and for more than a quarter of a century successfully maintained a leading position in the manufacture of iron and steel in Danville, Colorado and Chester. In 1880 the business was removed to Chester, Delaware county, and the mills known as the Combination Steel and Iron Company, now Tidewater Steel Works, were erected. Mr. Watson assumed the management of these mills as superintendent, and has ever since occupied that important and responsible position. He has become widely known by his long connection with the iron industry of this State, and is highly esteemed. Mr. Watson is also agent at Chester for the Valentine Brothers Fire Brick Company, of Woodbridge, New Jersey, and the Mining Company of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in both of which lines he does an extensive business. Politically he is a staunch republican and protectionist.

On the 18th of February, 1861, Mr. Watson was married to Mary C. Gaskins, a daughter of James and Mary Gaskins, of Danville, Pennsylvania. To them was born a family of six children, of whom one son and three daughters are still living: Lizzie A., Hanna M., John V. and Mary M. Mrs. Mary C. Watson died August 3, 1882, at the age of forty years, and greatly respected and beloved by a wide circle of friends, who had been attracted by her many excellent qualities of heart and mind.

CHARLES ROBERTS, the treasurer of the South Chester Manufacturing Company, is a fine example of a self made man of modern times. He is the second son and fourth child of John and Mary D. (Forbes) Roberts. He was born in Montrose, Scotland, on January 27, 1841. His parents, and indeed all his ancestors on both sides, so far as known, were Scotch, and belonged to the Presbyterian church. His father was a well-to-do merchant in Montrose, but such was his faith in the future of this country, and so

thoroughly possessed was he with American ideas that he long contemplated the removal of himself and family to the United States. While in Scotland he was even more of an American and better understood and appreciated our institutions than do multitudes who have been born on the soil. Not until the year 1849 did he see the way clear to carry out his long cherished wish. Then it was, that like many another since, he left his home and native land to explore this country, with a view of opening up a home for his wife and children that he had left behind him. His experience was so satisfactory that in August of the following year he was joined by his family in the home which he had selected for them on the Brandywine, in New Castle county, Delaware. The happy family reunion, however, was not of long duration, for soon after the arrival of the wife and children the husband and father became a confirmed invalid, and died in March, 1851, leaving his widowed wife and fatherless children a little company of strangers in a strange land. It was the cherished desire of these devotedly pious parents to educate their children, but the means which they brought with them to this country were exhausted by the sickness and death of the head of the house, and it was necessary for all who were at all able to do anything, and could get employment, to go to work and earn something for the support of the household.

Charles Roberts, the subject of this sketch, began working in the Henry Clay Factory, on the Brandywine, when he was scarcely ten years of age. Here he continued to work until 1858, when the proprietor, Mr. James Stephens, moved the machinery to the Pioneer mills, of Chester, Pennsylvania. These mills were situated between Fourth and Fifth streets, on the ground now occupied by the Farmer's market house. Mr. Stephens, desiring the services of Mr. Roberts, invited him to go with him to Chester and to continue in his employ. He accepted the invitation, and has been a resi-

dent of Chester ever since. When he began to work in the mill in 1851 it was as a creel tender on the old-fashioned cotton spinning hand mules, for which he received three dollars per month, but as he was destined to rise to a position above that of a common operative, it was no disadvantage to him to begin at the very bottom. He was ambitious for promotion, and ever looked forward to it. When the other boys or young men of his own age were running the streets or idling away their time out of working hours, Charles Roberts was busy trying to educate himself for the place he was to fill in the future. When he had an opportunity he attended night schools, which were not so common then as now, and ever availed himself of such helps as he could get to acquire such learning as would fit him for business on his own account. He always looked forward to being a manufacturer, and he was not disappointed in his aspirations. He rose from one position in the mill to another until there was not a piece of machinery in a cotton factory that he did not fully understand, and could manage and operate. Finally his employer promoted him to the position of general superintendent of the mills. He was but little over twenty years of age when he received this promotion. This was his position in 1864, when he was induced by the late General Robert Patterson to become identified with him in the running of the Pioneer mills, in Chester, which he then owned. While thus identified with General Patterson, he erected and equipped throughout, in 1866, the Patterson mills, situated on Penn street and the P., W. & B. R. R. He remained in charge of these mills, which he had equipped with the best and latest improved machinery of that day, until the year 1870, when his business connection with General Patterson ceased. It was in that year, 1870, that Mr. Roberts began business wholly on his own account, in the water works building, at the foot of Fulton street, Chester. In this location he remained but a short time, when he purchased the prop-

erty known as the River View mills, situated on the Delaware river, at the foot of Jeffrey street, South Chester. Under his ownership the property was greatly improved and enlarged. In 1886 the establishment became incorporated under the name of the South Chester Manufacturing Company. Mr. Roberts became treasurer, and still occupies that position. These works give employment to about one hundred people, and are of great benefit to the place in which they are located.

On the 7th day of April, 1862, Mr. Roberts was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Wilson, the daughter of M. Robert Wilson, of Chester. As a result of their union three sons and one daughter have been born to them. The eldest of these, R. Wilson Roberts, died May the 3rd, 1892, at the age of twenty-six years. At the time of his death he was the secretary of the South Chester Manufacturing Company, and was also engaged in the erection of a cotton mill in Cedartown, Georgia, in which he was interested. Mary N. Roberts, their second child, is the wife of Paxson V. Lewis. William K. P. Roberts is engaged in the office of Messrs. Cochran & Sweeney, real estate and insurance brokers. Archie C., the youngest son, is the assistant of his father. The family live in a pleasant home, No. 502 Kerlin street.

Politically Charles Roberts is a staunch republican. For a number of years he was a member of the school board of the city of Chester, and also a member of the city councils. Like the rest of his family he has always belonged to the Presbyterian church, and for many years has been a trustee and an elder of the First Church, of Chester. He is a member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Chapter, No. 258 Royal Arch Masons; and Chester Commandery, No. 66 Knights Templar, being a past officer of his Lodge and Chapter.

The subject of our sketch is pleasant and affable in manner, and his whole career finely illustrates what industry, energy and persever-

ance will accomplish for their possessor, even in the face of many adverse circumstances such as those with which he has had to contend. The success which has crowned his efforts should stimulate every poor boy who has ambition to rise in the world to make the most of himself, and to look forward hopefully to a time when he shall become his own master and the benefactor of others.

HON. ORSON FLAGG BULLARD, a prominent member of the Delaware county bar, who has served six years as prothonotary of the county and been three times elected to the State legislature of Pennsylvania, is a son of Hezekiah M. and Matilda (Deans) Bullard, and was born June 18, 1834, in Bridgewater township, Susquehanna county, this State. The earliest ancestors of the Bullards about whom anything definite is known were residents of Vermont, where tradition says the family was planted early in the seventeenth century. Certainly it is among the old families of New England, where the name frequently occurs in local records and the early annals of the people. Isaac Bullard, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared at Burlington, Vermont, where the old stock of the family principally resided, and where he spent the most of his life. In later years he removed to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1842, when lacking only three years of being a centenarian. The entire family is noted for longevity. Isaac Bullard was a farmer by vocation, and although possessing only an ordinary education became well-to-do and influential in his community. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war when a young man, and loved to tell of those trying times to younger generations who grew up about him. His wife was a Miss Tyler, who was remotely connected with the family of President Tyler, and they had a family of three sons and one daughter: Elijah, Hezekiah M., Otis and

Sarah. Hezekiah M. Bullard (father) was born near Burlington, Vermont, but came to Pennsylvania with his parents in 1810, while yet young, and passed most of his life in Susquehanna county, this State. He died in Bridgewater township, that county, in 1872, at the age of eighty-one. Like his father he devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and as a carpenter, being successful in both. He fought as a volunteer in the American army during our second war with England, taking part in the battle of Lake Champlain and other historic struggles, and was a democrat in politics until the civil war occurred, when he identified himself with the Republican party, and ever afterward gave it a loyal support. He was a man of positive views, and always kept himself well informed on political issues. A life long member of the Universalist church, he took an active interest in the work of his denomination, and did much for its advancement in his neighborhood. He married Matilda Deans, a daughter of Zebulon Deans, of Susquehanna county, this State. To them was born a family consisting of four sons and six daughters: James O., Fannie L. Pneu-man, Thaddeus F., Caroline Robbins, Lucy Sherman, Mary Stanton, Abbie Culver, Orson Flagg, whose name heads this sketch; Clara L. Atherton, and Fred O., who now resides in the city of New York. Mrs. Bullard died in 1857, in the sixty-second year of her age.

Orson Flagg Bullard was reared in his native county of Susquehanna, receiving his primary instruction in the public schools, and afterward completing his education in the academy at Montrose. In 1855 he began the study of law in the office of Judge J. M. Broomall, of Chester, where he remained two years. During the first year he was also principal of the boys' grammar school at Chester, but after that abandoned teaching and devoted his entire attention to his preparation for the bar. He was admitted to practice in August, 1859, at Media, this county, and in 1874 was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia, and to

practice in the supreme courts of this State. For three years after his admission to the bar he practiced law in this county, and then became prothonotary's clerk for two years, after which he was elected prothonotary of Delaware county, and acceptably filled that office for a period of six years. In 1872 he was nominated on the republican ticket and elected to a seat in the State assembly, where he served one term with distinction. Again in 1876 he was elected to the State legislature, and served two terms in succession. He never lost his interest in popular education, and for nine years was an active and influential member of the school board of Media. Mr. Bullard is a member of the bar association of Delaware county, and since 1880 has been associated with Judge Broomall in the real estate and law business, with an office in Media and another in South Chester. Mr. Broomall has large real estate interests in both places, and a law practice equal to any in the county.

As has been intimated, Orson Flagg Bullard is a staunch republican, and is regarded as among the ablest, and, at the same time, most conservative leaders of his party in this county. In 1863 he enlisted in Co. C, 29th regiment of emergency men, under Capt. John M. Broomall, being sworn into service as sergeant on his twenty-ninth birthday, June 18, and participated with his company in several skirmishes about the battle of Gettysburg. He is now a member and adjutant of Berad-burg Post, No. 149, Grand Army of the Republic, of Media.

On the first day of June, 1859, Mr. Bullard was united in marriage with Rebecca A. Huston, a native of Delaware county, and a daughter of James Huston. To Mr. and Mrs. Bullard was born a family of nine children: James H., who married Elizabeth Jones, by whom he has three children, and resides in Brooklyn, New York, being employed as a printer in the office of the New York *Tribune*; Ellsworth F., who married Anna F. Robinson, has two children, and is at the head of the advertising

department of the Lorillard Tobacco Company, residing at Hackensack, New Jersey; Roberta M., living at home; Elizabeth M., married Dr. Henry Sykes, superintendent of the Episcopal hospital in Philadelphia, where they reside, and have one child; William H. G., a graduate of the naval academy at Annapolis, Maryland, now an ensign in the navy, and instructor at the naval academy at Annapolis, and who married Berne Saunders, of Baltimore, Maryland, has one child, and resides in the city of Annapolis; Anna L., residing at home; Orson V., deceased March 7, 1892, at the age of twenty years; Howard O. and Clarence L.

Zebulon Deans, maternal grandfather of Hon. O. F. Bullard, was a Connecticut Yankee of English extraction, who came to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1808, where he followed farming and also worked at his trade as a carpenter. He owned four hundred acres of land, on part of which South Montrose was built, became quite wealthy, and reared a large family of children, among whom were: James, Orimal, John, Matilda (mother of subject), Phœbe, who married a brother of Hezekiah M. Bullard (father); Lucy and Fannie, who married brothers, named Fields; and others. Mr. Deans was very philanthropic and generous in disposition, a member of the Presbyterian church, and at the time of his death was accounted one of the richest men in Susquehanna county.

EMIL OSCAR HAAS, a wholesale liquor dealer of Chester, and one of the most enterprising and prosperous citizens of the county, is a son of Sebastian and Gertrude (Ott) Haas, and was born near Market square in the city of Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1860. Sebastian Haas (father) is a native of Germany, born at Wittenberg in 1834, and in 1854 he emigrated to the United States and located in Philadelphia, which he left in a short time to settle in the

city of Chester. Here he has resided ever since, being now in the sixtieth year of his age, and a democrat in political faith. After coming to Chester he worked for ex-Judge Broomall for some time, and while in his employ cut down the tree to which it is said William Penn tied his boat when he first landed here. This tree stood in the yard where Dr. Forwood now resides, at the corner of Front and Penn streets, and Mr. Haas still has some of the wood taken from it. He was one of the early furniture dealers in this city, and followed that business here for a number of years. Later he accepted an agency in this city for the Louis Bergdoll Brewing Company, of Philadelphia, and represented that company here until 1889, when he erected his present hotel, known as the Franklin hotel and restaurant, at Nos. 127 and 129 West Third street. He has successfully conducted the hotel business here ever since.

In 1858 he married Gertrude Ott, a daughter of Maurice Ott, and a native of Baden Baden, Germany, and who died October 7, 1876, aged forty-two years. They had a family of six children, four sons and two daughters: Emil Oscar Haas, subject of this sketch, Lewis M. Haas, Henry A. Haas, John Edward Haas, Caroline B. Haas, and Gertrude M. Haas.

Emil Oscar Haas was reared principally in Chester and received his education in the public and parochial schools of this city. After leaving school he was employed until 1880 in the stationery and book store of William A. Todd, who was then proprietor and editor of the *Chester Evening News*, of this city. On leaving the book store he became clerk in his father's hotel, but soon afterward went to New York city, where he worked in a piano factory for some time and then took a trip through the west, spending about one year in traveling through that section. In 1885 he went to Europe, traveling all through a number of European countries and spending three months in Germany. While in Germany he slept one night in the house where his father was born.



Emil O. Haas.

Returning to America he worked for a time in his father's hotel, but in 1889 engaged in the wholesale liquor business in this city and is successfully conducting that enterprise. He is also the agent of the Louis Bergdoll Brewing Company in Delaware county, and in addition to his wholesale liquor business and beer agency, he does a big bottling business and has teams running all over the county. He also owns some valuable real estate in this city.

On March 20, 1889, Mr. Haas was united in marriage to Loro HammaDerrickson, youngest daughter of Capt. E. H. Derrickson, of Wallingford, this county. On Tuesday, May 16th, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. Haas was born a son, named Sebastian, taking his name from his grandfather.

Politically the subject of this sketch is a stanch republican, taking an active part in politics. He was one of the principal organizers of the Fifth ward Republican club of this city, which meets, at Turn Hall, situated at Eighth and Morton avenue, of which he is proprietor.

ELLEN E. BROWN, M. D., a prominent and successful physician of the city of Chester, and a graduate from the Woman's Medical college of Pennsylvania, who has been in general practice here since 1885, is a daughter of Orren and Salome (Watkins) Brown, and was born October 5, 1848, at Peru, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. The Browns are of Scotch-English extraction, and were among the early settlers of Massachusetts. A number of professional men—lawyers and preachers—were among the ancestors of the subject of this sketch, on both the paternal and maternal sides. Solomon Brown (grandfather) was a native of Massachusetts, where he was engaged in farming, and where he died in 1852, at the age of eighty-two years. He married Sallie Gilbert, and reared a family of eleven children, one of whom was Orren Brown (father), who was born in Berkshire county,

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Massachusetts, in 1804, and resided in the town of Peru, that county, all his life, dying there in 1888, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was a farmer by occupation, a republican in politics, and from early manhood a strict member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1825 he married Salome Watkins, a daughter of James Watkins, and a native of that county. They had a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters: Jas. G., Mary A., Chas. F., Martha A., Sarah M., Henry M., Effie J., Ellen E. and Jane P. Mrs. Brown was a member of the Congregationalist church, and died in 1866, aged fifty-nine years. Her father, James Watkins, was a native of Scotland, who came to the United States about 1766, in company with two brothers, and settled in Massachusetts. He served as a lieutenant during the war of 1812, and afterward as lieutenant of the town militia, and one of his brothers, Nathan Watkins, was a captain in the American army during the Revolutionary war, and was present at the battle of Bunker Hill. They were a long-lived race, and possessed the military spirit in a marked degree. Lucinda Watkins, the painter and French teacher, was an aunt of Dr. Ellen E. Brown. The Watkins were distinguished for patriotism and good citizenship. Some of the family removed to Ohio at an early day, making the trip by slow stages with an ox team, and becoming early pioneers in that then thinly settled portion of the country, where some of their descendants may yet be found.

Ellen E. Brown grew to womanhood in her native village, receiving her early education in private schools there, which was supplemented by a thorough course of training in other private schools in the city of Philadelphia. She read medicine for two years with her brother-in-law, Dr. William Richards, a prominent physician and surgeon of Natick, Massachusetts, and then entered the Woman's Medical college of Pennsylvania, from which institution she was duly graduated in 1881. After

graduation she spent one year in the women's and children's hospital on Staten Island, New York, and was resident physician three months at the house of correction in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. She then located at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, where she was successfully engaged in practice for two years. In 1885 she removed to Chester, Pennsylvania, and in this city found a hearty welcome, and soon had a nice general practice, which has increased as the years passed until it is now quite extensive and lucrative. Dr. Brown is a member of the Delaware County Medical society, also of the State Medical society, and an earnest student of the best literature of her profession. She is popular in social circles, greatly esteemed as a lady of culture and refinement, and her reputation as a skillful and successful physician is co-extensive with the city and county. That she is eminently deserving of the flattering success that has attended her career in this city is the unanimous verdict of all who know her, either in the social way or through the successful practice of her profession. Dr. Brown has never married.

THOMAS AARON LAYMAN, the well known blacksmith and wagon maker of West Second street, Chester, is the eldest son of Edward and Margaret (Williams) Layman, and was born April 13, 1848, at Christiana, New Castle county, Delaware. The family is of remote Germanic origin, and was among the early settlers of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where its members have mostly resided for many generations. There Thomas Layman, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared. He was a farmer by occupation, resided in Bucks county nearly all his life, and became quite prosperous. Politically he was a Jacksonian democrat, and married Abigail Coggin, by whom he had a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters: Milton, John, Thomas, Edward, Mary Galliner, Rachel Nicholson,

Catharine Polson, whose son, Rev. Thomas L. Polson, is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, at present serving the charge at Jamaica, Long Island; Ann Bratton, Phæbe Townsend and Abigail Townsend. The elder Thomas Layman died April 10, 1863, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and his wife passed from earth in 1854, at the age of sixty-five. Edward Layman (father) was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1823, and after attaining manhood became a butcher, and locating in New Castle county, Delaware, followed that occupation there for a quarter of a century. In 1868 he removed to the city of Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he continued the business for two years, after which he returned to New Castle county, Delaware. He continued to reside in Delaware until a short time previous to his death, when he came back to Chester, and died at the home of his son, Thomas A. Layman, in this city, on October 15, 1887, when in the sixty-fourth year of his age. During the civil war he served as a member of Co. B, 1st Delaware infantry, and took part in a number of the most important battles of the war. In 1847 he married Margaret Williams, a native of Christiana, Delaware, and a daughter of Jeremiah Williams. To them was born a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters: Thomas Aaron, Edmund, Sarah Ellen, deceased; Margaret Cubit, Anna M. Walls, Irene and George.

Thomas Aaron Layman was reared principally at Christiana, New Castle county, Delaware, where he attended the public schools in boyhood, and afterward learned the trade of blacksmith and wagon maker with William H. Webb, of Summit Bridge, that county. In October, 1868, he came to Chester, Pennsylvania, with his father's family, and has ever since been a resident of this city. For a short time he carried on business on East Seventh street, but in 1888 he succeeded William Curnburn at the old stand on West Second street, near Bridge, where he has since conducted a

successful business and worked up a good trade. He now employs five men, and in addition to all kinds of general blacksmithing, pays special attention to the building and repairing of wheeled vehicles. His work is always first class and has won a wide reputation for superiority.

On Independence day, 1871, Mr. Layman was united in marriage to Lydia Stewart, a daughter of James Stewart, of Dover, Delaware, where she was born and reared. To Mr. and Mrs. Layman has been born a family of eight children, of whom five were sons: George (1), deceased in infancy; Sarah E., George (2), Howard B., Eva, Thomas A., jr., Lettie P. and Benjamin Harrison.

Politically Thomas A. Layman has been an ardent republican all his life, and is a special admirer of ex-President Harrison, for whom his youngest son is named. In religious faith and church membership he is a Methodist, having been connected with the Methodist Episcopal church since 1877. He is also a past grand of Leiperville Lodge, No. 263, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Supreme Order of Heptosophs, of Penn Conclave, No. 59.

WILLIAM ANDREW HILL, superintendent of the foundry of the Crown Smelting Company of Chester, who has resided in this city since 1887, is a native of Memphis, Tennessee, where he was born September 10, 1864, and is the only child of Andrew and Mary Ann (Parsons) Hill. The Hills are of English descent, and the family was early planted in America, though William C. Parsons, maternal grandfather of William A. Hill, was born in England, while his parents were on a visit to that country. After attaining manhood he adopted a seafaring life, serving twenty-seven years on board of a United States man-of-war, and while yet a young man secured the position of mail messenger to the commander of the navy yard at Philadelphia, with whose office he was connected for a period of thirty years.

He was a man of fine education, had a wide range of general information, and became well posted on all current topics. In politics he was a whig and republican, and in religion a member of the Episcopal church. He was also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having served as a master of Stewart Lodge, No. 187, of Philadelphia, and was likewise connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Sarah Ann Harris, by whom he had a family of twelve children. His death occurred October 21, 1881, when in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Andrew Hill (father), was born in the State of Maine in 1836. There he grew to manhood, received a good common school education, and afterward learned the trade of cabinet maker, at which he worked until the breaking out of the civil war in 1861. He then enlisted in the service of the United States as a member of Co. A, fourth division, 13th Iowa Infantry, with which he took part in a number of historic engagements, and was finally killed at the battle of the Wilderness, in 1864, when twenty-eight years of age. In 1863 he married Mary Ann Parsons, a native of Philadelphia and a daughter of William C. Parsons. Their only child was William A. Hill the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Mary A. Hill is still living, being now in the fifty-third year of her age, and resides in the city of Chester with her son.

William A. Hill was principally reared in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in the public schools there obtained a common English education. Leaving school he served an apprenticeship of three and a half years at the trade of brass molder, in Philadelphia, when he entered the employ of the Crown Smelting Company of Chester, where he completed his trade and was made a boss molder, and occupied that position until 1893. In the latter year he became superintendent of the foundry of the Crown Smelting Company, and is now occupying that responsible position with great acceptability. Beginning his trade with a determination to master it in every detail, Mr.

Hill was soon known as an expert molder, and rapidly rose in the estimation of his associates until he was conceded to be one of the most skillful workmen in the business. This superiority, the result of his own efforts, opened the way to a foremanship, and the ability for management displayed in that position resulted in his being called to the post of superintendent of the foundry. His successful career may well afford encouragement to other young men who are compelled to rely entirely on their own exertions for advancement in the world. They may feel assured that if once thoroughly fitted for some useful work, their abilities will find recognition somewhere, and the gates swing open to admit them to places of responsibility and usefulness.

In his political affiliations Mr. Hill is a democrat, though he prefers business to participation in politics, and contents himself with performing the ordinary duties of good citizenship. He is a member of Mocoponaca Tribe, No. 149, Improved Order of Red Men, also Larkin Lodge of Chester, K. of P., and Chester Lodge, No. 44, Legion of the Red Cross, and takes an active interest in the Young Men's Christian Association of Chester. Since coming to Chester with his mother, in 1887, Mr. Hill has resided at No. 537 Kerlin street, and is regarded as among the most energetic, successful and thorough-going young business men of the city. He is unmarried.

WILLIAM H. GREEN, Sr., founder of the Vulcan works, who died at his home in the city of Chester, on May 1, 1893, was a pioneer in the industrial development of South Chester, and by his wonderful ability, clear foresight and indomitable energy, created the first great industry of that borough and guided it to assured success. He was the eldest son of Moses and Jane (Campbell) Green, and was born at Stockport, Cheshire, England, August 3, 1831. He received a good common school education, and at the age of sixteen

went to Manchester, where he learned the trade of machinist and engineer. In that city he remained working at his trade until 1850, when he bade farewell to his native land and sailed for America. Arriving in this country he settled first at Philadelphia, where he remained three years, and then removed to Richmond, Virginia, to assume the management of the engine department of the Tredegar iron works of that city. In 1857 he resigned that position to become superintendent of construction and repairs on machinery used in fitting out steam vessels for the government at Boston, Massachusetts. In 1861 he was commissioned by the government as chief engineer at Boston navy yard, but resigned that place in 1863 to assume charge of the Globe iron works in that city. These works were then principally engaged in doing work for the United States government, and there Mr. Green had ample opportunity to demonstrate his thoroughness as a practical machinist and his fine ability as an engineer.

In 1864 he came to Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and at once perceiving the opportunities which South Chester presented as a manufacturing locality, he purchased land on Delaware avenue and Reaney street, and erected the Vulcan works. This was six years before public attention was drawn to the availability of that borough as a superior seat for manufacturing enterprises, and to Mr. Green belongs the credit of paving the way for that industrial growth which has transformed the quiet village into a manufacturing center of great importance during the last twenty years, and filled the streets of the town with the hum of unceasing activity. The Vulcan works began operations in a building forty by one hundred and twenty feet in dimensions, which was afterward enlarged to a handsome brick structure one hundred and twenty by one hundred and forty-four feet, with an addition thirty by thirty feet, used as a cupola house and for other purposes. The output of the works consisted of manufactured

articles of brass, steel and iron, and Mr. Green made a specialty of brass valves and cocks. In 1883 he manufactured several six ton valves for the water department of the city of Philadelphia, which are believed to be the largest valves ever made in the world. The Vulcan works owed their inception and success primarily to the energy and good management of Mr. Green, and not to any combination of capital and associated interests, and in the conspicuous success which he here achieved he fitly illustrated what may be accomplished by first thoroughly mastering a business and then intelligently and persistently using the knowledge thus obtained.

In his political sentiments Mr. Green was a conservative democrat, voting for men of ability and who understood the business necessities of the country rather than for theorists or politicians. He was elected and served as the first burgess of South Chester, and later was for several years a member of the borough council and of the school board, over which he presided for a time. He was a Knight Templar in Masonry, and a member and warden of St. Luke's Episcopal church of the city of Chester. In every relation of life he faithfully discharged the duties incumbent upon him and won the regard of all who knew him. Eminently successful in business, he made good use of the means thus acquired and in many ways assisted those less fortunate than himself, providing employment for large numbers of men and answering the calls of charity with a liberal hand.

In 1857 Mr. Green was united by marriage to Elizabeth Chalmers McKenzie, a daughter of John McKenzie, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and by that union had a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters: William H., jr., Margaret Jane, Mary Campbell, Laura Christina, Alfred Tennyson, Lillie Christina and Thomas R. List.

The family from which William H. Green, sr., was descended is of English lineage, as has been intimated. His paternal grandfather,

George Green, was a native and life long resident of Stockport, England, and a well known professor and teacher of music. Of his twelve children, Moses Green (father) was born at Stockport in 1805, and after attaining manhood married Jane Campbell, whose parents were Joseph and Mary Campbell, of the same town. The children of Moses and Jane Green were: William H., subject of the foregoing sketch; Sarah, John, James, Jane, Mary, Sarah (2), Moses and Henry. Moses Green came with his family to America in 1847, and followed his trade of engineering in this country until his death, in October, 1879, when in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

CAPT. J. CAMPBELL GILMORE,

freight agent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad, vice president of the Ridley Park Brick Manufacturing Company, and captain of the veteran corps of the 1st regiment, National guards of Pennsylvania, is the eldest son of Andrew and Sarah A. (Semple) Gilmore, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1856. The Gilmores are of Scotch-Irish descent, and on the family roll are the names of a number of men who have won prominence in medicine, the pulpit, and other professions. James Gilmore, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Aghadowey, Ireland, where he was reared and educated. In early manhood he left his native country, with a number of compatriots, to seek a new home in the new world, but returned to Ireland in 1851, and died in 1872, in the old homestead where his wife was born, in Killure. He was a man of means, married Mary Campbell, daughter of Samuel and Martha McCandless Patterson, of Killure, and had a family of eight children, whom he carefully reared and educated. They were: Mary, Martha, Jane, Elizabeth, three died in infancy, and Andrew Gilmore (father). The family is

noted for longevity, and the elder James Gilmore continued his active career until he had attained the remarkable age of ninety-three years. His son, Andrew Gilmore (father), was born in Killure, Ireland, in 1818, sailed for America in the ship *Mercy*, August 16, 1838, and was educated at the principal schools of Killure, and at Prof. Robert E. English's academy in Philadelphia. He was intended for the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and his education was directed toward that end, but his tastes and inclinations turned in another direction, and after completing his studies he embarked in mercantile pursuits, in which he became very successful, owning and conducting two large establishments, one in the city of Philadelphia and the others at different towns in Carbon and Schuylkill counties. Through his mother he is a lineal descendant of the distinguished English General Patterson, who took an active part in the public life of the British isles. While Andrew Gilmore was in the height of his business prosperity, the panic of 1857 swept over the country like a withering storm, and after stemming the tide for a time, he was finally engulfed in the general ruin which marked that disastrous year, and was compelled to again begin at the bottom of life's ladder. This he did with a brave heart and the unsubdued energy that characterizes his race, was one of the first merchants to ship goods to California in 1849, and he is now a wholesale dry goods dealer in Philadelphia, connected with one of the largest commission establishments in that city. He is a republican politically, and for many years has been a prominent member of the Union Presbyterian church, which he served as treasurer. All his life he has been a great student and an industrious reader, and still takes an active interest in the world's progress, though now in his seventy-sixth year. In 1851 he married Sarah A. Semple, a daughter of Francis and Margaret Buchanan Semple, of Philadelphia, and by that union had a family of eight children, two sons and

six daughters: Mary, who married William H. Browne; Maggie, died in infancy; Sallie, also deceased in childhood; J. Campbell, the subject of this sketch; Fannie S., who was prominently connected with the Presbyterian orphanage as an instructor, and died at the age of twenty one; Bessie, unmarried; Nellie, deceased when twenty-one years of age, who was prominent in social circles in Philadelphia and well known in Delaware county; and Frank Buchanan, who married Nellie Prout, of Washington, District of Columbia, and is now receiving teller of the Citizens National bank of that city. Mrs. Sarah A. Semple Gilmore is a native of New York, and is now in the sixty-third year of her age. The maternal great-grandmother of Captain Gilmore was a sister to the mother of James Buchanan, fifteenth president of the United States. The maternal grandmother inherited a large estate from her ancestors, part of which descended in due course to Mrs. Semple Gilmore, who, on account of her great age and timidity in regard to an ocean voyage, never crossed the Atlantic to claim her patrimony.

J. Campbell Gilmore was reared in his native city and educated in the public and grammar schools of Philadelphia, and by private tutors. At the age of sixteen he entered the office of the *Philadelphia Record*, and began learning the "art preservative of arts." After a year and a half he became a reporter on the *Record*, but soon abandoned the newspaper business to accept a position in 1874 as assistant car recording clerk in the Philadelphia office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad. Here his abilities were soon appreciated, and he was rapidly promoted from one position to another, including those of manifest clerk, ticket clerk, train dispatcher, yard master, chief clerk and freight agent of the Gray's Ferry district in 1885, which place he has ever since occupied, with offices in Philadelphia and at Gray's Ferry.

In 1892 Captain Gilmore became interested in the Ridley Park Brick Manufacturing Com-

pany, of which he is now vice president, and to his energy, enterprise and ability is due much of the conspicuous success of this company since that time. Their works are situated at Ridley Park, employ about seventy men, and have capacity to turn out seven million bricks per year, which find a market in Philadelphia and other large cities through the wholesale dealers in builders' supplies. They have shipped as high as one hundred and twenty-five thousand bricks in a single day, requiring twenty large cars. The bricks are molded in two steam presses, each with a capacity of thirty thousand per day, and these works are the largest of their kind to be found in Delaware county.

On November 8, 1876, Captain Gilmore was united by marriage to Annie Chism, a native of Philadelphia and a daughter of James and Rebecca Chism. To them has been born two children, both sons: R. Dale and Jay Campbell.

Politically the Captain is a staunch republican, having cast his first vote for James A. Garfield in 1880. He has taken an active part in local politics during late years, having served as delegate to several county conventions and been prominently connected with the organization of Ridley Park borough as a separate voting precinct and as a borough. He called the first meeting of citizens for that purpose, and was made chairman of the meeting. Later he was elected a member of the borough council, in which he is now serving as chairman of the police committee and the committee on public health. He was also a prime mover in the reform methods of nominating county officers, and in all his official acts has kept constantly in view the interests and desires of his constituents.

In December, 1873, Mr. Gilmore enlisted in Co. H, 1st regiment National guards of Pennsylvania, assisted in suppressing the Susquehanna riots of 1874, and served one month during the Molly Maguire riots of 1875, at which time he was promoted to corporal. He

was again in active service during the Pittsburgh riots of 1877, when he was promoted to the rank of sergeant and acting sergeant-major, and presented with a bronze medal by Thomas A. Scott, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for bravery displayed in the movement of trains over the mountains between Altoona and Pittsburgh. Later he was made second, then first lieutenant, and finally, in 1881, became captain of Co. K, 1st regiment National guards. In 1888 he was made captain of the 1st regiment veteran corps of the National guards, and still occupies that position. In 1877 he took thirty-five men and succeeded in opening up the Lackawanna & Western railroad, when two hundred men had failed in the undertaking. For this exploit he was commended by the railroad authorities, and also received a gold medal set with diamonds in 1882, for having the best drilled and disciplined company in the State. He likewise received a medal for sharp-shooting at long range, and another for making the best score for ten consecutive years by any man in his company. Captain Gilmore takes great pride in the efficiency and soldierly bearing of the veteran corps, and is widely known as an able officer and a brave man. He is a member of Ridley Park Presbyterian church, an active religious and Sunday school worker, and prominently identified with the temperance movement, having organized and uniformed a company of temperance cadets at Ridley Park. He served as commander of the Legion of Honor in Philadelphia, and was largely instrumental in organizing the Ridley Park athletic association. For three years he was president of the Ridley Park Fire Company, held a like position in the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and is now an officer of the most prominent lodge in the Masonic order of Philadelphia, Lodge No. 51 (known as "The Silk Stocking Lodge"), and has always been prominently identified with the industrial, social and religious life of his town, county and State.

WILLIAM BIRD, M. D., a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, who has been in successful practice in the city of Chester for more than a dozen years, is a native of West River, Anne Arundel county, Maryland, where he was born November 27, 1857. His parents were Dr. Benjamin L. and Emily (Duvall) Bird, the former born in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, and the latter a native of Prince George county, Maryland. Jacob Bird, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a man of education and fine business ability, who adopted an agricultural life from choice, believing with Washington that agriculture is the noblest pursuit in which man can engage. He owned a large farm in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, conducted his operations on an extensive scale and accumulated much property, being at the time of his death one of the wealthiest farmers of that section. Politically he was a Jacksonian democrat, and in religion a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Susan Lee, by whom he had a family of six children: Dr. Benjamin Lee Bird, Dr. William P. Bird, of the University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland; J. Edward Bird, Stephen L. Bird, Joseph A. Bird, dry goods merchants of Baltimore, Maryland; Jacob W. Bird, farmer.

Dr. Benjamin Lee Bird (father) was born and reared in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, where he obtained a good education, and afterward studied medicine, and graduated at the university of Maryland (Baltimore) in 1837, and practiced his profession for many years in Anne Arundel county. He was a democrat in politics and an Episcopalian in religious faith and church membership. In 1838 he married Emily Duvall, a native of Prince George county, Maryland, and a daughter of John Duvall and Priscilla (Eversfield) Bird. To them was born a family of eleven children: Rev. Gustavus C. Bird, Eugenia Bird, Dr. Benjamin Lee Bird, Emily Bird, E.

Adella Bird, J. Morsell Bird, Jacob Bird, Henry M. Bird, Rosa Bird, Loulie M. Bird and Dr. William Bird. Dr. Benjamin Lee Bird died in 1872, aged fifty-nine years, and his wife passed away in 1887, in the seventieth year of her age.

William Bird passed his early years in Anne Arundel county, and acquired his English education in the superior schools of Maryland. In 1876 he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of Baltimore, and was graduated from that leading medical institution in the spring of 1880 with the degree of M. D. He accepted the position of resident physician in the Maryland Maternity hospital of that city, and was likewise connected with the regular city hospital of Baltimore for some time. These positions gave him excellent opportunities for acquiring a wide experience in his profession, and were industriously improved by the young doctor, who was ambitious to become proficient in the healing art. In 1881 Dr. Bird came to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and located in the city of Chester for the practice of the profession to which he had devoted his life and talents. He met with appreciation and encouragement from the beginning, and soon had a nice practice, which has increased as the years went by, until it is now large, ranking with the most important in the city of Chester. In successfully conducting this large general practice Dr. Bird has displayed great skill in his profession, and shown that he possesses many of the leading characteristics of the true physician.

On January 18, 1881, Dr. Bird was united in marriage to Clara M. Spiller, a daughter of Robert M. Spiller, of Baltimore, Maryland. To the Doctor and Mrs. Bird have been born three children, two sons and a daughter: William G., now in his twelfth year; Benjamin N., aged ten; and Emily M., seven years of age.

Dr. Bird is a member of the Delaware County Medical society, and a constant reader

of the best literature of his profession. He is a democrat in politics, but too thoroughly occupied by his professional duties to find much time for political affairs. He and Mrs. Bird are both members of the Protestant Episcopal church. Personally the Doctor is genial and affable, and is very popular, no less as a citizen than as a physician.

CALEB RING HEYBURN, a leading farmer and dairyman of Chester Heights, and one of the best posted and most influential citizens of Aston township, in whose school board he has served for nearly a quarter of a century, is a son of John and Letitia (Brinton) Heyburn, and was born February 11, 1834, in Birmingham township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The Heyburns were among the earliest settlers of Delaware county, and lived principally in Birmingham and Aston townships. Here George Heyburn, paternal grandfather of Caleb R., was born and reared. He spent his life in agricultural pursuits, and was one of the largest and most successful farmers of his day. Many yet live who remember his fine farm and the energetic manner in which he conducted his extensive operations. He married and reared a family of children, one of whom was John Heyburn (father), who was born at the old homestead in Birmingham township in 1800, and died there in April, 1863, at the age of sixty-three years. He received a good common school education, and after attaining manhood purchased his father's farm and made agriculture the principal business of his life. Politically he was a whig and republican, and held a number of township offices and other positions of trust. In religious faith he was a Quaker, and married Letitia Brinton, of Chester county, and a member of the Society of Friends. They had a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters: Elizabeth Talley, Sarah Miller, Mary (deceased), Louisa, Susan Pyle, George, Edward, Brinton, Caleb R., and Milton. Mrs.

Letitia Heyburn died in 1877, aged seventy-six years.

Caleb R. Heyburn was reared on his father's farm and educated in the public schools of Delaware county. Inheriting a love for agricultural pursuits, he followed in the footsteps of his ancestors, and has devoted his life principally to the cultivation of the soil, stock raising and dairying. For thirty years he lived in his native township of Birmingham, but in 1865 he sold his property there and purchased a farm of ninety-five acres at Chester Heights, upon which he has ever since resided. This property rapidly appreciated in value, and came into demand for building lots, and Mr. Heyburn has sold a number of lots for that purpose. He still owns some sixty-five acres of the original tract, and about thirty-five acres of improved land in Concord township, where he runs a dairy. He deservedly ranks with the most enterprising, successful and highly respected citizens of the county.

On May 19, 1860, Mr. Heyburn was united in marriage to Elizabeth Hannum, a native of Concord, and a daughter of Evan Hannum. To Mr. and Mrs. Heyburn were born three sons (deceased) and three daughters: Mary, who became the wife of Horace Johnson, of Chester county; Ida E., who married Matt S. Jones, a native of Montgomery county; and Maggie G., a teacher by profession, who was graduated from the Friends' Central High school of Philadelphia.

In his political affiliations Caleb R. Heyburn is an ardent republican, having been connected with that party nearly ever since its organization in Pennsylvania. At times he has taken a very active part in local politics and in township affairs, and has frequently been called upon to serve in official positions, both in his old home and since coming to Chester Heights. Always a firm friend of popular education, Mr. Heyburn has rendered efficient service to that cause as a member of the Aston township school board, in which he has served contin-

uously for a period of twenty-two years. He has been a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years, and has always been active in support of the various religious and material interests of his denomination.

ARCHIBALD A. COCHRAN, a prominent member of the Chester bar, is a son of John and Catharine (Johnson) Cochran, and a brother of I. Engle Cochran, jr., whose sketch and portrait appears elsewhere in this volume. He was born November 21, 1865, in the city of Chester, where he grew to manhood and received a superior English education in the public schools. Leaving school he entered the law office of O. B. Dickinson, in this city, where he completed his legal studies, and after passing a creditable examination was duly admitted to the bar May 2, 1887. He immediately began the practice of his profession in his native city, and has maintained a large general practice here ever since. From October 1, 1892, until May 1, 1893, he was assistant city solicitor of Chester. He enjoys an enviable reputation at the bar and among his legal associates. In addition to his prosperous law business he is secretary of the Franklin Building & Loan association of this city. A young man of marked business ability and already possessed of great legal acumen, he has won substantial reputation as an attorney and counselor, and secured a solid footing in the business life of this rapidly growing city.

On May 31, 1893, Mr. Cochran was united in marriage to Jennie Robb, youngest daughter of E. T. Robb, of the city of Chester. In political sentiment he is a stanch republican, thoroughly posted on public affairs and deeply grounded in the principles and National policy of his party. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Chester, which he is serving as trustee.

The Cochrans are of Scotch-Irish descent, and trace their American ancestry to John

Cochran (paternal grandfather), who was born and reared in the north of Ireland, but left his native land in early manhood to find a new home on this side the broad Atlantic. He early settled in Delaware county, purchasing a large tract of land, part of which is now included in the city limits of Chester, on which he resided until his death, at an advanced age. By his marriage to Abigail Engle he had a family of three children, of whom John Cochran (father) was the eldest. He was born in 1825, in what is now the city of Chester, and still resides here, being now in his sixty-eighth year. He has led an active and successful life, and is still engaged in the real estate and mortgage broker business in Philadelphia. In politics he is a stanch republican, and in religion a strict member of the Presbyterian church, taking an active interest in both political and religious affairs, notwithstanding his advanced age. He married Catharine Johnson in 1849, and by that union had a family of ten children, of whom I. Engle Cochran, jr., Samuel J. Cochran, Nellie C. Martin, Mary J. Cochran, M. D., Anna Cochran, J. Howard Cochran and the subject of this sketch are now living. Mrs. Cochran was a daughter of Samuel Johnson, and a grand-daughter of the noted astronomer, Samuel Johnson. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and died in 1875, aged forty-six years. Her remains rest in the Chester Rural cemetery.

GEORGE SENIOR, a man of business ability and experience, and the manager of Swift's Chicago Company's beef plant at Chester, is a son of James and Mary (Carter) Senior, and was born in Huddersfield, England, July 4, 1853. He received a good English education, and in 1876 came to Philadelphia, where he was engaged for a short time in the butchering business. He then came to Chester, and after working for two years as a butcher, he opened a meat market of his own. His success was such that he successively

opened three other markets in the city and then run four wagons regularly. He operated his four meat markets up to the year 1889, when he accepted his present position as manager of the Swift Chicago Beef Company's plant at Chester. Mr. Senior has conducted that company's business in Chester city with his usual prudence, good judgment and success. His wide and varied experience in this country and in England in the butchering business gives him a marked advantage in the proper selection and necessary handling of meats to keep them in first-class order for consumption. Mr. Senior does a strictly wholesale business for the company which he represents, and runs two wagons regularly to fill the large number of orders which he receives. In addition to the management of the meat plant, he gives attention to the ice supply of the city, being one of the largest stockholders in the "Consumer's Ice Company." He is a republican in politics, but he is no politician or office seeker, although ever active in the necessary support of his party. In 1882 he revisited his native country, and spent a few weeks with his people and friends there and in visiting several English villages and towns.

In November, 1877, Mr. Senior was united in marriage with Lizzie Montgomery, daughter of John Montgomery, of Chester, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Senior have six children, three sons and three daughters: Mary, Bessie, George, Albert, Lizzie and Frank.

The parents of George Senior were born in England.

HOWARD L. MARTIN, the efficient manager of his father's large mercantile business at Highland Terrace, in the city of Chester, is the eldest child and only son of John W. and Elizabeth (Howard) Martin, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, August 27, 1862. His paternal grandfather, John Martin, was a native of England, where he was reared and resided until forty years of age. He then came to America, locating on Fiftieth

street, West Philadelphia, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1878, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. He was a veterinary surgeon by profession, and became widely known as among the most skillful practitioners of his day. Although a staunch whig and republican, he took no active part in political affairs. He was twice married, his first wife being Hannah Wilson, by whom he had three children: William, John W. and Elizabeth, who married Abraham Peck. Mrs. Hannah Martin died in 1845, and Mr. Martin afterward married Mrs. Sarah Dine, who by a previous union had a family of five children: Jane Reuss, Elizabeth Meredith, Sarah Davis, James and Thomas. John W. Martin, the second son by the first marriage, and the father of Howard L. Martin, was born in England in 1833, and when nine years of age was brought by his father to West Philadelphia, where he grew to manhood and received a good common school education. He afterward learned the trade of plasterer and worked at that occupation until 1876. In 1864 he removed from Philadelphia to Chester, this county; then moved to South Chester in 1869, where he resided for six years, and then purchased a farm near Russelville, Chester county, upon which he lived until 1877. In that year he sold the farm, and returning to Chester, purchased property and engaged in merchandizing, which enterprise he has ever since carried on, having turned over its management to his son about six years ago. In 1887 he became extensively interested in orange culture in Florida, and now devotes most of his attention to his orange groves, passing his winters in that State, and his summers in Chester with his son, Howard L. He owns a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Florida, twenty-one of which is devoted to orange orchards, and is also the owner of much valuable real estate in Chester, including a handsome brick residence at the corner of Eighteenth street and Edgmont avenue, and one of the best business blocks on Third street, now occupied by the

dry goods store of Mrs. Scanlan. In addition to his Chester property he also owns a number of fine building lots in South Chester, aggregating three entire squares. He is what is known as a self-made man, having commenced with nothing, and by dint of industry, perseverance and superior business tact, accumulated a snug fortune. His successful career contains a valuable lesson for the young men of this generation, and once more emphasizes the fact that intelligent effort persistently applied is sure of a final triumph over all discouragements. Mr. Martin is a republican politically, and during his residence in South Chester served continuously in the council of that borough. He was afterward elected burgess of North Chester, and as such took a prominent part in the consolidation of that borough with the city of Chester, and later sat in the select council of Chester for several terms, resigning his seat in that body to devote his time entirely to his orange interests in the south. He is a member of Upland Baptist church, and has always taken an active part in supporting its various interests. In 1861 he married Elizabeth Howard, a native of Philadelphia, and a daughter of Robert Howard. To that union was born three children, one son and two daughters: Howard L., whose name heads this sketch; Alice, who married Davis W. Miller; and Dr. Adaline, who was graduated from the Philadelphia Medical college in 1893, the youngest member of her class.

Howard L. Martin was reared principally in Chester, and educated in Prof. Gilbert's academy, as were his sisters, the younger of whom, Dr. Adaline Martin, enjoys the distinction of having been the youngest graduate of that institution. Leaving school at the age of eighteen Mr. Martin entered his father's general mercantile house at Highland Terrace, this city, and remained as a clerk until 1885, when he was admitted into partnership, under the firm name of J. W. Martin & Son. The new firm continued its operations until 1888, when the partnership was dissolved and How-

ard L. Martin took charge of the business and has ever since conducted it for his father. In its management he has evinced ability and good judgment, and is known as among the most promising young business men of this city.

Politically Howard L. Martin is a republican, thus adhering to the traditions of his family, and in religion a member of the North Baptist church of Chester, in which he was organist for a number of years. He is unmarried and very popular in the social circles of this city.

FRANK SMITH, the popular general manager of the Childs-Drexel interests at Wayne, this county, was born in the old district of Southwark, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1849, and comes of a good old New Jersey family. His father, Franklin Davenport Smith, was a well known contractor and builder of Woodbury, that State, whose parents, Jesse and Priscilla Smith, were prominent in the Society of Friends at the same place. John Smith, paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came over from London, England, with his wife, Catharine, among the early Quaker settlers of New Jersey. Their son, Hon. Jesse Smith (grandfather), lived and flourished at Woodbury, New Jersey, where all his children were born and reared. He served two terms as surrogate of that county, two terms as sheriff, and was afterward elected and served as a member of the State senate of New Jersey. Franklin Davenport Smith (father) was born in 1814. He married Anna Wood Wallace, a Woodbury girl, whose grandfather, David Wallace, had emigrated from Scotland to New Jersey at an early day, and by that union had a family of four children, one son and three daughters. When the civil war broke out he was residing in Philadelphia, and enlisted in the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry, with which he served with distinction until the battle of Trevillian station, Virginia, when he was mortally wounded while

in action, and died a few days later, in June, 1864.

Frank Smith first attended school at what is known as the old coach factory, on Fifth street, below Washington avenue, Philadelphia. He was soon promoted to the Weccacoe grammar school, at Second and Reed streets, and from there passed to the Mount Vernon grammar school, of which the well known professor, George W. Fetter, was principal. He was succeeding finely in his studies when his father's departure for the tented field necessitated his withdrawal from school to look after the interests of the family. When but fourteen years of age a position was secured for him in the office of John McArthur, jr., the famous architect, of Philadelphia, where he remained for four years, successively employed as office boy, clerk and general assistant. In April, 1868, Mr. Smith entered the business office of the *Public Ledger*, George W. Childs' great Philadelphia journal, as advertising book-keeper. He was a quick and ready writer, and being eminently fitted for the position, was soon selected by Mr. Childs as his private secretary. In that capacity he served until January 1, 1887, his duties throwing him constantly among the famous men and women of this and foreign countries. This continued association with the brilliant and distinguished people of the two hemispheres gave Mr. Smith an opportunity to observe the characteristics, abilities and foibles of notable men and women which it has been the privilege of few persons to enjoy. One notable feature of his career as private secretary to Mr. Childs was his assignment to act in the same capacity for General U. S. Grant, while the latter remained in Philadelphia on returning from his famous trip around the world. On the 1st of January, 1887, Mr. Smith was appointed general manager of the Wayne estate, which is controlled by George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel, at Wayne, Delaware county. He was well received at Wayne, and soon became extremely popular,

taking an enthusiastic interest in every progressive movement toward building up and developing the village and its various industries. The residents of Wayne are a unit in their claim that the means employed by the promoters of the town, under Mr. Smith's directions, have already made it the most magnificent country place to be found in this part of Pennsylvania, if not in the entire country.

On September 28, 1875, Mr. Smith was united by marriage to Mary Elizabeth Moore, a daughter of Outerbridge Horsey Moore, of the city of Philadelphia. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith has been born one son, Wallace Neville, who is in his fifteenth year. Outerbridge H. Moore, father of Mrs. Smith, was the first engineer to run an engine burning coal over the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad. After he was injured in an accident on that road he was made station master at the old Broad Street depot, and superintendent of the Southwark railway. The Moores were closely related to the Robins and Spence families, of Maryland. Capt. George Wales Moore, grandfather of Mrs. Smith, served with distinction in the Mexican war, and her great uncle, Outerbridge Horsey, for whom her father was named, was a member of Congress from Delaware during President Madison's administration.

In his political affiliations Frank Smith is a republican, and in religion an Episcopalian. He is a member of the vestry of St. Mary's Memorial Episcopal church, of Wayne, and one of the charter members of Wayne Lodge, No. 581, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is now past master. He has been a director in the Wayne Title and Trust Company since its organization in 1890, and for several years a director, and for three years president, of the Wayne Country club. While living in Philadelphia Mr. Smith was one of the leading promoters and organizers of the now famous Five O'clock club of that city. It is one of the finest social organizations in the city, and

in its membership are included many of the best men of Philadelphia. Upon the formal organization of this club Mr. Smith was made secretary, and continued to hold that office until his removal to Wayne, when the club presented him with a costly tea service in recognition of his successful labors on its behalf.

HARRY S. RILEY, a leading young plumber of the city of Chester, who also owns a general hardware store here, was born August 7, 1865, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is a son of James and Sarah (Smith) Riley. The Rileys are of English extraction, and were for many generations natives of Yorkshire, where James Riley, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared. After reaching manhood he came to the United States, and finally settled at Annapolis, Maryland, where his children were born. Later he removed to Manayunk, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the manufacture of cloth for a number of years, dying in 1882, at the age of eighty-three. He was a whig in politics, and an exemplary citizen, though he never connected himself with any branch of the church. By his marriage to Anna Ingraham he had a family of four children: Benjamin, a retired designer, now living at Roxborough, near Philadelphia; Ellen, who married a Philadelphia designer, named This Holmes, and is now deceased; Maria, wedded Elmer S. Amos, a millwright by trade; and James. James Riley (father) was born at Annapolis, January 26, 1834, educated in private schools, and afterward learned the trade of loom fixer, which he followed nearly all his life. He was a resident of Chester, this county, for many years, and died at his home in this city January 6, 1882, in the forty-seventh year of his age. Politically he was a republican, and in religion a member of the Baptist church. He was also connected with the Knights of Pythias, and his funeral was conducted by members of that order. In 1855

he married Sarah Smith, a daughter of Charles Smith, of Philadelphia, and by that union had a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters: Emma, deceased; Susan, Charles, Benjamin, Harry S., whose name heads this sketch; Maggie, now deceased; Lizzie, who became the wife of Frank Wolf; and William. Mrs. Sarah Riley was a native of Philadelphia, and is still living. Her grandfather, John Smith, was a veteran of the Revolutionary war, an extensive farmer, and lived in the city of Philadelphia. He reared a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, one of his sons being Charles Smith (father of Mrs. Riley), who became a quarryman and operated several large quarries near Blockley, a suburb of Philadelphia, where he resided until his death in 1869, aged sixty-six years. He married Elizabeth Bush and had two children: Sarah, who married James Riley and became the mother of Harry S. Riley; and Charles S., living in Philadelphia.

Harry S. Riley was reared principally in the city of Chester, where he obtained an excellent English education in the public schools, and after leaving school learned the trade of weaver. He soon found that occupation uncongenial, however, and abandoned it to learn the plumbing business with S. C. Turner, of Chester. For a period of eight years he remained in the employ of Mr. Turner, after completing his apprenticeship, and then embarked in the plumbing business on his own account, in partnership with Horace Larkin, under the firm name of Larkin & Riley. This partnership continued for the space of one year, after which, in 1890, Mr. Riley purchased his partner's interest, and has since conducted the enterprise in his own name. He has met with the most gratifying success, and now carries on a general plumbing business in all its branches, employing four men and having a large and lucrative patronage, chiefly among the leading citizens of Chester. In connection with this business Mr. Riley also runs a general retail hardware store, which is

meeting with much success and supplying large quantities of hardware to builders, contractors and the general public. By the crucial test of actual experience he has demonstrated his ability as a practical plumber and as a business man, and the success he has won is due entirely to his own industrious habits and his sound judgment in the management of business affairs.

In political sentiment Mr. Riley adheres to the traditions of his family, and has always been a stanch republican and protectionist. He is a member and trustee of the First Baptist church; a member of Chester Castle, No. 29, Knights of the Golden Eagle; and of Washington Camp, No. 42, Patriotic Order Sons of America, also of Chester. He is unmarried.

NATHAN STANDISH FRAZIER, the popular manager of Armour & Co.'s beef market in the city of Chester, and a descendant of Capt. Miles Standish, who came over in the Mayflower, and was so prominent in the history of the Plymouth colony, is the only son of Elihu Meigs and Esther (Smith) Frazier, and was born November 30, 1847, at Norwich, Connecticut. It is on the maternal side that Mr. Frazier traces his ancestry back to Miles Standish, and he is the seventh in line of descent from that illustrious pioneer, whose memory has been embalmed in verse by the greatest of American poets. Young Frazier was reared in his native city and educated in the public and private schools of Norwich. Leaving school he engaged in the meat business with his father, who was a leading butcher of Norwich, and remained with him for four years. He then entered the employ of the New Haven Car Company, at New Haven, Connecticut, but after a short time returned to Norwich and again became associated with his father in the meat business, under the firm name of E. M. Frazier & Co. Later they sold out their interest in that enterprise and engaged in the ice-business, which

they conducted for a number of years, and then he embarked in the meat business at Norwich on his own account. In 1887 he disposed of his meat market and entered the employ of the Swift Beef & Refrigerator Company at Jersey City, New Jersey, as manager of their beef establishment, corner of Grove and Wayne streets. For eight months he held that position, when he was given an advance in salary and placed in Center Market, New York, for the same firm, where he remained over two years, and afterward entered the employ of the Kansas City Packing Company, which was changed to the name of the Phoenix Packing Company, as manager in the same city. He remained with them until December 1, 1892, when he accepted the position of manager of Armour & Co.'s branch business at Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and has ever since resided in this city. This business is owned by the well known Chicago pork packing firm, and is the largest meat market in the city of Chester. In the management of this business Mr. Frazier has displayed the same ability and good judgment which have characterized his connection with other establishments, and has become quite popular with the general public.

On June 23, 1870, Mr. Frazier was united in marriage to Celeste Lyon, a native of New Milford, Connecticut, and a daughter of Morris A. Lyon. To them have been born two children, both sons: Morris Standish, who died in his nineteenth year, and Elihu M. Politically Mr. Frazier is a republican, and in religion a member of the Congregational church. He is also a member of Uncas Lodge, No. 11, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Norwich, Connecticut. In conducting the beef and provision business here he employs five men and two wagons, occupying a handsome brick structure one hundred by one hundred and fifty feet on Market street. He resides at No. 539 East Broad street.

The Frazier family is of ancient Scotch lineage, and certain of its members followed

Cromwell from Scotland into Ireland, from whence came the founders of the American branch. The year is not known, but it is certain that at a very early period in the settlement of this country the Fraziers located in Connecticut, near what is now the city of Norwich. There they have ever since resided and have become numerous and prominent. Joseph Frazier, paternal grandfather of Nathan S. Frazier, was a butcher by trade, and lived and died in the city of Norwich. He was a whig and republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. By his marriage to Eliza Ann Meigs he had a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: Edmund, Thomas, William, Elihu M., Lucy, Eliza and Emmie. Elihu M. Frazier (father) was born, lived and died at Norwich. He also followed butchering as an occupation, and became quite prosperous. His death occurred in 1882, when he was in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was a staunch republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church until within a few years of his death, when he became a Congregationalist, and died in that faith. In 1837 he married Esther Smith Standish, a native of Bazrah, Connecticut, and a daughter of Erastus and Sally Giddings Standish, and a direct descendant of Miles Standish, as heretofore mentioned. To this union was born a family of three children, one son and two daughters: Louisa Adalaide, who died when only four years of age; Elethea Meigs, who died at the age of eighteen; and Nathan Standish, the subject of the foregoing sketch.

ARTHUR H. TOMLINSON, founder and principal of the Swarthmore Grammar school, at Swarthmore, this county, and one of the most active and successful teachers of his time, is another of the distinguished educators who deserve more than a passing notice in this volume. He was born January 20, 1856, in Upper Makefield township, Bucks county,

Pennsylvania, and is a son of Robert K. and Mary E. (Hibbs) Tomlinson. The family is of English extraction and were early settled in New Jersey, where Benjamin P. Tomlinson, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared. While yet comparatively a young man he removed to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, becoming the founder of the family in that county. He was a farmer and miller by occupation, and a Quaker in religion. Taking little interest in political matters, he was nevertheless in hearty sympathy with the anti-slavery sentiment of his time, and being industrious and energetic in business, became quite prosperous in his later years. He died at his home in Bucks county in the latter part of 1857, in his seventieth year. He married Hannah Knowles, and had a family of three sons and three daughters, one of his sons being Robert K. Tomlinson (father), who was born in Bucks county in 1831. There he grew to manhood, receiving besides a good common school education, a term at Westtown, and a year at Benjamin Hallowell's famous mathematical school, at Alexandria, and afterward engaged in farming, which occupation he has successfully followed all his life. He still resides in his native county, is a member of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends, and an ardent prohibitionist in politics. Being a man of fine intelligence, he has always kept well posted on current questions, and has written a great deal for the local and agricultural papers on financial matters and other subjects. In 1855 he married Mary Hibbs, a native of Bucks county, this State, who died in 1890, aged fifty-seven years. She was descended from one of the old Quaker families of that county, and in her life exemplified all the quiet virtues for which the Friends are noted. Robert K. and Mary Tomlinson were the parents of seven children, six sons and one daughter: Arthur H., Edith, Walter H., Alvan H., Ernest H., Benjamin P., and William H.

Arthur H. Tomlinson spent his boyhood

days on his father's farm in Bucks county, early acquiring those habits of industry and thoroughness which have distinguished his after life. He attended the public schools of his native county, and made such progress that in 1875, when nineteen years of age, he began teaching. After he had taught two years in the district schools of his native county he took a course in the State normal school at West Chester, being graduated from the elementary department of that institution in the fall of 1877. He then went to Cecil county, Maryland, where he opened a Friends' school, which he continued to manage successfully for four years, after which he returned to Chester county and opened the Friends' Select school at Oxford, of which he was principal for two years. In 1883 he was graduated from the scientific department of the West Chester State Normal school, and immediately went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he pursued a post graduate course in the Michigan university, being one of the very few men ever admitted to that course on a normal school diploma. Leaving Michigan, Mr. Tomlinson went to New York, and in 1884 became principal of the Friends' academy, at Locust Valley, that State. Being now thoroughly equipped for his work, and earnestly devoted to the cause, he met with the most gratifying success and continued in the management of the school in New York until 1887, when he was called to Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, to establish a Friends' boarding school at Jenkintown, that county. This school was opened in September, 1887, and met with immediate success, having a wonderful growth under Mr. Tomlinson's able management. He remained in charge until 1892, when knowing that a preparatory school was needed at Swarthmore to prepare young men and women for the college, he resigned the principalship of the school in Montgomery county and came to this village, where he made arrangements for opening what is now known as the Swarthmore Grammar school. This is a high class

boarding and day school for both sexes, formally opened September 12, 1892. Its main object is to prepare pupils for Swarthmore college, and to furnish a home school for the careful and conscientious training of boys and girls who may not be able to take a college course. It aims to develop the best possibilities—moral, mental and physical—in each individual, and by this process of character building to create high minded, clear thinking, noble men and women, prepared to bear an honorable and intelligent part in that increasing activity which carries forward the world's great enterprises. With such aims, and in the hands of such a manager, having experienced and successful teachers in every department, there is no reason to doubt that his school will accomplish a wonderful work for humanity, and prove a decided financial success. It already has a large attendance, teaches all the English branches, mathematics, reading, art and music, in the academic department, and its pupils have the privilege of attending the college lectures. An institution like the Swarthmore Grammar school has long been needed, and Mr. Tomlinson's experience and success in opening and conducting so many Friends' schools has peculiarly qualified him for his present position, and fitted him to conduct the present enterprise to professional and financial prosperity.

On August 6, 1886, Professor Tomlinson was married to Emma Pyle, a daughter of William H. Pyle, of West Chester, this State. To them have been born two children, one son and a daughter: Willard P. and Helen. In his political convictions Mr. Tomlinson is an ardent prohibitionist.

HARRY L. HIPPLE, county commissioner from Marple township, and one of the most enterprising and successful farmers and stock-raisers of Delaware county, is a son of Henry and Rachel (Roberts) Hipple, and was born December 14, 1856, in Marple town-

ship, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The Hipplees are of German extraction, but have been residents of Pennsylvania since an early day. Henry Hipple, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Chester county, this State, and a prosperous farmer of that county, where he died about 1864, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and married Jane Garrett, by whom he had a family of eight children. One of his sons was Henry Hipple (father), who was born on the old homestead in Chester county in 1815. There he grew to manhood, received a good common school education, and resided in that county until after his marriage. He then removed to Delaware county, locating in Marple township, where he engaged in farming, and followed that occupation all his life, dying there in 1878, at the age of sixty-three. He owned a large and valuable farm, and became prosperous and influential in the community. Politically he was a republican, and for many years served as a school director of Marple township. His religious opinions were those of the Society of Friends, and he regularly attended their meetings. In 1840 he married Rachel Roberts, a native of Montgomery county, and a daughter of Amos and Mary Roberts. They were the parents of eight children, three sons and five daughters, only three of whom are now living: Lydia Dickinson, Rachel Hipple and Mary Gilbert. The deceased were: Joseph, Sarah, Isaac, William and Jane Roberts. Mrs. Rachel Hipple was born in 1815, is a member of the Society of Friends, and now resides on the old homestead in Marple township, this county.

Harry L. Hipple was reared on the farm where he was born and which he now owns, in Marple township, this county. His primary education was obtained at the Cedar Grove public school in that township, and was afterward supplemented by a term at Swarthmore college. After leaving school he engaged in farming on the home place, and has continued

to cultivate its broad acres ever since. In 1878 the old homestead passed into his possession, and is now one of the most valuable and finely improved farms in this section of the county. Mr. Hipple devotes considerable attention to stock-raising, in which he has met with encouraging success.

Following the political traditions of his family, Mr. Hipple has always been an ardent member of the party of Lincoln and Garfield, taking an active interest in local politics and exerting much influence in behalf of sound republican doctrines. In 1889 he was elected county commissioner of Delaware county for three years, taking the office January 1, 1890. At the end of his first term, so acceptable had been his administration of the duties connected with that responsible position, that he was reelected to another term of three years, succeeding himself in the office January 1, 1893. This fact is a good index of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens, and of the high esteem in which he is held where he is best known. Mr. Hipple has never married.

WILLIAM C. KELLY, a prosperous druggist of Chester, and a member of the Delaware County Pharmaceutical association, was born at Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1860, and is a son of Capt. Josiah and Fannie Y. (Derr) Kelly. His paternal grandfather, James Kelly, was a man of business ability and political influence in his day, running a boat on the canal from Philadelphia to Lewisburg, and being an intimate friend of Simon Cameron. He was a whig and a Methodist, and amassed considerable wealth before his death, which occurred at Lewisburg, October, 1876, when he was in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He married Hannah Sikes, and had a family of nine children: John, James, Joseph, Capt. Josiah, Joshua, Joanna, Jesheba, Jennetta and Julia Ann, the last two of whom are deceased. Josiah Kelly (father) was a man of observa-

tion, study and reading. He learned the trade of shoemaking, but soon went to boating and afterward became a boat builder at Lewisburg. In 1860 he raised Co. K, 52d Pennsylvania infantry, and participating in the battles of Bull Run, Spottsylvania and other great struggles of the war, was successively promoted from the captaincy of his company until he attained the rank of quartermaster. Captain Kelly was never wounded, although one ball passed through his cap and several through his clothes, and when he returned to Lewisburg the citizens of that place presented him with a valuable and handsomely engraved sword for his services in raising Co. K. Captain Kelly is a republican and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and married Fannie Y. Derr, a daughter of Lewis Derr. To their union were born nine children, four sons and five daughters: Kiturah, who died in childhood; James L., Isabella, wife of G. W. Schoch, editor of the *Mifflinburg Telegraph* and *Lewisburg Chronicle*; G. D., Thomas D., Alice M. Miller, W. C., Helen M., wife of J. B. Ettinger, an inventor and musician of note, and now a manufacturer of Milton, this State; and Jennie F. Mrs. Kelly is a daughter of Lewis Derr, a miller and farmer of Union county, a philanthropic man, who gives largely of his ample means to churches and other worthy causes. He married Charlotte Stoner, and they had four children: Mrs. Fannie Y. Kelly, Sarah, George and Polly.

W. C. Kelly received his elementary education in the public and grammar schools of his native place, and at the close of his freshman year in Bucknell university, quit school in order to engage in the drug business. Ten months later he came to Chester city, and after graduating from the Philadelphia college of pharmacy in the class of 1884, he opened a drug store at the corner of Third and Flower streets. After two years spent there with good success, he built, in 1886, his present brick drug house, twenty by sixty-five feet in dimen-

sions, at No. 1804 West Third street. Mr. Kelly carries very fine and extensive lines of fresh and pure drugs, proprietary medicines and toilet articles, and has gradually built up a large and remunerative trade. In December, 1891, he started in his present machine manufacturing business, and at the present time has an interest in the Consumer's ice plant. He is an active republican, but does not allow politics to interfere with his business affairs. Mr. Kelly is a member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons; Monaponaca Tribe, No. 149, Improved Order of Red Men; Thurlow Castle, No. 159, Knights of the Golden Eagle; Chester Council, No. 36, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; and the McClure gun club.

On November 28, 1888, Mr. Kelly married Emma M. Sassaman, of Milton, Pennsylvania, and their union has been blessed with one child, a daughter, named Harriet D.

GARNETT PENDLETON, a distinguished member of the Delaware county bar, and who stands high as a lawyer of ability, integrity, and energy, is a son of Rev. Dr. James M. and Catharine (Garnett) Pendleton, and was born at Bowling Green, Kentucky, May 24, 1855. He was taken by his parents, at two years of age, to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and five years later to Ohio, which they left in 1865 to settle at Upland, this county. He was educated by his parents until he was fifteen years of age, when he was sent to Mt. Holly academy, New Jersey. He remained there a year in preparatory studies, and was then admitted to Rochester university, New York, where he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1875, and in 1878 was accorded the degree of master of arts. In the fall of 1875 Mr. Pendleton entered the law office of E. Coppee Mitchell, dean of the law school of the university of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and remained there three years as a student, and then one

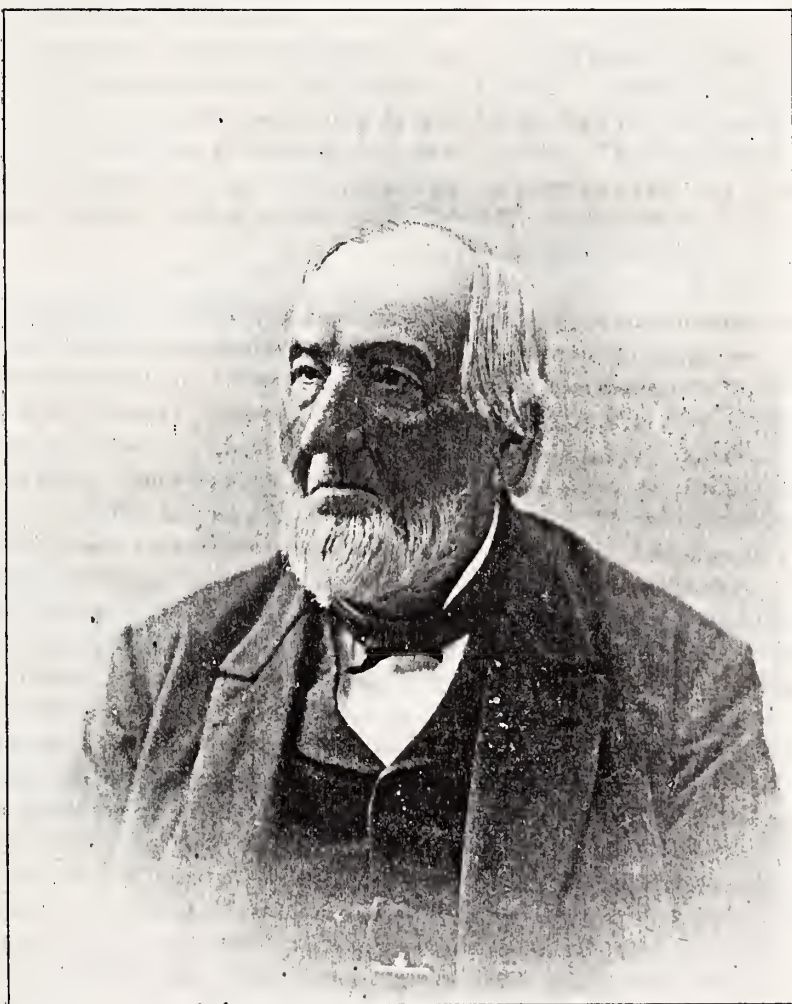
year as a clerk. In June, 1878, he took the degree of bachelor of laws, from the university of Pennsylvania, and the same month was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia bar, and in July, 1879, was admitted to the bar of Delaware county. Mr. Pendleton began practicing in Chester city in October, 1881. His practice has been mainly in the civil courts, in equity, real estate, and orphans' court business, occasionally appearing in cases in the criminal courts, as in the celebrated Pfitzenmeyer trial, in which he was one of the counsel for defense. In the habeas corpus proceedings of that case he made the opening address to the court, and his clear, polished and forcible presentation was the subject of favorable comment alike from the bench, bar and spectators. His plea before the jury in the ensuing trial has been characterized by a competent critic as the most logical and finished argument of that exceptionally able and brilliant defense. But not only before court and jury, but in other branches of his profession Mr. Pendleton has made his mark. He is a contributor to legal literature that has been given a valued place in many lawyers' libraries. A specially able work is his book on Debtors' Exemption in Pennsylvania, published in 1886, and now a recognized text book in use by the bench and bar of this State. He possesses decided literary tastes, and has appeared on the lecture platform and is a writer on literary topics.

On December 30, 1879, Garnett Pendleton was united in marriage with Helena Ward, daughter of Dr. William Ward, at that time a missionary to the Assam region of Burmah.

In politics Mr. Pendleton has always been an earnest and active republican. Since 1876, when he cast his first vote for Hayes, he has taken the stump in nearly every presidential campaign for the nominees of the Republican party. He has served at various times as a member of the Republican county committee, and has frequently represented his borough in county conventions. He has for years served

as solicitor for the borough of Upland. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the college fraternity of Delta Psi. He has been a consistent and useful member of the Upland Baptist church since 1869, and is one of the managers of the Young Men's Christian association of Chester, and the president of the Delaware County Sunday School association. By one who is well acquainted with him, Mr. Pendleton is described as follows. He is "a public speaker of force and eloquence. His manner is easy, his language carefully selected, while there is an earnestness in his words that carries conviction. He has led a life above reproach, and enjoys a reputation for strict probity and honesty."

Garnett Pendleton is of Virginia descent. His remote ancestor, Philip Pendleton, settled in St. Mark's township, Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1633. His paternal great-grandfather, Henry Pendleton, presided over a meeting of freeholders and other inhabitants of Culpeper county, at the Culpeper courthouse, on July 7, 1774, to consider the most effective method to preserve the rights and liberties of America. It was there resolved "that importing slaves and convict servants is injurious to this colony, as it obstructs the population of it with freemen and useful manufactures; and that we will not buy any such slaves or convict servants hereafter to be imported." He also fought in the war of the Revolution. John Pendleton (grandfather) married Frances J. Thompson, the aunt of Hon. Richard W. Thompson, of Terre Haute, Indiana, who was Secretary of the Navy under President Hayes. John Pendleton was a member of the Kentucky legislature for a number of years. Rev. James M. Pendleton, D. D. (father), was a prominent minister of the Baptist denomination from 1830 to 1891, and held important pastorates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Pennsylvania, in which last named State he gave the Upland Baptist pulpit a wide reputation for its eloquence and able disputation. He was an ardent admirer



John Larkin, Jr.

of Henry Clay and a strong Union man, having to leave Tennessee in 1862 on account of his loyalty to the Union. Dr. Pendleton was the author of numerous treatises upon theological topics, and also a voluminous contributor to the denominational press. Dr. Pendleton married Catharine Garnett, a daughter of Hon. Richard Garnett, for forty years circuit court clerk of Barren county, Kentucky, and a member for several terms of the State legislature. Richard Garnett's wife was a daughter of Robert Stockton, a Baptist minister, who was imprisoned in Virginia for preaching the Gospel without having taken episcopal orders.

HON. JOHN LARKIN, Jr., president of the First National bank, is one of four men to whom the city of Chester is indebted for much of its present prosperity, the others being John P. Crozer, John M. Broomall and James Campbell. John Larkin, paternal great-grandfather of John Larkin, jr., was a native of England, and came to Pennsylvania during the colonial period, settling in what is now Delaware county. His son, Joseph Larkin (grandfather), married Miss Salkeld and reared a family of six children, of whom one was John Larkin (father), who was born June 23, in 1766, and after attaining manhood married Martha Thomas, of Welsh decent, and their son, John Larkin, jr., whose name heads this sketch, was born October 3, 1804, in Concord township, Delaware county. He received an ordinary common school education, and at an early age engaged in the mercantile business at Chichester, this county. After one year at that place he removed to Marcus Hook, where he conducted a successful business for three years. From 1832 to 1839 he ran a trading vessel between Marcus Hook and Philadelphia. In 1840 he was elected sheriff of Delaware county, which position he filled with signal ability, and about that time purchased a valuable farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres in Lower Chichester township. His

popularity with the people increased to such an extent that in 1844 he was elected to a seat in the State legislature, and served with distinction in that body during the sessions of 1845 and 1846. In 1848 he removed to Chester and was ever afterward closely identified with the manufacturing and commercial interests of this city. He formed a partnership with William Booth in 1849, and they established a packet line between Chester and Philadelphia, in the interest of the lumber and coal trade. This enterprise was successfully conducted until the fall of 1852, and the next year Mr. Larkin traded for a body of land containing eighty-five acres, the site of the old race track in North Chester, and had it surveyed and layed out into town lots, thus creating one of the most important additions to this city. Here he built one hundred and forty-six dwelling houses for himself, and erected thirteen cotton and other factories for others, selling his last lot in 1881. In 1870 he purchased twenty-three acres at Marcus Hook and laid it out into town lots, allèys and streets. On this property he built sixty residences, one hosiery mill, two foundries, two machine shops, and other business establishments. There seemed to be no limit to his energy, and all his investments and enterprises were carried forward to a successful issue as if by an irresistible force.

In 1827 he married Charlotte Morton, a daughter of Capt. Erasmus Morton, who died in 1847, leaving behind her a family of seven children: Charles C., Caroline, wife of John M. Broomall; John M., deceased; Lewis M., deceased; Nathan, Francis, Henry, deceased, and Mary, who became the wife of Thomas Gilbert. Mr. Larkin afterward married Mary A. Boggs, and by this second union had two children, Clarence B. and Ella, the latter of whom married Richard Wetherill. Mrs. Mary A. Larkin died in 1877.

In political sentiment John Larkin, jr., was a whig and republican. For eleven years he was a member of the borough council of Chester, during six of which he served as president

of that body. He was elected to the office of mayor at the time the city government was organized, and continued to occupy that position by successive re-elections for a period of six years, after which he declined to accept it again. It is said he never accepted a cent of the salary attached to the office, contributing his services freely for the public good. He was one of the originators of the Chester Rural cemetery, and served as president of the company for a number of years. He was also a leading spirit in the Chester Mutual Insurance Company, and the First National bank of Chester, both of which organizations he served as president and chief executive. Being a man of sound judgment, untiring energy and good business insight, he took rank with the foremost business men and ablest financiers of southeastern Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH OSGOOD WILSON, the master mechanic of the Arasapha Manufacturing Company, and a veteran of the civil war, was born November 27, 1843, at Dupont's Powder works, now known as Rockland, New Castle county, Delaware. His father, Joseph Wilson, was a native of England, who grew to manhood in that country, and after obtaining a good education, learned the business of cotton manufacturing, and married an English lady named Ann Mather, by whom he had one son, William, who still resides in England. Mrs. Wilson died about 1826, and through grief over that bereavement, Mr. Wilson determined to leave his native land and come to America. Arriving in this country he first settled at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where he lived for a number of years. During this time he made the acquaintance and married Ann T. Osgood, a native of Massachusetts, whose father, Major Richard Osgood, was a commanding officer in the State militia, and took an active part in public affairs. About 1830 Mr. Wilson removed to Philadelphia, where there was greater demand for skilled labor,

and entered the employ of Stephens & Son, cloth manufacturers of that city. Later he removed to Brandywine, and last of all to Chester, still connected with the business of Stephens & Son. He continued to reside in this city until his death in 1865, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Politically he was an old line whig and a great admirer of Henry Clay. He was for years an active party worker, and an enthusiastic supporter of American institutions, evincing an almost unbounded patriotism though so recently a citizen of England. In religion he was an Episcopalian, and was also a member of Washington Lodge, No. 2, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Philadelphia. Being a man of bright intellect and fine education, he took an active part in all local affairs, and was highly respected and loved by all who knew him, for his high moral qualities and unimpeachable integrity of character. By his marriage to Ann T. Osgood he had a family of eleven children, five sons and six daughters: Mary A. (1), deceased in infancy; Mary A. (2), became the wife of Daniel Scanlan; Sarah, married Samuel L. Scanlan, a brother of Daniel; Ruth, Emily, deceased in childhood; Richard (1), deceased in infancy; Richard (2), Eliza, Joseph O. (1), deceased in infancy; Joseph O. (2), the subject of this sketch; and John H. Mrs. Ann T. Wilson died March 12, 1892, on her eighty-third birthday.

Joseph Osgood Wilson was reared in his native county of New Castle, and attended the public schools of Christiana Hundred until his thirteenth year, when he began devoting his attention to technical studies connected with engineering and machinery. At seventeen he began an apprenticeship at his present trade, in order to learn the practical part of engineering, with Miller & Allen, corner of Broad street and Morton avenue, in the city of Chester. Here he remained for three years until after the breaking out of the civil war. He at once attempted to enlist in the Federal service, but was refused on account of his youth, and later

enlisted in the navy as fireman on the sloop of war *Tuscarora*, which carried eight guns — two thirty-pound Parrots, one eleven-inch Columbiand, one hundred-pound Parrott, and four sixty-eight pounder guns. This vessel was built in the short space of ninety days, and was in commission just one hundred days from the time its construction began. It was commanded by Capt. James M. Fraley, and was one of the fastest cruisers in the service. It was employed on the south Atlantic coast, chiefly between Fortress Monroe and the Gulf of Mexico, in maintaining the blockade of southern ports. Mr. Wilson continued to serve on board this vessel until after the collapse of the Southern Confederacy, and no part of his career has given him greater satisfaction, or been a source of so much just pride as the service he rendered his country in the time of her sorest need. He has indeed always been public spirited and patriotic, ever ready to do his duty and always anxious for the maintenance and perpetuation of American institutions. After the close of the civil war Mr. Wilson returned to Pennsylvania and resumed work at his trade, entering the employ of Charles A. Widener, of Chester, as engineer and machinist. He remained with Mr. Widener for one year, and then became engineer for a Maryland gold mining company, who were operating near Green's Landing, at the falls of the Potomac river. In September, 1866, he returned to Chester and became engineer of the Algodon mills in this city, where he remained for a period of five years. He then went to Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he worked at his trade for a short time, after which he once more returned to Chester, and has lived here ever since. He was engaged in setting up cotton manufacturing machinery for various companies in this city after his return, and was in the employ of several firms as engineer and machinist. In 1890 he accepted his present position with the Arasapha Manufacturing Company, and has since that time devoted his energies exclusively to their busi-

ness. Being endowed with tact and ability, together with great energy of character, Mr. Wilson has profited by his wide experience, and has become one of the best engineers and machinists of this city.

Politically Mr. Wilson is a republican, and an ardent supporter of the principles of his party. He is a member of Wilde Post, No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic, and of Providence avenue Methodist Episcopal church, in which latter he was one of the originators, and has long taken an active part, and is now treasurer of its board of trustees and a member of its board of stewards.

On April 8, 1869, Joseph O. Wilson was united by marriage to Isabel Cornog, a daughter of Robert G. Cornog, formerly of Norristown, but now deceased, and a former resident of the city of Chester. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson has been born a family of nine children, two sons and seven daughters: Sarah L., Eleanor J., Frank O., Charles W., Anna T., Mary P., Isabella, Josephine and Charlotte.

GEORGE C. HETZEL, whose name is familiar in all parts of America in connection with the manufacture of worsted and woolen goods for men's wear, is the founder and present head of the mammoth manufacturing firm of George C. Hetzel & Co., of Chester, and in addition to large interests in many other enterprises is also president of the Chester, Darby & Philadelphia Railway Company, of this county, the success of which latter undertaking is largely due to his public spirit, energy and fine executive ability. He resides in the village of Ridley Park, and has been one of the chief benefactors of that growing town. Mr. Hetzel is the eldest son of John G. and Caroline (Naegele) Hetzel, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, January 3, 1858. His father was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born in 1830, and was reared and educated in his native city. After attaining manhood he came to America and settled

in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was a democrat in politics, a member of the Lutheran church, and continued to reside in Philadelphia until his death in the forty-sixth year of his age. In 1856 he married Caroline Naegele, a native of Germany, by which union he had six children, four sons and two daughters.

George C. Hetzel grew to manhood in Philadelphia, and was educated in the public schools of that city. At the age of sixteen he left school to accept a clerkship in the office of the United States Plate Glass Insurance Company at Philadelphia, and remained in the employ of that corporation until he had attained the age of twenty-one. He then formed a partnership with B. W. Greer, under the firm name of Greer & Hetzel, and began his present manufacturing business. This was in 1879, and the mill was located at Sixteenth and Reed streets, Philadelphia, the plant consisting of thirty-two Bridesburg looms, on which gingham and shirting cheviots were woven.

In 1881 the machinery of this mill was removed to Eighteenth street and Washington avenue, the capacity increased to eighty-two looms, and they began the manufacture of the finest shirtings and madras cloth, which had hitherto been made only in Europe. This branch of the business proving very successful, it soon became necessary to increase their facilities for manufacture, and for this purpose the machinery was again moved, in 1883, to the new mill just then completed by William Arrott at Thirteenth and Carpenter streets, and the plant was further enlarged to one hundred and thirty-two looms. After a varied experience in producing all kinds of cotton goods the business was gradually changed to the manufacture of men's wear—worsted and woolens. The original machinery was all sold and replaced by Knowles' fancy looms, to which was added the necessary finishing and dyeing machinery. In 1888 Mr. Hetzel purchased his partner's interest in the business, and shortly

afterward admitted Job Smith and George W. Atherholt into partnership under the present style of George C. Hetzel & Co. Both the new partners had been employees of the old firm, and under the new arrangement Mr. Smith became superintendent of the business and Mr. Atherholt became bookkeeper. In 1890 Charles G. Hetzel was admitted to the firm. In 1890 the machinery was removed to the new mills erected for them at Front and Broomall streets in the city of Chester, where they occupy an entire square, and consist of a one story weave shed, one hundred and eighty by one hundred and sixty-five feet in dimensions, with a glass roof; the main building, three stories high, fifty by one hundred and ninety-two feet, in which are the warp dressing, designing, winding, spooling and finishing departments and the offices and packing rooms; a dye house thirty-two by fifty-three feet; boiler and engine houses, fifty-four by sixty feet; machine shop, seventeen by seventeen feet; dryer house sixteen by sixty-two feet; and a drug house eighteen by thirty-six feet. These buildings are all of brick, are fitted throughout with automatic sprinklers, and supplied with everything necessary to bring the entire plant up to the requirements of a first-class modern manufacturing establishment. Its equipment now consists of one hundred and eight Knowles thirty-two harness broad looms, together with all preparatory dyeing and finishing machinery. The power is supplied by a two hundred and fifty horse power Green automatic cut-off engine and four one hundred horse power boilers.

The goods manufactured by the present firm in 1889, the first year of its existence, aggregated twenty thousand dollars in value, and the yearly product of their mills has steadily increased until it now amounts to one million dollars annually. They employ three hundred and fifty people, and keep the mills in constant operation, manufacturing fancy worsted suitings, trouserings and ladies' cloakings. The management of the business has been such as to reflect credit on the proprietors,

and their high commercial standing is but the legitimate result of the intelligent, progressive and liberal spirit which has characterized the operations of these works from their very inception.

In addition to this model manufacturing business, which stands as a monument to the brains and industry of Mr. Hetzel, he is also connected with many other industrial enterprises here and elsewhere. Among these may be mentioned the United States Plate Glass Insurance Company of Philadelphia, in which he is a director, and the Keystone Pressed Brick Company, of Trainer, Delaware county, in which he holds a like place. He is also president of the Chester & Darby Telford Road Company, and occupies the same position in the Chester, Darby & Philadelphia Railway Company. He was one of the incorporators and is now a director in the Philadelphia Bourse, and is a member of the Manufacturers club, and of the Art club of Philadelphia. Politically Mr. Hetzel is a republican, and in religion a member of the Ridley Park Presbyterian church, on which he is serving as president of its board of trustees.

THOMAS J. HALDEMAN, president of the First National bank of Media, and a relative of Benjamin West, the world renowned painter, is a son of Isaac and Eliza (West) Haldeman, and was born in Marple township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1833. His paternal great-grandfather, Christian Haldeman, was a native of Germany, and came with two of his brothers to Pennsylvania. His son, Abram Haldeman (grandfather), married Mary Showalter, and of their children one was Isaac Haldeman, the father of the subject of this sketch. Isaac Haldeman was born in Charlestown township, Chester county, September 15, 1797. He was industrious, and after assisting his parents for several years, he came, in 1827, to what is now called Broomall, in Marple township, where with

only a capital of one hundred and fifty dollars, he engaged in the general mercantile business. Abundant success crowned his efforts, and in 1840 he came to the site of Media, where thirteen years later he built the present dry goods and grocery house of his son, T. J. Haldeman (subject), at the corner of State and Olive streets. In 1857 Mr. Haldeman retired from the general mercantile business, and made Media his home until his death, which occurred August 13, 1878, when he was in the eighty-first year of his age. He was a Quaker and a republican, and so filled all his contracts in the spirit and to the letter that he won a reputation for integrity, the lustre of which time has not served to diminish. Mr. Haldeman was president of the First National bank of Media from its organization until his death, and served as the first president of the borough council of Media, of which he was a member for eighteen years. Isaac Haldeman, on January 31, 1828, married Eliza West, a daughter of Thomas West, of Delaware county, and a relative of Benjamin West, the great American painter. They reared a family of four children: Elizabeth W., Thomas J., Isaac L., and Mary H., wife of Edgar T. Miller.

Thomas J. Haldeman received his education in the public schools and in Pine Grove academy, and then turned his attention to the general mercantile business, to which he had been carefully trained by his father. After assisting his father until 1857, he and his brother, Isaac L., purchased the store, and did business under the firm name of T. J. & I. L. Haldeman, up to 1879, in which year Mr. Haldeman purchased his brother's interest. Since then Mr. Haldeman has steadily built up a general mercantile business that is second to none in the county. He does a very large and extensive wholesale and retail business that extends over the northern part of the county, and handles dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, and everything to be found in a first class general mercantile establishment. In politics Mr. Haldeman is a republican,

and has served several terms as a member of the borough council. He has been a member of Friends meeting for several years, and is unmarried. Mr. Haldeman is president of the First National bank of Media, having succeeded his father in that position in 1878. He is also treasurer and manager of the Media academy, and in all his varied business relations is noted for the high sense of honor for which his honored father was distinguished.

WILLIAM M. BOULDEN, a self-made man, and who has worked as a contractor on some of the largest and finest vessels in the world, was born in Cecil county, Maryland, January 18, 1857, and is a son of Isaac and Mary (Moore) Boulden. His paternal great-grandfather, Jesse Simpers, was a native of Cecil county, Maryland, where he owned five thousand acres of land. He was a Methodist. Jesse Boulden served in the war of 1812, and married Anna Simpers, by whom he had twelve children: Jesse, Lewis, Johnson, John, Washington, Richard, Margarette Holden, Anna Underwood, Elizabeth Neal, Isaac, Sarah Armstrong and Mary Simpers. Isaac Boulden (father) was a farmer, and died in Cecil county, November 14, 1868, at the early age of thirty-four years. He was a Methodist and a democrat, and married Mary, daughter of William and Margaret (Steele) Moore. Mr. and Mrs. Boulden were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters: Georgiana Culp (deceased), William M., Laura, Washington, John and Sarah.

William M. Boulden received a common school education, and after working for some time on a farm, entered a cotton mill at Trainor's station, where he worked three years. At the end of that time, in 1873, he secured a position as "fitter up" in Roach's shipyard, at Chester. In 1880 Mr. Boulden had become so well conversant with his line of work that he secured contract work on the construction

of ships. His efficiency as a contractor has been such that he now has to work a force of thirteen men in order to complete the large number of contracts which he receives. He has worked on the following well known vessels: The Fall River, Puritan, Pilgrim, Plymouth, Persillia, City of Pekin, Tokio, and the Dolphin, the vessel from which President Cleveland witnessed the grand naval review at New York Harbor in April, 1893. Altogether Mr. Boulden has worked on two hundred vessels, some of which are the finest of their kind in the world. In 1890, Mr. Boulden, in addition to his contract ship work, engaged in the house contracting and real estate business in South Chester, where he has already built twenty-seven tenement houses and now has twelve more well on the way toward completion. He is a republican in politics, has served as building inspector of South Chester, and is always active in any enterprise for the material improvement of his city. He is a member of Chester Lodge, No. 92, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Grand Commandery Lodge, No. 106, Knights of Malta; the Fulton Fire Company, and McClure Gun club. He is a liberal supporter of South Chester Methodist Episcopal church, with which he united several years ago.

On December 18, 1877, Mr. Boulden married Mary Baxter, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Baxter, of Chester. Mr. and Mrs. Boulden have eight children: William I., Herbert D., Maude I., Aolus, Leon, Blanche I., Ivy M. and Vincent B.

ISAAC T. LEWIS, one of the old and highly respected residents of Chester, and a retired business man of forty years successful experience, was born in Uwchland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1825, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Thomas) Lewis. His paternal grandfather, Henry Lewis, was a farmer and a Friend, and died in his native township of Uwchland in

1798, at fifty-two years of age. He was enterprising and well informed, and active in all the affairs of his community. He married and reared a family of nine children: Isaac, Thomas, Evan, James, Morgan, Ellen Krauser, Betsey Krauser, Hannah Reed and Sarah Buckwalter. Thomas Lewis (father) was a farmer and a whig, and advocated the principles of the Society of Friends. He held a number of local offices, and died in February, 1849, at fifty-four years of age. He married Sarah Thomas, and to their union were born five children, two sons and three daughters: Anna Vickers, Ellen Philips, Eliza R. Hoopes, Henry and Isaac T. Mrs. Lewis, who died in 1884, at eighty-seven years of age, was a daughter of Isaac Thomas, who was a native of Scotland, and came about 1800 to Pottsville, where he purchased one thousand acres of land in a region that is now one of the most valuable in the State. Not realizing the importance of his purchase he sold out and removed to Reading when but a few houses constituted that now large and prosperous city. He soon left there and settled in Uwchland township, Chester county, where he died.

Isaac T. Lewis was reared on the farm, received a practical business education, and in early life was engaged in farming and milling. The milling business having an injurious effect on his health he removed to Lionville, this State, where he opened a store and also conducted a butchering establishment for several years. He married Sara A. Spackman, a daughter of Thomas and Hannah Spackman, of Caln township. To their union have been born five children: Ella (Mrs. S. L. Dietrich), Thomas, deceased, aged twenty-two years; Cassius M., Paxson V. and Clara. At the end of that time he purchased a farm in Brandywine township, but imprudently exposing himself was again compelled to relinquish farming. He then returned to Lionville and did considerable in dealing in grain and real estate for several years, at the end of which time he came to Chester, where he bought property at

the corner of Second and Kerlin streets. He established a retail grocery store, and later on a retail hay, straw, flour and feed depot, which he changed later into headquarters for a wholesale business in the same line. He prospered in his last enterprise, which he disposed of to his son, Cassius M., in 1883, in order to retire from active business. Five years later Mr. Lewis purchased his present handsome brick residence on Kerlin, near Eighth street. In politics Mr. Lewis was formerly a whig and republican, but is now a prohibitionist, believing that the success of the Prohibition party would be for the best interests of the country. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and has always been interested in the intellectual and moral advancement of the communities in which he has resided. Cassius is now of the firm of Sproul & Lewis, wholesale grocers, at Second and Kerlin streets. Paxson Lewis is superintendent of the Logwood mills of Chester city.

JOHN H. KERLIN, who is now serving his second term as recorder of deeds of Delaware county, and who has been a resident of Marcus Hook since 1876, is a son of William B. and Martha (Yates) Kerlin, and was born May 12, 1842, in the old Kerlin homestead, near the corner of Third and Penn streets, Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where four generations of Kerlins have been born and reared. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and was planted in the peaceful borders of Pennsylvania about the time of William Penn. William Kerlin, paternal grandfather of John H. Kerlin, was a native of Chester, where he resided all his life. He was a prosperous farmer and large land owner, and during his later years did a private banking business as money broker. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war when a young man, and died at his home in this city in 1851, aged seventy-eight years. He married Hannah Byre, of Lower Providence, this

county, and reared a family of four children, one of his sons being William B. Kerlin (father), who was born in the family mansion in Chester in 1799, and grew to manhood here, receiving a good practical education in the subscription schools. He afterward learned the saddlery and harness trade, and settling in his native place continued to reside in Chester until his death in 1856, when in the fifty-seventh year of his age. In politics he was an ardent whig, and held a number of local offices in Chester and served one term as county auditor. In 1839 he united in marriage with Martha Yates, a daughter of John Yates, of England, and by that union had a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Hannah Byre, John H., Elwood, Mary Baynes and Martha Frances. Mrs. Martha Kerlin was a native of England, and came to the United States when only five or six years of age, with her elder brother, John B. Yates, with whom she lived until her marriage. She died in 1869, in the sixtieth year of her age.

John Kerlin was reared in his native city of Chester, and obtained a superior English education by diligent application to his books in the public schools. Leaving school he became an apprentice to the drug business with Ambrose Smith, of Seventh and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, where he remained until 1863. Early in that year, imbued with patriotism and anxious to serve his country, he enlisted in the United States navy, and was assigned to service on the monitor Sangamon, with which he made one cruise. On his return he enlisted in Co. A, 197th Pennsylvania infantry, under Capt. James Barton, with which he served until his discharge, near the close of the war.

As early as February 1, 1869, Mr. Kerlin was a member of the Franklin Fire Company, of Chester, and so earnest and active in that capacity that he soon won the confidence and esteem of his associates, who testified their appreciation by elevating him to be the first

chief engineer of the Chester fire department on August 2, 1869. He served in that capacity until August 2, 1872. In 1870 he embarked in the drug business on his own account at Third and Penn streets, Chester, where he successfully conducted a first-class drug store until his removal to Marcus Hook, in March, 1876. In 1874 Mr. Kerlin was elected director of the poor for Delaware county, and reelected in 1887. In 1889 he received the nomination of the Republican party for recorder of deeds in this county, and in November of that year was elected to the office by a handsome majority. His administration of the duties of that position was so satisfactory to the people that on the expiration of his term of office in 1893 he was again elected for a term of four years, ending in 1897, and by a majority exceeding that of any other man on the ticket, which fact illustrates his personal popularity with the people far better than any words the biographer could use.

On July 3, 1865, John H. Kerlin was united by marriage to Mary E. Bell, a daughter of James S. Bell, of the firm of Hinkson & Bell, tanners and curriers, of the city of Chester. To Mr. and Mrs. Kerlin was born a family of six children, three sons and three daughters: Jane B., Martha Y., Mary F., Malachi Harris, John H., jr., and James B.

Long identified with the Republican party, Mr. Kerlin has for years held a high place in the local councils of that organization. He is now the senior member of the county committee, having served continuously for a period of twenty years, during three of which he was secretary of the committee, and in 1881 was a delegate to the Republican State convention. He is also president of the Young Men's Republican club, of Marcus Hook, one of the most influential political organizations in the county.

During the seventeen years of his residence at Marcus Hook, Mr. Kerlin has taken an active interest in all movements having for their object the advancement of the material in-



Geo. J. Deemer

terests of the town of his adoption. He was one of the originators and the first president of the board of trade of Marcus Hook, and has always been found in the foremost rank of those citizens who, by enterprise and public spirit, endeavor to build up and increase the commercial and business importance of the town. He was ever an earnest advocate of reviving the old borough charter, and to his efforts is largely due the bright outlook for future prosperity which the more energetic and progressive citizens of Marcus Hook have labored so long and earnestly to see realized. Mr Kerlin is a member of L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons; Wilde Post, No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic; Wawasett Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; Washington Post, Patriotic Order Sons of America; the Veteran War club of Philadelphia; the Keystone club of Chester; the McClure Gun club; and of the Knights of Birmingham, an insurance order in which none but master Masons are eligible for membership.

JOHN J. DEEMER, general manager of the Chester Steel Casting Company's large plant in this city, and one of the foremost practical iron men of southeastern Pennsylvania, is a son of John and Susan (Albright) Deemer, and a native of Lehigh county, this State, born near Coplay, December 15, 1836. The Deemers are of German extraction and rank with the oldest families of the great Keystone Commonwealth, being planted in this domain long prior to the Revolutionary war. Peter Deemer, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Lehigh county, where he grew to manhood and learned the milling business. During the Revolutionary war he was proprietor of a large flouring mill on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware near Trenton, New Jersey, and furnished flour to the American army while they were in that vicinity, hauling it on wagons to Wash-

ington's camp. He died in Lehigh county, this State, about 1834, aged ninety-nine years. He married and reared a family of children, one of whom was John Deemer (father), who was born in Lehigh county in 1789, and died in the city of Philadelphia in 1849, at the advanced age of sixty years. After attaining manhood he had moved to Philadelphia and engaged in mercantile pursuits, and for many years was a prominent and prosperous merchant of that city. In religion he was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and in politics a Jacksonian democrat. He married Susan Albright, a native of Lancaster county, this State, where she was born in 1797. She also was of German descent, a member of the Moravian church all her life, and died in 1887, in the ninetieth year of her age. To them was born a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters: John J., whose name heads this sketch; Edwin H., Emma R., Eliza S., James A., Ann Cordelia, Frank J. and Matilda C.

John J. Deemer was reared in the city of Philadelphia, where he acquired a good practical education by attending the superior public schools, and by personal observation and careful thought regarding men and affairs. At the age of seventeen he entered the Structural Iron Company's works in Philadelphia, to learn the trade of pattern maker, and after working as a patern maker for two years became assistant superintendent of the shops, and held that position until the firm withdrew from business in 1860. He then for a number of years had charge of outside business for a foundry firm in Philadelphia until 1870, when he embarked in the foundry business for himself in the Quaker city, and continued that enterprise until 1874, and two years later came to this city as general manager of the Chester Steel Casting Company's works, a position he has continuously held ever since that time. This company's trade has grown to mammoth proportions in recent years, and their plant has lately been greatly enlarged and improved.

In his management of their affairs Mr. Deemer has shown the possession of large executive ability and wonderful organizing powers, and to his superior judgment and careful methods may be ascribed much of the success that forms the later history of his prosperous company.

In 1861 Mr. Deemer married Martha Marple, a daughter of Amos L. Marple, of the city of Philadelphia. She died in 1878, leaving five children, four sons and a daughter: John M., Carrie E., Seldon S., Frank J. and Walter G. On the 14th of March, 1883, Mr. Deemer was married a second time, wedding Julia L. Mallery, a daughter of Rev. Daniel Gilbert Mallery, of Beverly, New Jersey. Politically Mr. Deemer is a staunch democrat, but has never taken an active part in politics, preferring to devote his time and attention strictly to business. For a number of years he has been secretary of the board of trustees of the Second Presbyterian church of this city, in which position he is now serving, and is also one of the board of managers of Chester hospital.

Rev. Daniel Gilbert Mallery, father of the present Mrs. Deemer, was a noted Presbyterian minister, who served as chaplain of Gov. John F. Hartranft's old regiment during the civil war, and died at Beverly, New Jersey, April 13, 1868, aged forty-four years. At the time of his enlistment he was serving as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Norristown, Montgomery county, this State, and went out with a company organized in that village. After his return from the field he took charge of the First Presbyterian church of Beverly, New Jersey, and was there engaged in active ministerial labors until his death. He was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1824.

HENRY COCHRAN, a wounded Union soldier, an inventor in the great field of modern electricity, and the superintendent of the celebrated Lamokin car works of Chester, is a son of Richard and Mary (West) Cochran, and was born in the town of Louth, Lincoln-

shire, or county, England, April 29, 1847. Richard Cochran was a descendant of Lord Cochrane. He was a native of Louth, Lincolnshire, where he was engaged in the seed business until 1849, when he set sail for the United States, and was six weeks in making the voyage. He settled at Camden, New Jersey, which he left some eight or nine years later to become a resident of Shoemakersville, a village in Pennsylvania, and near the city of Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia, January 20, 1885, aged seventy years, one month and six days. Mr. Cochran was a very fine botanist, and spent most of the years of his active life after coming to this country in landscape gardening. He was a republican and an Episcopalian, and married Mary West, a native of England, who now resides with her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Whitmore, of Philadelphia, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. To Mr. and Mrs. Cochran were born seven children: Samuel W., who owns a drug house at Lambertville, New Jersey; Henry; Rev. Fred J., a Methodist minister stationed at Nanticoke, Maryland; Alfred W., a druggist of Hammonton, New Jersey; Sallie D., one of the sisters of Notre Dame, and teaching at Springfield, Ohio; Mary Emma, wife of W. A. Whitmore, a merchant of Philadelphia; and Francis A., who as an apprentice on board the United States school ship, has visited most of the important ports of the world, and is now engineers' yeoman on the United States cruiser New York.

Henry Cochran received his education in the public schools of Camden, New Jersey, and Philadelphia, and at thirteen years of age went to Columbus, Ohio, where he worked in the varnishing factory of his uncle, Henry Cochran, until 1862, when he became a member of the Columbus Cadets, and was three months in the United States service. After this, on July 28th, of the same year, although only fourteen years of age, he enlisted in Company D, 95th Ohio infantry, and served as a private for two years and nine months,

participating in all the battles of his regiment. In the fight at Richmond, Kentucky, he received three wounds, one on the left hand, a second in the neck, and the third in the right shoulder. After being honorably discharged from the Federal service at Nashville, Tennessee, in April, 1865, Mr. Cochran visited some relatives at Lyons, Iowa, where he learned and followed the trade of carpenter for three years. He then returned east to Wilmington, Delaware, where he successively worked for Jackson, Sharp & Co., car builders, Bowers, Dure & Co., car manufacturers, and Harlan & Hollingsworth, car builders, and during part of his time with the last named firm had charge of the ventilator work. Leaving Wilmington in the spring of 1876, he went to Philadelphia and had charge of the trestle work of a railroad extension from the Pennsylvania railroad main line to the Centennial buildings. In the fall of 1876 he became a journeyman worker with J. G. Brill & Co., car builders, of Philadelphia, and four months later was given charge of their erecting department, a position which he held for nearly eleven years. When he left their employ in 1887 he was general foreman, and then resigned to take charge of E. H. Wilson & Co.'s car works at Chester. Three years later, in 1890, Mr. Cochran induced the company to commence building electric street cars, and their success was so remarkable in their new venture that they were obliged to erect new and large works, which are known as the "Lamokin Car Works." The company often find it impossible to fill all the orders which they receive, and their trade extends all over the United States. They also repair and refit steam railway cars, and manufacture and deal in all kinds of standard and narrow gauge street and electric cars. Mr. Cochran is a stockholder in the company, and the superintendent of the works, which are at Lamokin station in the city of Chester, and has taken out over a dozen patents on electric cars.

On December 23, 1871, Henry Cochran mar-

ried Elizabeth L. Bacon, daughter of James L. Bacon, and a member of the old and well known Bacon family, of Salem, New Jersey. They have a family of six children: Mary W., Clara R., Gertrude E., Harry P., Charles L., and Samuel B.

In politics Mr. Cochran is independent. He is a member and deacon of the Disciple church. He holds membership in Chester Council, No. 44, Legion of the Red Cross; and Security Council, No. 748, Legion of Honor. Mr. Cochran is a prominent Free Mason, being a member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons, and Chester Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar. Much of the success of the Lamokin car works is due to the efforts of Mr. Cochran, whose career in life has been one of prosperity and honor. He is a stockholder in the Franklin Sanitarium, which has proved superior to the Keeley cure establishments in curing the whisky and the tobacco habit.

GEORGE GRAYSON, proprietor of the Dauntless Yarn mills at Darby, this county, and ex-burgess of that borough, is a son of John and Rachel (Marshall) Grayson, and a native of Leeds, England, where he was born March 20, 1848. John Grayson (father) was a cloth manufacturer of Yorkshire, England, who came to the United States in 1856, with his family, and settled at Frankford, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania. There he worked at his trade until 1878, when he removed to Darby, Delaware county, where he still resides, being now in the seventy-seventh year of his age. After coming to this county he retired from all active business, and has since been living quietly in his comfortable home at Darby. Politically he has been a republican since coming to this country, and is a member of the Episcopal church. In 1842 he married Rachel Marshall, a native of Yorkshire, England, and a daughter of Thomas

Marshall. To them was born a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Henry L.; Mary Mawson; George, the subject of this sketch; Fanny Wilby, and Ruth G. Woodhead. Mrs. Rachel Grayson died in 1863, at the age of forty-eight years.

George Grayson came to this country with his parents when eight years of age, and grew to manhood in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, receiving his education in the public schools of Frankford, that county. Leaving school at the early age of eleven years, he entered the cotton mills with which his father was connected at Frankford, and began learning the business of textile manufacture, with which he has been associated all his life. He has worked in both cotton and woolen mills, but during the greater part of his life has been connected with the woolen mills of this section. Before he was twenty-one he had charge of the carding and spinning at a Germantown mill, after having thoroughly mastered all the details of the business, including carding and spinning. In 1875 Mr. Grayson associated himself with William Arrott, under the firm name of Wm. Arrott & Co., and engaged in the woolen yarn manufacturing business at Kensington, Philadelphia county, where they remained for three years. In 1878 they sold the business to other parties, and together came to Darby, Delaware county, where they purchased the manufacturing plant of Andrews & Hibbard, and engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woolen yarns at this place. They remained in partnership until the death of Mr. Arrott, and after that event Mr. Grayson admitted John J. McCloskey into partnership, under the firm name of George Grayson & Co. These gentlemen successfully conducted the business together until 1892, when Mr. McCloskey retired, and Mr. Grayson assumed entire control of the business in all its departments. He employs thirty operatives, running eighteen hundred spindles.

Politically Mr. Grayson is a staunch republican, and since coming to Darby has served

two terms as burgess, and been three times elected to a seat in the borough council. He is a member of Philomathean Lodge, No. 10, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Germantown, and is also a member of St. James Episcopal church, of Kingsessing, in which he has taken an active part, and has served for seven years as a vestryman and warden.

On October 20, 1870, Mr. Grayson was united by marriage to Lydia Scatchard, a daughter of Joseph Scatchard, of Germantown, this State. To Mr. and Mrs. Grayson have been born three children, two sons and a daughter: Bessie S., Walter M., and George S., all living at home with their parents, in their comfortable residence at Darby.

JOHN WESLEY BOOTH, who is distinguished by energy and industry, is the assistant foreman of the molding department of Robert Wetherill & Company (Corliss engine builders). He is a son of Capt. Joseph H. and Hannah (Macklem) Booth, and was born August 3, 1863, at No. 218 Market street, Chester city, Pennsylvania. He received his education in the public schools of Chester city, and at fifteen years of age left school to help support his widowed mother and younger sister. He worked in a mill for some time, and then learned the trade of molder in the Corliss engine mills of Robert Wetherill & Company, where he is now serving as assistant foreman of the molding department. Young, active and energetic, Mr. Booth has rendered himself useful to his city in different ways. He served for three years as assistant engineer of the fire department, and in May, 1893, was chosen as chief without any opposition. On July 1, 1893, he was presented, by the mayor, with a very handsome gold badge, which bore the inscription: "To John W. Booth, chief engineer of the Chester Fire department, presented by his friends and Hanley Hose Company, of Chester, Pennsylvania, as a token of respect and good fellowship, on

July 1, 1893." Mr. Booth was a chairman of the committee of twenty firemen, selected in 1889, to invite the Firemen's State Convention of Pennsylvania to meet at Chester city in 1890. They were successful, and the Firemen's Convention of 1890 is the largest ever held in the State so far. John W. Booth is a democrat in politics, and has been for several years a member of Chester Castle, No. 29, Knights of the Golden Eagle.

On August 27, 1887, Mr. Booth was united in marriage with Mattie C. Crosgrave, daughter of Adam and Margaret Crosgrave, of Media, Delaware county. To their union have been born three children; Helen S., Margaret M. and Mabel P.

The Booth family is one of the older families of the Middle Atlantic States, and Capt. Joseph H. Booth, one of its members, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Milford, Delaware, October 15, 1822, and in early life came to Chester, where he died February 22, 1867. He was a sea captain and had four brothers, John, William Parker and Levis, who also commanded vessels on the ocean. Capt. Joseph H. Booth was engaged for many years in the carrying trade to Philadelphia by the Delaware river and other routes. He served in the late civil war, commanding a vessel on the Atlantic coast. He was a Methodist and a democrat, and married Hannah M. Macklem, of Newark, Delaware, who is a daughter of Matthew Macklem. Captain and Mrs. Booth had a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters: Anna, Laur, Clara (deceased), Joseph, Elwood, John W. (subject), and Hannah M. Deakyne.

REV. SAMUEL PANCOAST, recently deceased, was a cultured and gifted man who had won respectful recognition in the world as a minister, an orator, a poet and a practical man of business. His talents were diversified and positive, and in whatever he

undertook, he met with the most gratifying success. He was a son of John and Hannah (Thomas) Pancoast, and was born May 31, 1819, in Lower Providence township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. His parents resided at that place, near the edge tool factory owned by William Beatty, but soon afterward removed to the city of Philadelphia, where the mother sickened and died, and Samuel Pancoast and his elder brother, Robert, were then sent to live with their paternal grandfather, Samuel Pancoast, who resided in Marple township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The boys' grandfather was a prim old Quaker, and the boys were brought up in strict accord with that faith. Samuel was an extremely bright boy, quick to learn, and always stood at the head of his classes in school. He entered the Methodist ministry in 1844, connecting himself with the Philadelphia conference. He had charge of several churches in Pennsylvania and Delaware until in 1857, when he removed to the State of Iowa, where he spent a period of ten years, during which occurred our great civil war. During the war he was presiding elder of the Iowa City district, comprising four counties. This rapid advancement to one of the most responsible positions in his church, tells, far more eloquently than words could do, of his ability and the confidence which was reposed in him by his ministerial associates and ecclesiastical superiors. During his residence in Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa, he conceived and publicly advocated the idea of erecting a suitable monument to commemorate the death of the heroes from that county who had perished in the great civil war, and himself solicited funds to the amount of two thousand dollars for that purpose. In 1868 he returned to Atglen, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and afterward became pastor successively of Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal church at Manayunk, and the Eleventh Street Trinity church, Chester, and St. George's churches in Philadelphia. Later he filled pulpits in regular order at Milestown, Con-

shohocken and Safe Harbor, and then returned to Philadelphia as pastor of the Messiah Methodist Episcopal church on Moyamensing avenue. His next regular pastorate was at Avondale, Chester county. In 1889, upon the death of his son, Robert E. Pancoast, who was engaged in the boot and shoe business at Chester, Rev. Mr. Pancoast succeeded him and assumed charge of the prosperous business, which is thus mentioned by a recent writer: "The Pancoast stores, now managed by Samuel Pancoast, are among the largest and most prominent in the city. They are conveniently located, one at No. 812 Edgmont avenue, which was opened in 1876, and the other at No. 108 West Third street, which was established in 1887. The fittings and furnishings of these popular stores are very handsome and attractive, and the stock of goods carried embraces everything usually found in a first class shoe store. The foundation of these popular stores was laid by Robert E. Pancoast, who conducted them until his decease in June, 1889, when he was succeeded by his father, the present proprietor. He is a Methodist minister, and has served his church faithfully and well in all parts of the country, and is an upright gentleman, widely known and everywhere popular."

After coming to Chester, Mr. Pancoast preached regularly for the church at Trainer, near this city, and also continued to personally conduct his large shoe business until his death, August 12, 1893, when in the seventy-fifth year of his age. While he was pastor of the Atglen church, the soldiers' monument in Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa, was finally arranged for, and Mr. Pancoast was invited, by the monument association, of which he had been president while in Iowa, to go to that State and deliver an oration on the occasion of laying the cornerstone of the monument, July 4, 1868. This invitation he gladly accepted, and proceeded to deliver a patriotic oration, which was highly complimented by the press and people of Cedar county. He

was a fine impromptu speaker, and when roused by any special theme, or inspired by some special occasion, could speak in such an impassioned manner as to sway his audience as one man, and apparently mold divergent opinions into a single purpose. During the war he was once called upon to deliver a Fourth of July address in a large Iowa town, with but four days in which to prepare. He appeared at the appointed hour and delivered an oration which was then and since pronounced worthy to rank with the finished gems of oratory. He was also a poet of no mean order, and his verses were smooth, full of thought, and embellished with many fine figures of speech and poetical fancies. On the occasion of celebrating the bi-centennial of the landing of William Penn, at Chester, October 23, 1882, Mr. Pancoast prepared and read a poem, consisting of forty-one stanzas, in which he drew a graphic picture of the development and progress of Pennsylvania, from the time of Penn to the present day, and closed with these lines:

By our great schools, in numbers vast,
The future shall exceed the past,
And cultured care shall make sublime
The glory of the coming time.
And when has passed a century more,
And others gather on this shore,
To tell of further triumphs, then
They'll bless the name of William Penn.

Politically Mr. Pancoast was a republican, but broad and liberal in his views. He had traveled extensively in Europe and through eighteen States of the American Union. During his trip to Europe he visited Glasgow, Edinburgh, London, Windsor Castle (the home of Queen Victoria), Antwerp, Cologne, Baden, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Switzerland, Italy, Rome, Paris and Ireland, seeing the leaning tower of Pisa, the cathedral of Milan, Mount Blanc, and indeed all the principal points of interest in the old world.

On February 16, 1847, Rev. Mr. Pancoast was wedded to Sarah L. Cook, whose parents, Stephen and Sarah (Gray) Cook, were of Quaker

faith and residents of Unionville, Chester county, Pennsylvania. She, also, was gifted with much poetic talent, and has written a number of popular and catchy productions for the magazines and newspaper press. To Rev. Samuel and Mrs. Pancoast was born a family of five children: Mary Anna, Robert E., who married Sallie Kitchen, of near Germantown, and founded the boot and shoe business heretofore mentioned, and who died at Chester in June, 1889; Olin T., a printer by trade, who wedded Emerene Hinkson, and resides in South Chester; Helen A., now the widow of Andrew Robeno, who was graduated from Gilbert academy, is also of a literary turn of mind, and resides at Asbury Park, New Jersey; and Wilbur H., also a printer. Mrs. Sarah L. Pancoast is now in the sixty-ninth year of her age.

WILLIAM F. ROBINSON, a representative business man and prosperous merchant of Chester city, is a son of George M. D. and Lizzie M. (Garrett) Robinson, and was born at Mt. Pleasant, in Christiana Hundred, Delaware, December 8, 1867. He received his elementary education in the public schools of New Castle county, Delaware State, and entered Newark academy, where he completed the full course of that educational institution. Leaving the academy, he learned the trade of miller with his father, but did not follow milling. He soon became interested in the general mercantile business, and served as a clerk for several years in various mercantile houses in Wilmington, Delaware. In 1890 he succeeded E. T. Kerns in the general mercantile business in his present building, at the corner of Fifth street and Highland avenue. His building is a handsome three-story brick structure, forty by twenty-six feet in dimensions. Besides his salesrooms, Mr. Robinson has a storage room twelve by sixteen feet, and all of his floor space is taken up by his large stock of goods. He runs two wag-

ons, and does a business that extends beyond South Chester, into the city proper and the surrounding country. Mr. Robinson has amply demonstrated his ability for the general mercantile business, and his success is the reward of his energy, activity and honesty. He is a democrat, and a member of the South Chester Methodist Episcopal church.

On November 11, 1891, Mr. Robinson married Stella J. Weldin, daughter of George W. and Eliza (Tally) Weldin, of Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have one child, a daughter, named Elsie W.

The Robinson family in America was founded in New Castle county, Delaware, where one of its members was a farmer. He served in the war of 1812, and had an only son, William Robinson (grandfather), who was born in 1810. William Robinson followed milling in various parts of the State of Delaware, and Chester and Delaware counties, Pennsylvania, and died in Concord township September 11, 1893. He was a democrat, and Free Mason, and Odd Fellow, and married Elizabeth Davis, who passed away March 6, 1886, at seventy-nine years of age. They reared a family of seven children: John, James, William, Joseph, George M. D., and Hannah Montgomery.

George M. D. Robinson (father) was born August 1, 1845, and learned the trade of miller, which he has followed to a considerable extent ever since. He run a mill on Mill creek, in Delaware, until 1890, and then went to Spanish Fort city, that State, where his present large flouring mill is located. He is a Methodist and a democrat, and has held various local offices. He is a Free Mason and an Odd Fellow, and married Lizzie M. Garrett, a member of the old Garrett family of southeastern Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson reared a family of six sons, and five daughters: Ella (deceased), Hannah E. Groves, William F. (subject), George G., Joseph P., Lydia D., Mattie B. and May (twins), Swithin C., Jesse, and Cleveland.

JONATHAN PENNELL, a man of practical business ability and experience, and the oldest lumber and coal merchant of Chester city, is a son of Edward and Elizabeth J. (Price) Pennell, and was born in the house where he now resides, in the city of Chester, October 5, 1831. The Pennell family was one of the English families that came with Penn to his possessions on the Delaware in 1682, settling in Rockdale, Ashland township, where they purchased over one thousand acres of valuable land. The earliest member of the family of whom we have any detailed account is William Pennell, whose children were: William, James, Nathan, Thomas, Jonathan, and several daughters. The youngest son, Jonathan Pennell (grandfather), was born in Edgmont township, and learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed after 1786 in Chester city. He married Sarah Hibberd of Upper Darby township, who died some years later and left two children: James and Henry Hale. He wedded for his second wife, Ann Delaney, of his adopted city, and their children were: Edmund and Jonathan, who both died in 1798; Sarah Ann, Edmund (2), Sydney, Jonathan (2), Nathan, and several who died in infancy. Edmund Pennell (father) was born in the city of Chester, April 22, 1802, and after receiving a good common school education assisted his father for some time at blacksmithing work, although not intending to follow that line of business. From early life to within the last few years Edmund Pennell was one of the active, the useful and the progressive business men of Chester. His first active business was farming on some land in the suburb of the borough, which he disposed of in 1835, to purchase a tract of some extent in what is now the southern part of Chester, where he conducted farming operations on a considerable scale until 1863, when he retired from agricultural pursuits. He is now in the ninety-second year of his age and has spent a remarkably long and very active life in his native city, where for over half a century he was quite

prominent and useful as a citizen, a public official and a business man. In connection with farming Mr. Pennell dealt largely in cattle and was interested in several remunerative enterprises. Media was surveyed by him and laid out by his direction. He succeeded his father as a director of the Delaware County bank, and when it was changed to a National bank he served for over thirty years as a director and as president. He was a whig and is a republican, and served one term as county commissioner. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and his business life and services in behalf of his native city have been such that he possesses the good will and commands the esteem of all who know him. Unobtrusive in giving advice while engaged in business affairs, yet his advice was much sought and highly appreciated by those who received it, as his judgment was good and his counsel always of a safe and practical character. In December, 1830, Mr. Pennell married Elizabeth J. Price, who was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Price, and died November 22, 1892, when in the eighty-seventh year of her age. To their union were born eight children: Jonathan, Anna Elizabeth, wife of Charles C. Larkin; Charles D., Martha S., who wedded Joshua P. Eyre; William, Mary C., Edmund and Sally, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Pennell celebrated their golden wedding in 1880, and the occasion was one of interest and will long be remembered by those present on account of the pleasant time that they enjoyed.

Jonathan Pennell was reared in his native city, received his education in an excellent boarding school in Wilmington, Delaware, and then engaged in farming, which he followed up to 1856, when he engaged in his present lumber and coal business. In his extensive yards are kept all kinds of lumber and every grade of marketable coal. His trade extends all over the city and he supplies many patrons in the surrounding country. Mr. Pennell is warmly interested in the material prosperity of Chester, and has been prominently con-

nected for over a quarter of a century with all the leading loan and building associations of his city, being president of several of them at different times. He is now president of the Chester Real Estate Company.

On December 16, 1857, Mr. Pennell wedded Anna Gamble, daughter of Peter N. Gamble, of Lower Chichester township. Their union has been blessed with two children, a son and daughter: Harry G. and Mary E.

Jonathan Pennell is a supporter of the fundamental doctrines of the Republican party, has served as a member of the city council for four years, and has always manifested a proper interest in political affairs, although not making himself prominent or becoming a partisan. While engaged in the lumber and coal trade, yet he has given time and attention to other enterprises out of his regular line of business. He had somewhat to do with the building of the present court house at Media, and hauled the corner stone of that structure. Mr. Pennell is recognized as one of the useful business men of Chester, and stands high as a man in the commercial life of his city.

JOHN P. GRUNDY, proprietor of the Grundy hotel, of Chester city, and an enthusiastic and energetic democrat of Delaware county, is a son of William and Ann (Quinn) Grundy, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1840. The Grundy family is one of the long resident families of Manchester city, one of the greatest manufacturing centres of England. William Grundy was the only member that ever came to the United States. He came in 1831 to Philadelphia, where he was engaged for several years at his trade of loom machinist. He was a skilled workman in his line of work, and not only built a large number of looms, but also fitted up several cotton and woolen mills. From Philadelphia he went to England in 1841; he then returned to Philadelphia

in 1842; thence to Kelleyville and Darby, Cobb creek, Pennsylvania; from there he went to North and South Carolina, returning to Phoenixville; thence to Valley Forge; thence to Kent, on Darby creek, this county, in 1850, which he left in a short time, and since then nothing has ever been heard of him. He was a democrat in politics, and a member of the Episcopal church, or Church of England, and married Ann Quinn. They had two children: John P., and William.

John P. Grundy received his education in the public schools of Upland, and at an early age went to work in the cotton mills, which he left in a few years to learn the trade of blacksmith, which he followed at Leiperville, Chester, and Avondale, from 1859 to 1875. In the last named year he quit blacksmithing and started a livery and sales stable in Chester city, which he run for ten years. In 1885 he sold his livery establishment, and since 1885 has been proprietor of the Grundy hotel, at No. 520 Market street. He is well patronized, and in addition to his hotel property, he owns an adjoining livery stand at No. 24 East Fourth street.

On September 30, 1863, Mr. Grundy united in marriage with Elizabeth Quinn, of Leiperville, Pennsylvania. To their union has been born six children, five sons and one daughter: George B. McClellan, William J., Margaret, John, Francis, and Henry M. George B. McClellan Grundy, who married Ida M. Murphy, is a plumber by trade and assists his father in the management of the Grundy hotel. William J. Grundy married Anna Welsh, and is a shoe dealer in Chester. John Grundy is an electrician, in the employ of the Arnold Electric Manufacturing Company.

John P. Grundy is an old time democrat, who believes the Jacksonian principles of his party. In 1844, when in his infantile years almost, he carried a Polk and Dallas flag, and in 1892 he hoisted the first Cleveland and Stevenson flag that floated to the breeze in Chester city.

SAMUEL B. PENNINGTON, a successful wagon and carriage manufacturer of South Chester, and a member of the town council of South Chester from the Third ward, is a son of Isaac and Mary (Miller) Pennington, and was born in Bethel township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1856. The Penningtons are of English descent. They came here with William Penn about 1682. The great-grandfather of S. B. Pennington was born in Radnor township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1740, and William Pennington, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1780 in Radnor township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Bethel township in 1812, where he was a farmer by occupation. Mr. Pennington died August 13, 1856, aged seventy-six years. He was a man of good legal and business qualifications, and an old line whig in political affairs. He was a Quaker, and married Lydia Dennison, by whom he had four children, two sons and two daughters: William, Isaac, Beulah Zibbey and Lydia Nicholson. Isaac Pennington (father) was born August 11, 1826, in Bethel township, where he followed farming until 1860, when he removed to his present residence in South Chester. He served in the late civil war, enlisting in 1864 in Co. D, 50th Pennsylvania infantry, and participated in the last battles fought in front of Richmond. Mr. Pennington married Mary Miller, of Brandywine Hundred, Delaware, and they have ten children, four sons and six daughters: William, Anna, Lydia, Samuel, Robert, Beulah, Isabella, Isaac, Sallie and Elizabeth.

Samuel Pennington received his education in the common schools of his native township and the public schools of South Chester. He then served an apprenticeship at wagon making, which he has followed most successfully ever since commencing life for himself. He conducts a large business at No. 1811 West Third street, associated with C. L. Peirce, blacksmith, where he has his carriage and

wagon-making establishment, to which he has added lately a wheel-wrighting, painting and trimming department.

On May 13, 1879, Samuel B. Pennington wedded Emma E. Neal, who was a daughter of John Neal, of Chester city, and died December 16, 1892, at thirty-six years of age. To their union were born five children: Samuel, deceased; Charles, Beulah, deceased; S. Kirk and W. Rowen.

In his business Mr. Pennington has been very successful. He has a well equipped establishment, and is kept busy filling the numerous orders which he receives. He is a member of Larkin Lodge, No. 78, Knights of Pythias; Thurlow Castle, No. 159, Knights of the Golden Eagle; Chester Council, No. 553, Royal Arcanum; and the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company. Samuel B. Pennington is a republican in politics, and has been serving for some time as a member of the South Chester council from the Third ward. He has always taken an active part in religious affairs, and is a member of the South Chester Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as trustee, steward, and the Sunday school superintendent. His services in the interests of his church and demonination have been such that he has been made secretary of the quarterly conference of the Methodist Episcopal church.

EDWARD DICKERSON, a prominent republican of Delaware county, and an energetic business man of Chester, has stamped his name for all time to come as a public benefactor to his native city, by establishing Chester Park. He is a son of Thomas and Sarah A. (Allen) Dickerson, and was born in Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1857. Thomas Dickerson was of English parentage, and left his native State of Delaware at an early age to become a resident of the city of Chester, in which he passed the remainder of his life, dying in the early

part of 1859, when in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was a drover by occupation, had good success in his various business transactions, and at one time owned some very valuable real estate within the city limits. Mr. Dickerson was a Quaker, and wedded Sarah A. Allen, who is a daughter of John and Mary Allen, of Milford, Delaware. To Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson were born a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters: Alfred, Hester, Allison, Charles, David, Sarah, Edward, Thomas, G. Washington, and Jennie.

Edward Dickerson was reared in his native city, received his education in the public schools of Chester, and commenced life for himself as a bootblack in the streets while but a mere boy. His tact, industry, and aptitude for business soon secured him success in his humble calling, and gave earnest of what the man would be in years to come when he fully entered the great arena of commercial life. From his meager earnings as a bootblack he helped to keep his widowed mother, and established a newspaper route, at the village of Upland. At an early age he left bootblacking, and learned plain and ornamental plastering, which he has followed chiefly ever since. He was engaged for a short time in traveling in the South and East as an auctioneer. Mr. Dickerson has always enjoyed a large trade in plastering and in plaster construction work. In 1890 he purchased valuable real estate in the First ward, which he has so highly improved that it is now considered very valuable. He also owns fifteen lots in the most desirable part of the city, upon which he has erected fine residences. Foresight, good judgment, and fine executive ability have given to Mr. Dickerson his unusual success and remarkable career. With but few peers and no superiors in his line of work, his prosperity was but a question of time, and came ere he had attained the prime of early manhood. Active in political as well as business affairs, he has ever been zealous and efficient in the true interests of the Republican party, and now, while serv-

ing his second continuous term as a member of the common council from the First ward, his name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the office of sheriff of Delaware county in 1896.

On December 29, 1873, Mr. Dickerson was united in marriage with Ida Hastings, a daughter of Joshua and Rebecca (Calhoun) Hastings, of Salisbury, Maryland. To Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson have been born three children, two sons and a daughter: Walter (died in infancy), Herman, and Maud.

While Edward Dickerson has ever been forward in every movement for the interest or benefit of his native city, yet it is in the matter of a public park that Chester will be most grateful to him, as it has been through his unwearied efforts that such a boon has been secured to the people in "Chester Park," a picturesque locality in the First ward. Mr. Dickerson's move for a park met with much ignorant and hasty opposition at the start, on the grounds of expense, speculation, and want of street car communication, but he patiently showed that the expense was light, that no speculation existed, and that street cars would run to the new park.

Edward Dickerson worked with a will for the park, and secured ample donations of ground along Ridgely creek. A public meeting was called at the Grand Opera house on August 25, 1892, and enthusiastically endorsed his work, and took steps to aid him in securing the park. This meeting, in which were the most prominent and influential citizens of the city, authorized Mr. Dickerson to appoint a committee of one hundred to assist in securing the park site.

In his public and private career Mr. Dickerson has ever had the prosperity and progress of his city and county at heart, and gives to any public movement his best energies and much of his valuable time from business affairs. He is a man of intelligence and energy, and fitly stands as a representative citizen of the old and thrifty city of Chester.

ABEL HOWARD, one of the leading real estate dealers and property owners of South Chester, who spent nearly thirty years in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, is a son of Ezekial and Jane (Livesy) Howard, and was born December 3, 1824, at Ashton-Under-Lyne, England. His father was a silk weaver by trade and a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church, who took a deep interest in religious affairs and was for many years an official in his church. He married Jane Livesy, also a native of England, by whom he had a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters: Martha Lilley, James, Mary, William, Joseph, Abel, the subject of this sketch; Ellen and Frank. Ezekiel Howard died in England in 1846, in the sixty-third year of his age, and his wife departed this life in 1846 at the age of fifty-seven.

In the English manufacturing towns of that day but little attention was paid to the subject of popular education, and the boyhood of Abel Howard was surrounded with fewer educational advantages than abound to-day. While yet a boy he was put to work in the mills, but being anxious for an education he attended night schools and improved every advantage that came in his way. By the time he was eighteen he had made considerable progress, and had also saved enough money from his wages to pay his expenses for one term at a business college. He made the best possible use of his opportunities there, and afterward obtained a situation as a clerk in a wholesale leather store, where he worked as an under salesman for some time. In 1848 he came to America, whither his two brothers, James and Joseph, and his elder sister, Martha, had preceded him some four years earlier. They had settled at Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and there Abel Howard joined them. He soon secured a position as time-keeper in the machine shop and foundry owned by William Spencer, near Pottsville, and later engaged in teaching, having resolutely continued his own studies until he was master of all the ordinary

branches of learning. For three years he taught in the public schools of Schuylkill county, and then in 1852 entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, becoming a member of the Philadelphia conference. For a period of nearly thirty years he acceptably occupied the position of an itinerant preacher in that conference, serving numerous charges in Delaware and Chester counties and in the suburbs of Philadelphia. In 1878 he became pastor of the South Chester Methodist Episcopal church, and after a successful pastorate of two years removed to Port Carbon, where he held a charge for a short time, and then returned to South Chester. In 1880, after twenty-eight years of faithful service, he retired from the ministry, and since then has devoted his time and attention principally to the real estate business. Since his connection with the real estate interests of South Chester he has built about one hundred and fifty stores and dwelling houses in various parts of the borough, and now owns some sixty houses in South Chester and ten tenement houses and four stores in the city of Chester, nearly all located in the most desirable parts of the city. To the enterprise and active operations of Mr. Howard is justly due the credit for much of the recent growth and development of South Chester. He has probably contributed as much in this way to the building up of that borough as any other one man within its limits, and is still actively engaged in building operations. In addition to his improved lots he also owns considerable unimproved property in the two towns.

On January 27, 1861, Mr. Howard was married to Charlotte Hongdabler, of Mt. Joy, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and to this union was born three children, two of whom—Edgar and Maurice—died in early childhood. The third, a daughter named Lottie, now resides with her parents in their beautiful home in South Chester.

In politics Mr. Howard is now strictly independent, voting for the men and measures which in his opinion are most likely to ad-

vance the public welfare, though for many years he affiliated with the Republican party. He has served as school director in South Chester, and at various times held a number of local offices here and elsewhere. As a whole Mr. Howard's career has been one of great usefulness and remarkable success, and taking into consideration his early environments and the fact that he was compelled to rely entirely upon his own efforts for advancement in the world, he is one of the many prosperous, successful and highly honorable business men whose life story we have been pleased to record in this volume.

HON. JOHN MORTON, a distinguished patriot and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Ridley, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1724, and died in 1777. He is said to have been of Welsh descent, was intelligent and well educated, and lived such a life that he is deserving of the esteem and admiration of his countrymen. He served his county as a justice of the peace, high sheriff and president judge, and represented it for several terms in the general assembly, of which he was speaker from 1772 to 1775. He also served as a judge of the supreme court of the Province. His most eminent services were of a political character. He was a member of the Stamp Act Congress of 1765, and of the First and Second Continental Congresses. In the Second Continental Congress he voted for the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. He assisted in organizing the system of confederation for the Colonies, and was the first of the signers of the Declaration who died. On one side of the monument erected to him in St. Paul's burying ground at Chester, is the following inscription: "In voting by States upon the question of the Independence of the American Colonies, there was a tie until the vote of Pennsylvania was given, two members of which voted in the affirmative, and two in the nega-

tive. The tie continued until the vote of the last member, John Morton, decided the promulgation of the Glorious Diploma of American Freedom."

JOHN SHELDON, the popular ticket and freight agent at Lenni, this county, and a prominent temperance worker and writer, is the eldest son of Charles and Catharine (Myrose) Sheldon, and was born on Christmas day, 1849, at Camden, New Jersey. The Sheldons are of English descent, and the family was planted in America by three brothers of the name who came over in colonial times and settled in various parts of New England. John Sheldon, from whom the subject of this sketch is descended, settled in Massachusetts, and the family gradually increased in numbers and spread into New York and New Jersey, where its members have become numerous and prominent. John Sheldon (grandfather) was a man of common school education, a wine merchant by occupation, and resided in Philadelphia all his life, dying there of yellow fever in 1837, during the terrible scourge of that disease which rendered that year notable in the annals of the Quaker city. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and married Jane Carr, an only child, whose parents resided at Seneca Falls, New York. By that union he had a family consisting of one son and three daughters: Harriet C. Taylor, deceased; Mary Jane Cline, Julia, deceased in 1861; and Charles. Charles Sheldon (father) was born in the city of Philadelphia in 1826, and grew to manhood there, receiving a good practical education, after which he learned the trade of carpenter, and has worked at that occupation nearly all his life. He now resides at No. 3035 Linden Square, Philadelphia, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. In politics he is a republican, and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a

Good Templar. In 1848 he married Catharine Myrose, a native of New Jersey and a daughter of Henry Myrose. They had a family of eleven children: John, the subject of this sketch; Harry, William (deceased), Charles M., Walter, now a clerk in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Oscar, Emma Plummer, Julia Barton, Mary Etta Boddy, Ida and Kate, the last named having died in 1866, at the age of one year. Mrs. Catharine Sheldon is now in the sixty-fifth year of her age, and during nearly all her life has been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John Sheldon was reared principally in Philadelphia and educated in the old Front Street Grammar school of that city. Leaving school at the age of fourteen, he became errand boy in a large wholesale milling establishment of Philadelphia, and later engaged in various other industrial pursuits, including glass blowing. In 1869 he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as clerk in the freight office at Camden, New Jersey, and remained in that position until 1877, when he came to Lenni, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, as ticket and freight agent, telegraph operator, yard master and postmaster. Here he has remained ever since, rendering entire satisfaction alike to the railroad authorities and the general public, with whom he has become very popular.

On October 22, 1871, Mr. Sheldon was married to Anna Dungan, a daughter of Benjamin Dungan, of Marlton, New Jersey, and they have had five children, four sons and a daughter: Jessie, now the wife of Charles Leedom, auditor's clerk in the coal freight department of the Pennsylvania railroad at Broad street and Washington avenue, Philadelphia, though he resides at Lenni, this county; Albert B., a clerk in his father's office at Lenni; Charles Roy, now a student in the West Chester Normal school; and Edward K. and William S., who are attending school at Parkmount, this county.

Politically John Sheldon is a staunch republican, and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is also a member of George W. Bartram Lodge, No. 298, Free and Accepted Masons, of Media; Media Chapter, No. 266, Royal Arch Masons; Rockdale Council, No. 804, Junior Order American Mechanics; and was at one time prominently identified with the Knights of Labor, representing the Camden assembly in the district conventions and at the Labor congress in Pittsburg in 1865. He is also a member of the telegraphers' organization, in the district composed of Philadelphia, Chester, Wilmington and surrounding towns, and represented this brotherhood at their meeting in Chicago in 1885. He was one of the promoters and a charter member of Rockdale assembly, Knights of Labor, and has taken a very active part in the Good Templars' work in this section, having always been a strong temperance advocate. While yet a very young man he was sent as a delegate to the State temperance convention at Bordentown, New Jersey, and took an active part in its proceedings. He has also done considerable public speaking in the interest of temperance organizations, and has contributed a number of excellent articles to various publications in behalf of the temperance cause. Mr. Sheldon is a director of the Central Building and Loan Association of Lenni, and in various ways has manifested his public spirit and deep interest in the material prosperity of his village.

Of the brothers of John Sheldon, heretofore mentioned in this sketch, Harry Sheldon is now the managing editor of the *Newark Advertiser*, in Newark, New Jersey. He was for several years assistant managing editor of the *Philadelphia Record*, and later became city editor of the *Newark Evening News*. He is also the author of a well known work on toxicology, treating of narcotic poisons and their effects on the human system. Since 1889 he has resided at Camden, New Jersey. Charles M. Sheldon, another brother, is a member of

the wholesale commission house of Redfield & Son, No. 141 Dock street, Philadelphia; and Oscar Sheldon is a clerk in the insurance office of A. W. Wister & Company, at No. 405 Walnut street, in that city.

EDWIN L. COX, a highly respected citizen of Chester, and the proprietor of the well known Chester City Planing mills and Sash factory, is a son of Miller and Margaretta (Trainer) Cox, and was born at Avondale, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1851. His paternal grandfather, Josephus Cox, was in the third generation from the original founder of the family in the State of Delaware and the United States. Josephus Cox was of English descent, and followed farming in his native State of Delaware in early life. He afterward removed to New London, Chester county, where he died in 1876, when in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was a whig and republican, and had two wives. By his first marriage he had nine children: Samuel, Hannah J. Stevens-Hall, Lydia A. Jacobs, Emma Miller, Benjamin, Pusey, Miller, and two others who died in childhood. Miller Cox (father) was born at Hockesson, Delaware, October 15, 1825, and learned the trade of carpenter. He followed carpentering and sash and door making until 1876, when he established the Chester Planing mills, which he operated up to 1890, when he sold it to his son, Edwin L. Cox. Mr. Cox was drafted in 1862, and served in the 175th Pennsylvania infantry through its campaigns in North Carolina and in Virginia. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. B, 203d Pennsylvania, and participated in one of the battles in front of Richmond, and in the attack on Fort Fisher. Mr. Cox married Margaretta Trainer.

Edwin L. Cox received his education in the schools of his native State, and then entered the employ of Samuel Rost, brick manufacturer of Chester, with whom he remained two years. He was then successively engaged in

a planing mill and Roach's ship-yard, and in 1885 became foreman of his father's planing mills and sash and blind factory, which he purchased in 1890, and has been successfully operating ever since.

In 1871 Mr. Cox married Eliza J. Wilson, daughter of Robert and Mary (Bell) Wilson. To Mr. and Mrs. Cox have been born seven children, five sons and two daughters: Eva B., Walter A., Robert M., Clarence B., Wilmer E., Lizzie R. and Howard W.

Edwin L. Cox is a republican in politics, and has been for several years a member of the First Baptist church, in which he is serving as a deacon. He is a member of Chester Council, No. 553, Royal Arcanum, and Deshong Castle, No. 346, Knights of the Golden Eagle. His time is largely taken up by his mill and factory business, with every detail of which he is thoroughly acquainted. The Chester City Planing mills and Sash factory of Edwin L. Cox, at the corner of Seventh and Penn streets, are among the largest of their kind in the southeastern part of the State. The main building is forty by one hundred and forty feet, two stories high; the engine room and boiler house is thirty by forty feet, two stories high. The motive power is furnished by a twenty-five horse power Corliss engine. The sash factory is the best fitted up of its kind in Chester city, and the mill has been operated to its utmost capacity for the last two years. Mr. Cox makes a specialty of mill work and furnishes a superior line of material for handsome and costly residences and fine and beautiful public buildings. He employs a force of twenty-five men and does a business that will soon average one hundred thousand dollars per annum. He has an enviable reputation for integrity and promptness and furnishes first-class work to his patrons.

REAR ADMIRAL PIERCE CROSBY, a naval officer who served with bravery and distinction in the Mexican and

civil wars, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1823. He entered the United States navy as a midshipman on January 5, 1838. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1853, and to commander in 1862. He served at Tabasco and Tuspan in the Mexican war and rendered efficient service at the capture of Hatteras in 1861. He co-operated in the bombardment and capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip below New Orleans and in the capture of Vicksburg. He was in the engagement with the ram *Arkansas*, assisted in the destruction of blockade runners at Masonboro Inlet, and commanded the *Meta Comet* in the attack on Mobile. He was made captain in 1868, was afterward promoted to commodore and to rear admiral, and is now on the retired list, residing at Washington City.

CAPT. JOHN J. WILLIAMS, who has won distinction as a sub-marine diver, and as the leading manufacturer of apparatus for the use of divers, has been a resident of Thurlow, this county, since 1880. He is a son of Charles H. and Margaret A. (Ward) Williams, and was born August 4, 1852, in the city of Boston, Massachusetts. Charles H. Williams (father) was a native of France, and served for a time in the French navy. In 1848 he came to the United States, having become infatuated with this country while visiting on one of his trips, and located in Boston, where his family continued to reside while he followed the sea. He was a captain in the merchant marine, and accounted one of the best and most skillful commanders of his time. In 1862 he was offered the command of the handsome steamer "*Mayflower*," and was preparing to assume control of that vessel when he was suddenly stricken with smallpox and died in the same year, at the early age of forty-two years. He was a member of the Catholic church, and was twice married. By his first wife, Margaret A. Ward, he had a family of five children: Charles H., who now

resides in Boston; James C., deceased; Thomas G., dead; Annie, deceased; and John J., the subject of this sketch. By his second wife, Margaret Pender, he had one daughter, Mary Ellen, who died in childhood.

Capt. John J. Williams passed his early years in Boston, where he secured the rudiments of a good English education, and at the age of twelve went on board as a cabin boy on the ship "*Tiber*," and began learning the sea. For nine years he followed the sea, plying between Europe and America, and during that time passed from his place as cabin boy up through all the gradations of seamanship to the position of captain, the last vessel he commanded being the "*May White*," from Boston. Retiring from his connection with sailing vessels in 1872, Captain Williams engaged in sub-marine diving, and has the distinction of having gone down farther into the "mysterious caverns of the deep" than any other diver in this country. He has worked in the West Indies and South America, as well as in this country, and has helped to raise many valuable ships and sunken boats in various parts of the world. Among these were the blockade runners at Venezuela, in the northern part of South America, and many wrecks along the coast of New England in our own country—indeed, he has been extensively engaged in his profession as a sub-marine diver all along the Atlantic coast, from Cape Boston to the reefs of Florida. In 1879 he came to Pennsylvania, where he did work on the Delaware river for the United States government, the Pennsylvania railroad and the Delaware River railroad, in the employ of the American Dredging Company. For four years he has had charge of the work of removing rock from Schooner Ledge, opposite Chester. During the past two years he has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, doing submarine work at and inspecting the construction of Long bridge, Washington, District of Columbia; Walnut Street bridge, in Philadelphia; the Susquehanna bridge at Havre



Capt. John J. Williams

de Grace, Maryland; and the bridge at Grey's Ferry, in Philadelphia. Captain Williams bears a number of recommendations from the numerous companies by which he has been employed, testifying to the efficiency of his work and the satisfactory way in which it was done. He is probably the most successful sub-marine diver in America, and is perfectly familiar with all branches of the business. His work at present consists mainly in raising sunken vessels and cargoes, and he employs at times as many as thirty men in his operations. In 1886 he was employed by the government to go to Wilmington, North Carolina, to remove, during the blockade in the rebellion, the ship called the "North Heath."

In 1887 Captain Williams engaged in dock building, engineering and contracting, in addition to sub-marine diving. His office is at the corner of Fourth and Reaney streets, Thurlow, this county. He has just completed the contract with the government to examine the foundations for the new East End dry dock piers at Philadelphia.

In 1878 Capt. John J. Williams was wedded to Tressa R. Prime, by whom he had a family of nine children. Mrs. Williams died, and the Captain married for his second wife Margaret O'Brien. To this union were born three children: Gertrude, Agnes and Leo. In politics Captain Williams is a stanch democrat, but never took any very active part in political affairs. He is a member of the Catholic church. As a sub-marine diver he is widely known, and justly considered as standing at the head of his profession in this country.

JOHN CASSIN, the celebrated ornithologist, and one of the founders of the Delaware County Institute of Science, was a son of Thomas and Rachel (Sharpless) Cassin, and was born in Upper Providence township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1813. He was engaged for some years in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia, and then

devoted himself to ornithology. He contributed descriptions of new species to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and published "Birds of California and Texas," containing descriptions and colored engravings of fifty species not given by Audubon. He also was the author of a "Synopsis of the Birds of North America," "Ornithology of the United States Exploring Expedition," "Ornithology of the Japan Exploring Expedition," "Ornithology of the Gillis's Astronomical Expedition to Chili," and the chapters on rapacious and wading birds in the "Ornithology of the Pacific Railroad Explorations and Surveys." He also contributed the articles on birds and mammals in Smith's "History of Delaware County." He was a member of a Quaker family, of whom several have distinguished themselves in the military and naval history of the country. John Cassin died January 10, 1869.

WILLIAM H. MARTIN, ex-factory inspector of Pennsylvania, who for nine years served as postmaster of Chester, and held many other positions of responsibility and trust, is a son of James and Sarah (Gartside) Martin. He was born at Patterson, New Jersey, March 1, 1842. His father, James Martin, was a native of Oldham, England, came to the United States in 1841, settling at Patterson, but after a short time removed to Rockland, on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Delaware, where he resided until 1847. In August of that year he located at Upland, Delaware county, where he continued until his death, January 21, 1860, aged fifty-six years. He was a cotton worker by occupation, following that employment in the factories at his old home beyond the sea, in Delaware, and at Upland. Politically he was a whig, and after the formation of that party became a republican, although he never took any active part in its management. Mrs. Martin was also a native of Oldham, England.

She died in the fiftieth year of her age, September 20, 1860, the same year as her husband. Their children were: Mary Ann, John, Jane, William Henry, Fanny, Arthur, and Margaret.

William H. Martin was a lad of five years when his parents removed to Upland. His education was received in the public schools at that place, which he attended only until he reached his ninth year, when he entered the mill, as was customary at that time. Before he attained his majority he enlisted, August 15, 1861, in Company I, 3rd Pennsylvania cavalry, as a private, serving faithfully in that regiment for three years, and was honorably discharged August 16, 1864, at Philadelphia. During his entire term of service he never left the front, and participated in some twenty general battles, besides a large number of skirmishes and minor engagements. Among the historic conflicts in which he took part were the battles of Williamsburg, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Fredericksburg. He was with McClellan in his campaign through Virginia, in the peninsular campaign, and with Grant in the fearful struggles in the Wilderness. During all that time he was never off duty on sick leave, and never asked for a furlough.

Returning to Chester, he again worked at his trade until March 23, 1870, when he was appointed by President Grant postmaster of Chester, and at the expiration of his commission was re-appointed by President Hayes, serving in all about nine years, the only person in the history of that office, since it became a presidential one, to receive that distinction. Retiring from the postmastership in January, 1891, he removed to his farm, near Gettysburg, until 1886, when he entered the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. In November, 1889, he was appointed by Governor Beaver, factory inspector of Pennsylvania, being the first person to occupy that position, organized the department, and held the office until May, 1891, when he was removed by Gov-

ernor Pattison. In the latter part of the same year he was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, special inspector of the customs at the port of Philadelphia. That position he held until May 31, 1893, when he was removed by Secretary Carlisle, since which time he has been employed as a solicitor for the Guarantors of Pennsylvania, a casualty, liability, and indemnity institution, whose principal office is at No. 435 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Mr. Martin was married February 26, 1871, to Martha T. Collett, a daughter of George T. and Mary A. Collett, of the city of Chester. To this union has been born two children, one son and a daughter: Mary A., and Henry Gartside. Mr. Martin is an attendant of the Episcopal church, and is a charter member and the quartermaster of Wilde Post, No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic, and was a member of the public building committee appointed by the citizens of Chester, to secure an appropriation for a postoffice building, and did effective service in bringing that movement to a successful conclusion.

In his political affiliations William H. Martin has always been a republican, and for many years has taken an active part in local politics, being regarded as a safe and wise counsellor. His life has been active and useful, and has been crowned with a large measure of success, due to the ability, energy, and enterprise which form his chief characteristics, and which have made his name known throughout Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM MEZYCK MEMMINGER, M. D., of distinguished ancestry and one of the most skillful and successful physicians and surgeons in the county, is a son of Robert Withers and Susan (Mezyck) Memminger, and was born at Rock Hill Place, a health resort of Hendersonville county, North Carolina, March 7, 1866. His paternal grandfather, Christopher Gustavus Memminger, was born in Brussels, Belgium, and came to Charleston, South Carolina, in 1820. He

was a distinguished lawyer, became a political leader, wrote "The Book of Nullification," and served for twenty years in the legislature. He was active in school reforms, founded the public school system of Charleston, and served as secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of Jefferson Davis from February, 1861, to June, 1864. He died at eighty-nine years of age, and a marble bust of him has been placed by the lawyers of Charleston in their city hall, beside those of Calhoun and others of his illustrious compeers. He was an Episcopalian, and married and reared a family of eleven children. His second son was Robert W. Memminger, the father of the subject of this sketch. Robert W. Memminger was a graduate of Harvard college, studied for the Episcopal ministry at Paris; he took orders, but never would accept any church as a pecuniary, on account of ill health, and turned his attention to business enterprises and religious authorship, having written several books of note and merit. He once owned valuable orange groves and phosphate mines, served as a staff officer in the Confederate service, and now lives in retired life at Charleston, South Carolina, in which city he owns a large amount of valuable and desirable property. He married Susan Mezyck, a member of an old Huguenot family, and one of the leading families of the South. They had six children: Charles G., William M., Robert W., Willis W., Henry E. and Lucien. Mrs. Memminger's ancestors, the Mezycks, came to the South at an early day, once owning a large part of the site of Charleston, and afterward investing in rice plantations.

William M. Memminger received his literary education at Kenmore university, of Virginia, and then entered South Carolina State Medical college, from which he was graduated at twenty-two years of age, in the class of 1888, with honors and with the high grade that entitled him to a place on the medical staff of the Charleston hospital. He remained there but a year, and then took charge of the marine

hospital, which he left twelve months later to become resident physician at St. Francis Xavier infirmary. Leaving there he received the appointment of physician and surgeon to one of the steamers on the United States and Brazilian mail line, but an attack of la grippe prevented him from serving, and he afterward became one of the members of the staff of physicians to the New York State asylum for the insane. Leaving that institution in a short time, he was successively connected with the St. John's, Child's, the St. Luke's and the Bellevue hospitals, and then, after his State examination at Philadelphia, to practice in Pennsylvania, he located, in February, 1893, at Upland, where he is building up a good practice. Dr. Memminger, although young in years, has had a remarkably large amount of hospital practice. He makes a specialty of surgery, in which he has been very successful. He is well read and a close student, and has contributed some valuable papers to the leading medical journals of the United States.

BENJAMIN WEST, one of America's greatest and most world renowned painters, was a son of John and Sarah (Pearson) West, and was born at West Dale, now Swarthmore, Springfield township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1738. His parents were Quakers, but perceiving in their son an innate propensity for the art of drawing, they allowed him to cultivate his talents in opposition to the rigid principles of their sect. He was aided by his friends, and went to Italy to study the works of the great masters. "He crossed the Alps and went to England. There prejudice and bad taste met him, but his genius overcame both. For George III. he painted the "Departure of Regulus," and that achievement placed him on the throne of English art. The King and Reynolds and West founded the Royal academy; and he who, in the face of every obstacle, created a public taste for high art, was

properly appointed 'Painter to his Majesty.' He designed thirty grand pictures, illustrative of 'The Progress of Revealed Religion,' and completed twenty-eight of them." He died at London, England, March 10, 1820, and on the next day his remains were entombed by the side of the remains of Reynolds and Opie, in St. Paul's cathedral. Lester, in speaking of West, says: "There have been more volumes written about this great painter in England than there have been devoted to him in the land of his birth."

HON. HENRY HALE GRAHAM,

the first president judge of the courts of Delaware county, was a son of William Graham, and was born in London, England, July 1, 1731. His father came to Pennsylvania in 1733, first settling in Philadelphia, subsequently at Darby, and finally at Chester. "His son entered the office of Joseph Parker, then deputy register of Pennsylvania for the county of Chester, and on the former's death, in 1766, was appointed to the vacant position, which included that of prothonotary, register and recorder. He had been commissioned one of the justices of the county in 1761, and again in 1775. When the Revolutionary struggle was at hand Graham's feelings leaned toward the support of the mother country, his wife teaching him to yield obedience to constituted authorities. Hence, in March, 1777, Thomas Taylor was appointed to succeed him, and seems to have entered into the discharge of the duties of the office, for Taylor's name appears on some of the documents on file in the Orphans' court at West Chester. For some reason now unknown, on April of the same year, Benjamin Jacobs was appointed, but refused to serve, when Caleb Davis was appointed in his place. The latter accepted, but it appears from the proceedings of the Supreme Executive council, under date of July 28, 1777, 'that Henry Hale Graham, esq., late prothonotary, had, under divers pretences,

neglected to deliver up to him, the said Davis, the books, records, papers and seals belonging to the said office,' whereupon council issued a warrant directing Davis 'to enter in the day time, with proper assistants, the dwelling house and out houses of the said Henry Hale Graham, esq., and search for and take possession of and secure in some safe place the books, records, papers and seals belonging to the said office.'

"After the Revolution, November, 1783, Henry Hale Graham was a practicing attorney in the courts of Chester county. On November 7, 1789, he was appointed by Governor Mifflin president judge of the courts of Delaware county, but it appearing that, not being a justice of the peace at the time, he could not act as president of the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' court, on November 9, 1789, Governor Mifflin requested the return of the former commission, and the same day Graham was commissioned a justice of the peace. On the next day, November 10, he was appointed president judge of the court. At the fall election in that year Henry Hale Graham was chosen one of the delegates to the Constitutional convention of 1789-90, and while attending the meeting of that body in Philadelphia he died, January 23, 1790. John Parsons, the first named in the commission to the associate justice, became the president judge of the courts, *ad interim*."

GEORGE MALLISON,

proprietor of the Lansdowne cotton and woolen mills, at Chester, this county, and one of the leading manufacturers of this city, was born May 9, 1821, at Lepton, Yorkshire, England, where his father, George Mallison, lived all his life, and where he died at an advanced age. When only nine years old the subject of this sketch entered the yarn department of a large woolen factory and began learning the business which has been his life occupation. He remained in the spinning and weaving department until

eighteen years of age, and then became a designer, since which time he has worked in every department of textile manufacture, and mastered all the details of the business, from the first preparation of the raw material to the finished cloth, ready for the merchant's counter. Having pretty thoroughly mastered his trade, in 1848 he determined to leave his native land and try his fortune in America. He landed at Boston, Massachusetts, on August 21st of that year, and soon after located at South Andover, where he secured employment in the weaving department of a large factory, and remained six months. Desiring to see more of the country, he then removed to Ohio, and worked at his trade for a time at Sardini Falls, near Cleveland, and later at Steubenville, that State. For a period of seven years he remained in the west, and then went to Canada, from which he returned to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania, entering the employ of George Evans, of Grubbtown, as weaver. Later he became designer in the factory of Kershow & Jones, at Hestonville, Pennsylvania, and afterward accepted the position of loom boss in the establishment of Thomas Kent, on Darby creek, this county, where he remained for sixteen months. He then became loom boss in the factory of James Taylor, near Wilmington, Delaware, and spent two years at that place, after which he accepted the place of manager in J. B. Hugh's factory, in the city of Philadelphia. In 1866 he removed to Lenni, Delaware county, where he formed a partnership with John Burnley, and opened the Park Mount mills, with which he is still connected. These mills manufacture worsted, cotton and woolen goods, and have proved a very successful venture.

In 1868 Mr. Mallison became manager of the factory owned by William Wood & Company, at Twenty-second and Spring Garden streets, Philadelphia, where he remained until 1891, at which time he purchased the James Ledward mills at Chester, this county, which he has since operated in his own name.

Since the mill came into his possession he has made valuable improvements and additions to the plant. The main building is of brick, fifty by three hundred and twenty-four feet, two stories high, and is supplied with the latest improved machinery throughout. In addition there is an engine house, packing house and two dye houses, the whole plant covering two and a half acres of ground, and being surrounded with beautiful shrubbery, it forms one of the handsomest grounds to be found among all the industrial establishments of this city. The mill employs one hundred and seventy-five people, and turns out an annual product of mixed goods amounting to nearly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which are sold principally through Whitman & Phelps, of New York city. Mr. Mallison is the sole proprietor of this mill, which stands as a monument to his energy, industry and ability, and is a fitting reward for a lifetime of toil in a business which he thoroughly learned in early manhood and has industriously pursued all his life.

In 1857 Mr. Mallison married Mary Wagon-seller, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of David Wagonseller. To them were born four sons and two daughters.

Harvey P. Mallison was born February 6, 1860, in the city of Philadelphia, and obtained his education in the public schools of that city. At the age of fifteen, when in the senior class, he left school to become assistant superintendent of the William Woods factory in Philadelphia, of which his father was then superintendent, and upon his father's purchase of the Ledward mills here, he came to Chester as superintendent of these works, in which capacity he has ever since remained. He early familiarized himself with every detail in the various departments, and is considered one of the best and most skillful superintendents to be found in the city of Chester. In politics Harvey P. Mallison is a republican, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum at Philadelphia.

In June, 1889, he was married to Katharine Graham, a daughter of John Graham, of Philadelphia, and now resides in a beautiful home at Lansdowne, this county.

OTTO WAND, proprietor of the Collingdale Manufacturing Company mills at Collingdale, this county, where he has resided since 1892, is the only son of John and Louisa (Meyer) Wand, and was born September 18, 1859, at Nordhausen, province of Saxony, Prussia. His father was a distiller by occupation, and had served in the regular army of Prussia. He was the father of three children, of whom only the subject of this sketch came to America. The two daughters were Agnes Sheiber and Anna Prahmer. The father died September 15, 1865, at the age of fifty-seven years. Young Wand grew to manhood in his native town of Nordhausen, and received his early education in the schools of that place. He afterward attended college and also the university, where he passed his regular examinations and then entered the Prussian army as a volunteer for one year. At the expiration of his term of military service, in July, 1879, he came to the United States, locating first at San Francisco, California, where he remained for some time. In 1882 he removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the wholesale liquor business, and successfully conducted that enterprise until 1892. In the latter year he purchased the business and plant of the Collingdale Manufacturing Company, at Collingdale, Delaware county, and has since that time been numbered with the enterprising manufacturers of this county. He is engaged in the production of all kinds of fancy turned work, including balustrades, fancy moldings and in the manufacture of tables. His mills employ twenty skilled workmen, and turn out an annual product amounting to nearly fifty thousand dollars in value.

In politics Mr. Wand is a republican and protectionist, though he has never taken any

very active part in political affairs, preferring to devote his attention strictly to his prosperous business. He is a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 449, Free and Accepted Masons; St. John Chapter, No. 232, Royal Arch Masons; Kadosh Commandery, No. 29, Knights Templar; and Lulu Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and Knights of Birmingham. He is also connected with the Order of United Friends.

On September 16, 1886, Mr. Wand was united in marriage to Sophie Pabst, a native of Philadelphia, and a daughter of John Pabst. To Mr. and Mrs. Wand have been born two children, both daughters: Lena and Lulu. Since becoming a manufacturer Mr. Wand has met with remarkable success, and is becoming widely known for the superiority of his products, which are in great demand in all parts of the surrounding country.

HON. JOHN M. BROOMALL, the Nestor of the Delaware county bar, is one of the few remaining members to-day, of that Congress whose votes gave freedom to four millions of slaves. He was born in Lower Chichester township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1816, and received his education in Friends' academy, Wilmington, Delaware. He read law with the celebrated Hon. John Bouvier, of Philadelphia, was admitted to the bar on August 24, 1840, and has practiced ever since. He served in the State legislature in 1851 and 1852, was a member of the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, and acted as president judge of the courts of Delaware county from April, 1874, to January 1, 1875. Judge Broomall was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1874, commanded a militia company in both of Lee's northern invasions, and has written several valuable articles on the history of Delaware county. He is president of the Delaware County Institute of Science, and did much toward developing the old north and south wards of Chester city.

WILSON B. YOUNG, one of the prominent young business men of Rutledge, this county, and a graduate of the Pennsylvania Military academy, is a son of Richard and Wilhelmina (Pyle) Young, and was born January 27, 1867, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and was planted in America by Alexander Young, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who came over from the north of Ireland, and soon afterward settled in Philadelphia. There he engaged in the wholesale whisky trade, which he conducted until his death. He was succeeded in business by his son, Richard Young (father), who was born in Philadelphia. The latter was reared and educated in his native city, and after the death of the elder Young he carried on the wholesale liquor business in Philadelphia until 1867, accumulating a handsome fortune. In that year he retired from active business and removed to Morton, Delaware county, where he has ever since resided. He is a staunch republican in politics, and for many years was one of the foremost local leaders of his party in Philadelphia, though of late years he has taken less interest in public affairs. For nearly fifteen years he has been a justice of the peace at Morton, and for several years was a member of the school board, which latter office he resigned in 1891. He is now president of the Faraday Heat, Power & Light Company of Morton, in which he is largely interested. He married Wilhelmina Pyle, a native of Philadelphia, by whom he had a family of children. Mrs. Young is of German extraction.

Wilson B. Young was reared principally at Morton, this county, to which his parents removed when he was only a few months old. His preliminary studies were conducted in the public schools, and his education finished at the Pennsylvania Military academy, Chester, this county, from which he was graduated in 1880. In 1885 Mr. Young embarked in the retail grocery business in Philadelphia. That enterprise he successfully conducted until 1890,

when he disposed of his interests in Philadelphia and engaged in the grocery business at Rutledge, this county. Here he has met with flattering success and has built up a good trade. He is now assistant postmaster. In 1892 Mr. Young was united in marriage to Lillie Craig, youngest daughter of James Craig, of the city of Philadelphia. In political sentiment Mr. Young adheres to the traditions of his family and has always been an ardent republican. He is enterprising and wide awake as a business man, pleasant in manner, accommodating in disposition, and his career promises to be one of great success.

JOHN BARTRAM, the earliest American botanist, and the founder of the first botanical garden in America, was the eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Hunt) Bartram, and was born in Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1699. "He found few helps to education in early life, but study and perseverance overcame a host of difficulties. He seldom sat down to a meal without a book, and he learned the classic languages with great facility. His avocation was that of a farmer, and his favorite study was botany. Mr. Bartram was the first American who conceived the plan of establishing a botanic garden for American plants and vegetables." He established such a garden near Philadelphia, and traversed the whole country in order to collect every production obtainable. He sent many botanical collections to Europe, where they were highly valued, and led to an extensive correspondence between him and the learned and scientific men of the old world. He was made an honorary member of many scientific societies of Europe, and in 1766, George III. appointed him "American Botanist to his Majesty." John Bartram died September 22, 1777. His son, William, became a noted naturalist, and did much toward advancing the study of American ornithology.

WILLIAM L. MATHUES, the present popular prothonotary of Delaware county, and clerk of the court of quarter sessions, is a son of William F. and Emeline (Willis) Mathues, and was born March 24, 1862, in Middletown township, this county. The Mathues family is of German extraction, and were settled in Pennsylvania prior to the Revolutionary war, in which struggle the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch took an active part. His son, William Mathues (grandfather), was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, in 1795, and when only eighteen years of age enlisted in the American army and served during the war of 1812. He afterward resided in Chester county, this State, for many years, and finally removed to Delaware county, dying at Media, this county, in 1878, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He married Susan McHenry, and reared a family of seven sons and one daughter, only four of whom now survive. William F. Mathues (father) was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1825, and grew to manhood there, receiving a common school education. While yet a young man he came to Delaware county, and has made his home here ever since. He is a carpenter by trade, and for twenty years has been a resident of Media. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a stanch republican in politics. He served three years during the civil war as a member of the 54th Pennsylvania infantry, enlisting as a private and being promoted to hospital steward. Soon after the war closed he was elected treasurer of Delaware county by the republicans, and acceptably filled that responsible position for two years. From 1885 to 1888 he was sheriff of the county, and had been deputy sheriff for a number of years previous to his election to that office. He has always been active in local politics and is a prominent member of Bradbury Post, No. 149, Grand Army of the Republic. In 1849 he married Emeline Willis, born in 1826, a native of Delaware county, and a daughter of Allen Willis.

They were the parents of nine children, four sons and five daughters: William, Susanna A., Mary J., Alice, Emma, Emma K., William L., Charles W. and Allen C. W.

William L. Mathues grew to manhood in the county of Delaware, receiving a superior education in the public schools of Media, and in 1880, at the age of eighteen, entered the law office of John M. Broomall, the Nestor of the bar of Delaware county, and began preparing himself for the legal profession. After completing his studies and passing the usual examinations, Mr. Mathues was admitted to practice in the courts of Delaware county, on November 10, 1884. In the following year he accepted the position of deputy sheriff under his father, which office he held for two years. On January 1, 1887, he became deputy prothonotary and deputy clerk of the courts of Delaware county, and served in that capacity until the first Monday in January, 1892, at which time he took the oath of office as prothonotary and clerk of the court of quarter sessions, having been elected thereto on the republican ticket in the fall of 1891. Mr. Mathues has given his entire attention to the duties of his official position, and has won the reputation of being one of the best prothonotaries the county has ever had. He is painstaking and careful in everything he does, and so pleasant and affable in disposition as to have become very popular with all who have business in his office.

On September 24, 1884, Mr. Mathues was married to C. E. Goodley, a daughter of Charles Goodley, of Delaware county. She died in 1891, leaving three sons: William Franklin, Samuel G. and Ernest P. On the 17th of May, 1893, Mr. Mathues was again married, wedding Marguerite R. Loudon, a daughter of P. B. Loudon, of Delaware county.

As has been intimated, William L. Mathues is a republican politically, and he has always taken an active part in support of his party and its principles. He is a member of Lenni Tribe, No. 86, Improved Order of Red Men;



William L. Mathews

Media Lodge, No. 749, Junior Order United American Mechanics; Captain Johnson Camp, No. 18, Sons of Veterans, of which he has served as captain; and several political associations. Mr. Mathues has served as aid on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the United States Sons of Veterans. He is also a member of the board of trade in Media, and takes an active interest in every movement calculated to advance the material prosperity of the people, or aid in the industrial development of Delaware county. A writer in the *Evening News*, of Chester, said on May 13, 1893: "Few citizens of the county have a wider acquaintance or are more popular with the people of all classes than the genial prothonotary."

JOHN H. GARY, an enterprising, liberal and progressive businessman of Chester, and a member and officer of the favorably known Thurlow Cotton Manufacturing Company, is a son of James and Lydia (Hoffecker) Gary, and was born at Collin's Beach, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1848. His paternal grandfather, Henry Gary, passed his life at his native place in new Castle county, Delaware, where he married and reared his family. He died aged eighty-five years, and his wife died about the same time, and at the same advanced age. Their children, seven in number, were: Philip, John, Joseph, James, Henrietta Bailey, Ann Smith and Martha. James Gary (father) was born in 1808, and received a practical English education in his native county, after which he removed to near Charlestown, Kent county, Maryland, and continued so successfully in farming that at the time of his death in 1856, he owned over eight hundred acres of land well adapted to all agricultural purposes. He was a thoroughgoing man in business and a democrat in political opinion, and came to his death by a severe strain received in some heavy lifting that he did a few days before he died. He married Lydia Hoffecker. To their union were born

eight children, four sons and four daughters: Eliza, Anna (dead), James, Catherine, Joseph, Henrietta, John H. and William.

John H. Gary attended the ordinary schools of his neighborhood and old Middletown academy, and at the early age of fifteen years left home to become a clerk for Col. W. C. Gary, who then did a large dry goods business on Market street, in the city of Chester. Sometime afterward he left the Colonel's employ to become a dry goods merchant himself, and continued in that business on Market street for three years. At the end of that time he disposed of his mercantile interests and for a time was connected with the Chester Dock Mills, for the purpose of fully examining the manufacturing of cotton goods in every stage of the process. When he had fully acquainted himself with that business he assumed charge of the Centennial Mills, now known as the Thurlow Cotton Mills, and held that responsible position until the spring of 1893, when the heirs of the proprietor, Simeon Cotton, who died in July, 1891, sold the mill property to the Thurlow Cotton Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Gary is a stockholder and the secretary and treasurer. The building was erected in 1876 by Mr. Cotton, has forty-two thousand spindles and furnishes employment for forty-five hands. The company work strictly middling Texas cotton and find market for their entire product in Chester, the Byram and Shaw & Esyrl manufacturing companies, taking all their warped yarns from them. The mills are well equipped with all the late machinery and modern appliances necessary to a first class cotton plant of their kind, and the company has been prosperous under its initial and still present management, while everything tends to warrant future success of an enduring character.

On January 9, 1870, Mr. Gary was united in marriage with Sarah Colton, and their union has been blessed with three children, two sons and one daughter: Minnie, John H. and Warren H. Mrs. Gary is a daughter of Simeon

Colton, the founder of the mill and a well known business man of Chester.

In politics John H. Gary is a prohibitionist, having been formerly allied with the Republican party. He is a member of the Madison Street Methodist Episcopal church, and in various ways is associated with the Christian work of the city. Mr. Gary gives a practical supervision to his works, and employs competent foremen, while system and order are visible throughout the entire plant. He produces the best quality of goods in his line and has done much to foster and enhance the manufacturing interests of Chester city and Delaware county.

HORACE F. LARKIN, the well known coal, wood, and feed merchant at Marcus Hook, who is also interested in the real estate business there, is a son of John M. and Emily F. (Dutton) Larkin, and was born January 9, 1859, in the city of Chester, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather is John Larkin, jr., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. John M. Larkin (father) was a native of Marcus Hook, this county, who carried on the drug business at Chester for a short time, and then removed to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the same business until his death in 1872, at the early age of thirty-eight years. He had resided in Philadelphia about ten years, and was well known as a leading druggist of that city. In political sentiment he was a democrat, and so popular that he was elected a member of the State assembly from his district in Philadelphia, but did not live to take his seat in that honorable body. He married Emily F. Dutton, a native of Delaware county, and a daughter of Robert R. Dutton. To them was born a family of children.

Mrs. Larkin is now visiting in California, though she still regards Chester as her home. Her father, Robert R. Dutton (maternal grandfather), was born in Upper Chichester

township, this county, and was a prosperous farmer during his earlier life. He was elected sheriff of Delaware county, succeeding John Larkin, jr. (paternal grandfather), in that office. Politically he was a republican, and in religion a member of the Society of Friends. After retiring from the sheriffalty he carried on the lumber and coal business at Chester for a number of years, where he died. He was of English extraction, and his ancestors came to Pennsylvania about the time of William Penn.

Horace F. Larkin was reared in his native city, receiving his elementary instruction in the public schools, and afterward attending Swarthmore college two terms, and completing his education at Gilbert's academy, in the city of Chester. He spent two years studying the drug business, but on account of failing health abandoned it and learned the trade of machinist, at which he worked for nine years. At the end of that time he visited California, and spent a year in traveling through that and other western States and territories. Returning to Chester in 1890, he engaged in the hardware and plumbing business in that city, but finding this too sedentary for his health he sold out in 1891, and embarked in the coal and feed trade at Marcus Hook. Here Mr. Larkin met with encouraging success from the first, and has ever since conducted a gradually increasing trade, handling wood, coal, feed, hay, and straw. He is also manufacturers' agent for implements and tools, and for the celebrated Franklin ready mixed paints. In addition to his other business he also operates to some extent in real estate, and has made several important deals.

In October, 1887, Horace F. Larkin was united by marriage to Lillian M. Wilson, a daughter of William and Hannah H. Wilson, of Delaware county. To Mr. and Mrs. Larkin has been born one child, a daughter named Helen Louise.

In his political tenets Mr. Larkin is a staunch republican, but has never actively engaged in

party affairs. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and a regular attendant and liberal contributor to the Baptist church of Marcus Hook, of which Mrs. Larkin is a member.

ROBERT CARNS, the popular and efficient agent of the Ridley Park association, and a well known brick manufacturer of that place, who served with distinction during the civil war, and in several civil capacities since its close, is a son of Charles W. and Mary (Patterson) Carns, and a native of the city of Philadelphia, where he was born May 22, 1839. The family is of English-German extraction, and came to Pennsylvania from the Isle of Jersey, where Charles Wesley Carns, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born. He came to Philadelphia with his parents when a child, and after attaining manhood engaged in the manufacture of brick, which occupation he followed for many years, doing a large business and accumulating considerable property. He was a prominent member and local preacher of the Baptist church. His wife was Ann Larkin, by whom he had a family of eight children: Charles W. Carns (father) was born in Philadelphia in 1808, and after receiving a good common school education, learned the brick business, and was engaged in that occupation in Philadelphia all his active life. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, conducted his affairs on an extensive scale, and having accumulated a competency, retired from active business about 1876, and removing to Moore, Delaware county, passed his declining years in quiet comfort, dying in 1889, at the advanced age of eighty-one. In early life he was a whig, but upon the advent of the Republican party he assisted actively in its organization in Pennsylvania, and ever afterward gave it his warm support. In religion he was a strict Baptist, and in 1826 married Mary Patterson, a daughter of John Patterson, of Philadelphia, to which union was born

a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters: Mary Danley, Elizabeth Fite, Gilbert, who has held the position of United States guager at the Port of Philadelphia for thirty years; Charles, who is connected with the Girard estate in Philadelphia; Robert, the subject of this sketch; William and John, interested with his brother in the manufacture of brick at Holmes, this county; Anna L., Emma A. and Ella, the last named being now the wife of Charles Woodard, who resides in the city of Baltimore, where he is engaged in the insurance business. The mother of this family, Mrs. Mary Carns, died in 1881, in the seventy-first year of her age, and greatly respected by all who knew her.

Robert Carns was reared in Philadelphia and educated in the superior grammar schools of that city. At the age of seventeen he began learning the brick business in his father's works at Philadelphia, and remained with him until August, 1861. On the 19th of that month he enlisted in Co. K, 88th Pennsylvania infantry, of which he was made first sergeant. He was soon afterward promoted to be second lieutenant, and still later became first lieutenant of his company, with which he participated in the second battle of Bull Run, and the engagements at Chancellorsville, Antietam, Thoroughfare Gap and South Mountain. At the battle of Antietam he was slightly wounded by a ball, which would have undoubtedly ended his career had not its force been fortunately broken by the buckle on his belt; and soon after the battle of South Mountain he fell sick and was taken to the hospital. He did not rejoin his company, but was mustered out of service at Washington in 1863, on account of disability, and some time later became chief clerk in the clothing department of the Schuylkill arsenal at Philadelphia, where he remained until the close of the war. In the fall of 1865 he was elected clerk of the board of health of that city, and by successive re-elections, served in that capacity until 1880, a period of fifteen years, when he re-

signed to accept a large contract for street cleaning in the city of Washington. On January 1, 1881, he became superintendent of the quarantine station, in this county, and remained in that capacity up to 1889, when he resigned to engage in the manufacture of brick at Holmes station, this county, where he has carried on that business successfully ever since. When running at their full capacity, his brick works employ forty men, and turn out a superior quality of building and paving brick, which find a ready sale. In 1891 Mr. Carns became agent for the Ridley Park association, and has since been conducting a real estate business at that place. To his energy and ability in managing the interests of the park association is largely due the present prosperous condition of Ridley Park, which now has a complete modern system of surface and underground drainage, and owing to its excellent sanitary condition, is entirely free from malaria and so remarkably healthy that no death has occurred in the borough for more than a year. Mr. Carns has done much to encourage building operations at this place, and his efforts have met with abundant success. There is no more beautiful or desirable location for a residence than Ridley Park, and its future growth and prosperity is assured.

On March 12, 1863, Mr. Carns was united in marriage with Hettie A. Dorman, a daughter of John and Mary Dorman, of Sussex county, Delaware, and a descendant of one of the oldest families in that State. To Mr. and Mrs. Carns were born two children, one son and a daughter. The son is Alfred D. Carns, who married Lizzie Shepherd, resides at Camden, New Jersey, and is a conductor on the Philadelphia & Atlantic railroad. The daughter, Laura M., resides with her parents at Ridley Park.

In local politics Mr. Carns has always taken a conspicuous part, being an acknowledged leader in the Republican party of this section. Since his residence at Ridley Park he has represented his party in a number of county

and State conventions, and always with dignity, force and signal ability. He has always taken a prominent part in municipal affairs, having held various borough offices at Ridley Park, and is now justice of the peace and commissioner. Mr. Carns has been a Mason since 1866, and an Odd Fellow since 1863, being now the master and a charter member of Prospect Lodge, No. 578, Free and Accepted Masons, of Moore, and a member of American Star Lodge, No. 405, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Philadelphia.

ZACCHEUS M. BOWEN, a prominent and successful contractor and builder of the city of Chester, is the only son of Zaccheus and Rebecca (Mason) Bowen, and was born February 11, 1835, at Berlin, Worcester county, Maryland. Isaac Bowen (grandfather) was a native of Virginia, where he was reared and educated, but removed to Worcester county, Maryland, while yet a young man, and passed all his active life in that county. He was an extensive and prosperous farmer, owning three or four large farms. He married and reared a family of children, one of his sons being Zaccheus Bowen (father), who was born in Worcester county, Maryland, and after attaining manhood engaged in contracting and building, which he followed successfully until 1858, when he abandoned that business to prepare himself for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was admitted to the Wilmington conference, in which he continued his ministerial labors from that time until his death, dying in the eighty-third year of his age. His pastoral charges were principally in Maryland, where he became widely known and very popular. Politically he was a whig and republican, but never took an active part in politics. At the age of twenty-two he married Rebecca Mason, a daughter of Joseph Mason, of Philadelphia, and their only child is the subject of this sketch. After the death of his first wife Mr. Bowen married Ann Bell, by

whom he had one son, Henry, who served as a soldier in the Confederate army during the civil war, and now resides in the city of Baltimore. Henry Bowen married Mary Williams, and had one son, James Battell, now a salesman in New York city. Zaccheus Bowen married for his third wife Elizabeth Conner, to whom one child was born, a son, named Leven I., who was accidentally drowned at Cape May. Mr. Bowen was twice married after the death of his third wife, but has no children by these later unions.

Zaccheus M. Bowen was reared principally in his native county, where he secured a good English education in the common schools, and afterward learned the carpenter trade with his father and Charles Collins. When twenty-one years of age he went to the State of Arkansas, where he was engaged in contracting and building for nearly two years, after which he returned to Berlin, Worcester county, Maryland, and followed carpentering and building. During his residence there he erected some of the finest houses in that town. He came to the city of Chester, this county, in 1871, where he entered the employ of John Roach, and worked for ten years in the hardwood department of the Chester ship-yards. In 1881 he engaged in contracting and building in this city, and has successfully conducted the business from that time to the present, doing an annual business of nearly sixty thousand dollars, and constructing a number of the finest houses to be seen in the city. He gives close personal attention to every enterprise he undertakes, and is widely known as a skillful workman and a conscientious contractor, whose aim is always to give satisfaction and whose work will stand the closest investigation.

In 1858 Mr. Bowen was united by marriage to Georgiana Tarr, a daughter of Isaac Tarr, of Berlin, Worcester county, Maryland, and a descendant of one of the oldest families of that section. To their union was born a family of three children, all sons: William M., the

present manager of the Penn Coffee house of this city; George, employed as book-keeper in Chester; and Frank, a clerk in a paper store in this city.

Mr. Bowen joined the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has ever since been an active and influential member. For years he has been a class leader in his church, and has received license as a local exhorter. In politics Mr. Bowen is a stanch and uncompromising prohibitionist.

GEORGE S. WHITTAKER, a self-made man, and one of that class who know no failure, but write achievement where others have failed, is a son of William and Margaret (Smith) Whittaker, and was born in the city of Columbus, Ohio, November 25, 1865. He received his education in the public schools of Clifton and Rockdale, this county, and then at sixteen years of age entered the cotton mill at Clifton with his father, whom he assisted for several years, thus learning the manufacture of cotton goods in all of its departments. During an absence of his father he became manager of the spring department, which position he resigned two years later to become an apprentice at the trade of molder. Not liking the molding business in some of its branches, he did not complete his apprenticeship, but returned to the cotton mill, which he left two years later to enter at South Chester upon that line of business—contracting—for which he was specially adapted. While a sudden change from one pursuit to another entirely dissimilar in nature, yet Mr Whittaker's most sanguine expectations, which were of a very humble character, were more than realized in the success that crowned his first efforts. His career from that day on has been one of continual success, while the proportions of his trade have rapidly increased with each succeeding year. Mr. Whittaker has made a careful study of the subject of mechanics, and has added intelligent comprehension

and technical knowledge of his business to the general understanding that is only possessed by the majority of contractors. In 1891 he built twenty-one houses, and one of the largest of his contracts of that year was the Clayton school building, a handsome two-story brick structure, thirty-eight by ninety-eight feet in dimensions, which was completed at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, and is one of the finest buildings of its kind to be found in the city of Chester. Mr. Whittaker is enterprising and public spirited, and it has been due to his strenuous exertions that West Fourth street has been opened and improved. He has made seven-eighths of all the improvements on seven squares of that street, and has opened it up to the westward, and secured sewerage for it. At present he owns sixteen brick tenement houses on Sixth street, in South Chester, besides having six on Engle street, and eight on Third and Lamokin streets. His business has so extended and prospered that Mr. Whittaker at times has over thirty thousand dollars of contracts, and employs as high as fifty men. His business knowledge, his marked success, and his extensive property holding in the city have so commended him to the property owners of Chester that he was elected as a member of the council from the Second ward when that body consisted of but six members, and has been retained by re-election since the board has been increased in numbers from six to twelve. He is a republican in politics, has always given to his party that hearty and cordial support that is his nature to give to whatever engages his attention or enlists his support, and has frequently rendered efficient service in the county to the cause of republicanism. In addition to the labors of his contracting business, and the work he gives to political affairs, he devotes a portion of his time to the real estate, insurance, mortgaging and conveyancing business, being a member of the firm of Whittaker & Whitsel, the latter being his brother-in-law. In conse-

quence of the character and extent of his own business, it could hardly be expected of Mr. Whittaker that he would take time to serve his fellow citizens, yet he has always cheerfully complied, and wherever accepting a public office, has always brought to the performance of its duties the same sound judgment, and clear foresight that mark the transactions of his private affairs. A factor of his city's progress, an intelligent and influential citizen of his county, and one of the foremost business men in his line in southeastern Pennsylvania, he has secured means, position, and high standing in the very morning of his life.

On May 19, 1887, Mr. Whittaker was united in marriage with Julia Whitsel.

The Whittaker family is of English origin, and Chandler Whittaker, grandfather of George S. Whittaker, was a resident of Maryland, and came from Manchester, England. Chandler Whittaker was a democrat and an Episcopalian. William Whittaker (father) was born and reared in Manchester, England, where he received a good practical education, and learned cotton manufacturing. He subsequently came to Delaware County, and finally located at South Chester, where he now resides.

He is a republican and a Methodist, and married Margaret Smith. To their union have been born seven children: Mary (deceased), Albert, George S. (subject), Lizzie (deceased), William, Laura, and Lewis. The Whittaker family has always been noted for industry and energy, and the gentleman whose name heads this sketch is an embodiment of the good qualities of his name and an honor to his family.

JOSEPH DYSON, a prominent contractor and builder, and proprietor of the Wayne planing mills, is the worthy representative of an old Scotch family and one of the most respected citizens of this part of Pennsylvania. He is a son of Joseph and Helen (Duncan) Dyson, and a native of Norwich,

Connecticut, where he was born April 16, 1857. In that city he grew to manhood, receiving a superior English education in the public schools. Leaving school he learned the carpenter trade, at which he continued to work in his native State until 1880, when he came to Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, to accept a place in John Roach's ship-yards. He remained with Mr. Roach, working as a ship carpenter, for a period of three years, after which, in 1883, he removed to the village of Wayne, where he has ever since resided. In 1886 he embarked in the contracting and building business here, and since that time has erected a large number of houses in this village and along the Pennsylvania railroad. By 1891 his business had become so large that as a matter of economy in the preparation of supplies he erected his present planing mill, which he has operated ever since in connection with his building operations. Mr. Dyson employs from fifty to sixty men the year round, and a large per cent. of all the new buildings in this section of the county are erected under his supervision. He is careful and painstaking in everything he does, and has won an enviable reputation for honesty and skill in the execution of contracts.

In 1884 Mr. Dyson was united by marriage to Mary E. Wilds, a daughter of John Wilds, of the city of Chester, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Dyson have been born three daughters: Elma May, Helen and Etta.

Politically Mr. Dyson is an ardent republican, earnestly supporting the cardinal principles of his party and exercising considerable influence in local politics. He is now serving as president of the board of school directors of Tredyffrin township, Chester county, where he resides in a handsome and commodious country home, though attending to business every day in the village of Wayne, this county. Mr. Dyson is a member of Cassia Lodge, No. 273, Free and Accepted Masons; Montgomery Chapter, No. 267, Royal Arch Masons; and St. Alban's Commandery, No. 47, Knights

Templar, of Philadelphia. He is also connected with Council No. 200, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and Wayne Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle.

Joseph Dyson, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Scotland, descended from an old Scotch family. He spent his boyhood in his native land, but at the age of twenty-four crossed the Atlantic and settled for a few years in Delaware county. Later he went to Connecticut, and continued to reside in Norwich, that State, until his death in 1880, at the age of fifty-two. He was a machinist by trade, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a republican in politics. He married Helen Duncan, who was also a native of Scotland. She was a member of the same church as her husband, and died in 1892, aged sixty-six years.

HON. ISAAC D. BARNARD, United States senator from 1827 to 1831, and the most distinguished of his name, was born in Aston township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1791. The Barnard family takes its name from Roche-Bernard, of Normandy, France, in which country Barnard has been a baptismal name since the eighth century, having been derived from northern mythology, signifying boldness. Isaac D. Barnard received a good education, was admitted to the bar, and served as an officer with great bravery at Plattsburg and Lyons Creek in the war of 1812, being promoted from captain to major for meritorious services. Leaving the army he served successively as district attorney, State senator, and secretary of the Commonwealth. He was elected to the United States senate in 1827, but resigned in 1831 on account of ill-health, while the New York papers were demanding for him a seat in the cabinet. He served as a major-general of militia, declined the president judgeship of Chester and Lancaster counties, and died on February 18, 1834.

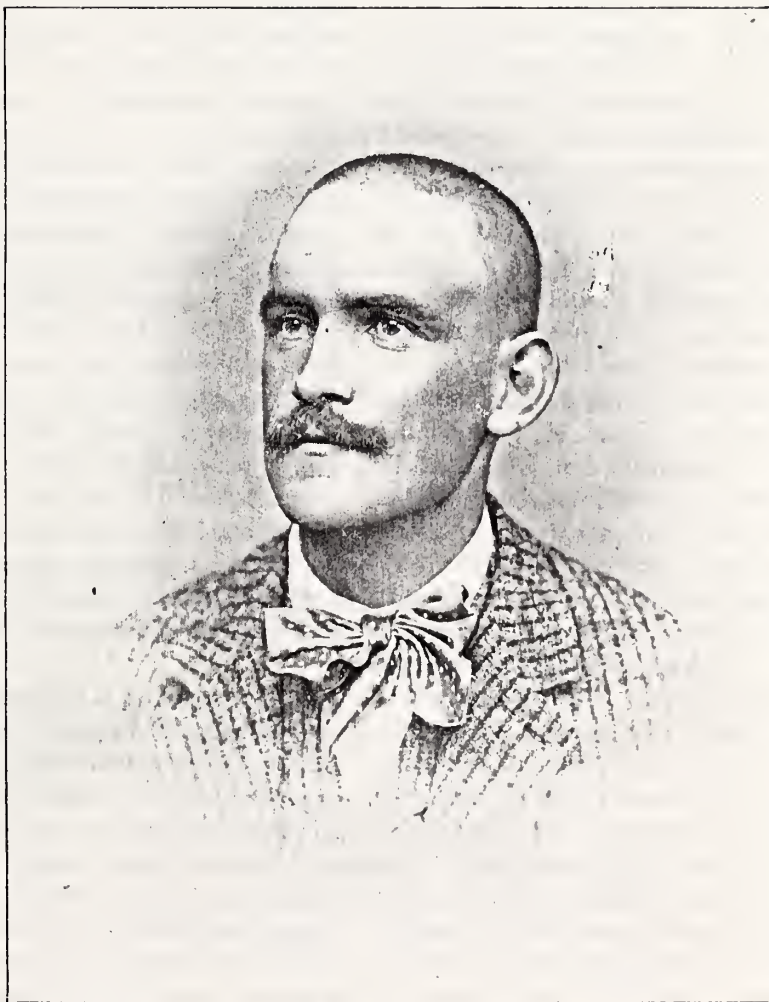
BENJAMIN D. AYARS, Jr., of the firm of Benjamin D. Ayars & Son, contractors and builders, of Chester, who is one of the most popular and prosperous young business men of the city, is a son of Benjamin D., sr., and Mary E. (Stegelman) Ayars, and was born at Bridgeport, New Jersey, January 10, 1858. The Ayars family is of remote descent, but have been native Pennsylvanians since colonial times. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, whose name was also Benjamin D., was born and reared in Philadelphia, from whence in early manhood he removed to New Jersey, where most of his life was spent. In 1875 he came to Chester, this county, where he died in 1889 at the advanced age of seventy-three years. He was a carpenter by trade, and a whig and republican in politics. His wife was Jane Ann Elkinton, and they were the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters. Benjamin D. Ayars, sr. (father), is a native of Mullica Hill, New Jersey, where he was born in 1835. He removed to Bridgeport with his parents, where he grew to manhood, receiving a good practical education, and afterward learned the trade of carpenter with his father. For a number of years he worked at that occupation in New Jersey, but in 1861 he obtained a situation in Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and removed there with his family in 1864, where he continued to work at his trade, and has ever since resided. In 1883 he formed a partnership with his son, Benjamin D. Ayars, jr., under the firm name of Benjamin D. Ayars & Son, and embarked in the contracting and building business in this city. They have been very successful, and now do an extensive business. During the ten years that have passed since this firm began operations they have erected a large number of houses in this city, including some of the finest residences which adorn its streets. As examples of their work may be mentioned the large residence of William B. Broomall, corner of Fourteenth and Chestnut streets; Hon. William Ward's

residence, adjoining the above, and the Chester city hospital building. The firm owns a large amount of real estate in the city of Chester. Politically the elder Ayars is an ardent prohibitionist, and in religion a Methodist, being a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church of this city. In 1857 he married Mary E. Steelman, a native of Bridgeport, New Jersey, and a daughter of William Steelman. They had but one child, Benjamin D. Ayars, jr.

Benjamin D. Ayars, jr., was reared principally in the city of Chester, to which his parents removed when he was six years old, and obtained his education in the public schools here. After leaving school he learned the trade of carpenter, and followed that occupation until 1883, when as already noted he joined his father in the contracting and building business, to which he has since devoted nearly all his time and attention. To his energy and enterprise is due much of the gratifying success which has attended the operations of his firm. He owns a block of five handsome brick dwelling houses, and a store, all situated on Kerlin street, between Sixth and Seventh.

On the 15th of April, 1885, Mr. Ayars was united by marriage to Rebecca P. Anderson, youngest daughter of Thomas and Mary Anderson, of the city of Chester. To Mr. and Mrs. Ayars have been born three daughters: Mary C., Kate G., and Annie M.

Following the political traditions of his family, Mr. Ayars is a staunch republican. He is president of Franklin Fire Company, No. 1, and connected with a number of secret societies and benevolent organizations: being a member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons; Chester Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar; Delaware County Lodge, No. 13, Knights of Birmingham; Mocoponaca Tribe, No. 149, Improved Order of Red Men, of which he is a past sachem, and Col. Theodore Hyatt Council, No. 573, Junior Order of United American Mechanics.



Benjamin D. Ayars, Jr

PROF. JOSEPH SHORTLIDGE, principal of Maplewood institute, Concordville, Pennsylvania, is a son of George and Martha (Hutton) Shortlidge, and was born in New Garden township, Chester county, this State, August 1, 1832. George Shortlidge (father) was born in the same place in 1800, and was a farmer, owning one hundred acres and farming two hundred more, making three hundred acres in all. He was a democrat until 1856, when, on account of the slavery agitation, he became a republican, voting for John C. Fremont in that year. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and he married Martha Hutton, a daughter of Hyatt Hutton, of New Garden township, Chester county, who was a relative of the eminent English mathematician, Charles Hutton. To that union was born four sons and two daughters: William, who is extensively engaged in business at Bellefonte, this State; Joseph, the subject of this sketch; Anna P., wife of William H. Walker, of New Castle county, Delaware; Lydia H., wife of Augustus C. Norris, deceased, late principal of Woodstown academy, New Jersey; Smithin C., principal of Media academy, this county; and Dr. Evan G., the present mayor of the city of Wilmington, Delaware.

The Shortlidge family is of Scotch-English ancestry, and was founded in America by James Shortlidge, who came over from England and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, at a very early date. His son, Smithin Shortlidge (grandfather), was born in New Garden township, Chester county, and spent his life in agricultural pursuits in that county. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

Prof. Joseph Shortlidge received his education at Jonathan Gause's Greenwood Dell academy, in Chester county, Dr. C. P. Williams' chemical laboratory in Philadelphia, Fort Edward institute, New York, and at Yale college, receiving his diploma from the latter institution in 1863. As early as 1856 he began teaching, being employed one year at Green-

wood Dell, after which he was principal of Putnam academy, New York, for one year, and then served as principal of Fairview institute, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, for two years. He afterward built the Maplewood institute, and remained principal of that school until 1880, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Pennsylvania State college, at Chester. For one year he held that position acceptably, and then returned to Maplewood institute, where he has been earnestly and successfully engaged in educational work ever since. The attendance at this institute has frequently numbered one hundred, and has included some of the most prominent men in this State and other parts of the country. Among the students of Professor Shortlidge were the late Hon. J. Edward Leonard, member of Congress; Hon. Cassius Stubbs; John Hannum, Esq., district attorney of Delaware county; John Reardon, district attorney, Williamsport, this State; Henry Howard and Horace P. Green, of Media, this county; Orlando Harvey, of Chester, and his two younger brothers. On account of his extended career as an educator, and his gratifying success in the work to which he has devoted the best years of his life, Professor Shortlidge is widely known and highly esteemed.

On May 24, 1865, Professor Shortlidge was united by marriage to Caroline B. Gause, youngest daughter of Jonathan Gause, then principal of the Greenwood Dell academy, and one of the most noted educators of his day. Mrs. Shortlidge died in 1874, leaving three children: Marian E., wife of Jared Darlington, of Delaware county; Charles B., a teacher in the Maplewood institute; and J. Chauncey, now a student in Swarthmore college.

When President Lincoln issued his call for one hundred thousand men in 1863, Prof. Joseph Shortlidge was among the first to respond, enlisting as a sergeant in a Pennsylvania infantry company, which became a part of Major Short's battalion. The history of this

company may be found in Beatty's History of the Civil War. Politically the subject of this sketch is a stanch republican. He served for a number of years as school director, and was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Beaver in 1887, to fill out the unexpired term of Davis Painter. Since then he has been twice elected to that office, and has discharged its important functions in a manner highly acceptable to the public. He is a member of the Society of Friends, as his ancestors were, and of Bradbury Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Media. On his father's side Professor Shortlidge is a descendant of the Chandlers and Gawthrope, and on the maternal side, of the Huttons and Pughs, all prominent families in the early history of this county. Through the Chandlers his ancestry runs back to the Norman French, and he also claims kinship with a number of other prominent families in this county, including the Kirks, Stubbs, Trumbles, Pairshes and Harmons.

JOHN WILKINSON HARRISON,

one of the prosperous business men of Chester city, and connected, on his paternal grandmother's side, to the late Sir Henry Havelock, the conqueror of the great revolt in India, is a son of Capt. John and Marianne (Dawson) Harrison, and was born at Littlethorpe, near Ripon, in Yorkshire, England, October 13, 1851. The Harrison family is one of the reputable families of Darlington, county of Durham, England, where it has been resident for over a century. One of the descendants of this family in the last century was John Harrison, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. John Harrison, when quite young, was pressed into the British navy, and served under Lord Nelson at the battle of the Nile, where he was wounded. When discharged from the naval service he returned to England, and afterward became a gentleman of means. His son, Capt. John Harrison (father), was born in 1820 and received

his education at Oxford, from which grand old educational institution he was graduated. He learned the printing business, went to Pietermaritzburg, in the district of Natal, South Africa, where he edited and published the first newspaper, *The Natal Witness*. He became a great favorite with Panda, king of the Zulus, and they hunted and traded together in the wilds of the "Dark Continent." Leaving Africa, he went to Australia, but the climate affected his health, and he finally returned to England, where he entered the 8th Hussars, or Earl de Grey's Yeomanry, as an aide de camp, with the rank of captain. He served until 1855, when he resigned, by advice of his physicians, and removed to Montreal, Canada, in hopes of recruiting his health. He was a tory in English politics, a member of the Established church, and an active worker in the Masonic fraternity. Captain Harrison was a man of fine literary ability, and married Marianne Dawson. They had three children, two sons and one daughter: John W., Frank W. (see his sketch), and Eliza Jane, who died young.

John W. Harrison, at four years of age, was brought by his parents to Montreal, Canada East. They came in the steamship Canadian, and were shipwrecked in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. After the death of his father, in 1859, he was sent back to England in 1860, where he received his education in Crowley Diocesan college, near Oxford. In 1866 he chose for his calling the sea, and was employed in the London and Australian trade until 1871. In that year he passed the government examination for mate, and served as such for five years on different vessels, making voyages principally to South America and India. In 1876 he came to Chester city, this county, where he secured employment as assistant time keeper for the Delaware River Iron Ship Building and Engine Works. In 1880 he became time keeper, which position he has held ever since, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the company.

On December 13, 1888, Mr. Harrison was married, by Rev. Joseph Vance, D. D., to Mary Krider Fountain, who was a daughter of John Fountain, superintendent of the Delaware River Iron Ship Building and Engine works, and who died May 19, 1890. Mr. Harrison afterward was united in marriage by Rev. George C. Moore, to Anna Leighton Fleming, daughter of William and Sarah Fleming, of Pequa Valley, Lancaster county, this State.

John W. Harrison ranks as a successful business man, and is a partner with his brother in the wood and coal firm of Harrison Brothers, which has a large and prosperous trade in the city of Chester. Mr. Harrison is a republican in political affairs, and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he has always been active in the promotion of all religious movements for the moral improvement of the public and the advancement of the cause of Christianity. He is also a past commander of Oriental Commandery, No. 106, Knights of Malta, and a member of Lamokin Tribe, No. 80, Improved Order of Red Men.

WILLIAM B. REANEY, one of the organizers and now general manager of the Eureka Cast Steel Company of Chester, and one of the original founders of what is now known as the Roach ship-yards here, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1833, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Brown) Reaney. His father and mother were both natives of the north of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish descent, and came to the United States in 1830, locating in Philadelphia. Thomas Reaney was engaged in ship-building and engineering in that city, and in 1844 he established the firm of Reaney, Neafie & Co., a ship-building company which under the style of Levy, Neafie & Co., is still in active business in Philadelphia. Mr. Reaney remained at the head of this firm until 1860, when he retired, and in connection with his son, the

subject of this sketch, erected the original plant of what is now known as the Roach ship-yards of Chester, the firm name being Reaney, Son & Co. This enterprise was one of the most important ever set on foot in the city of Chester, and has probably done more for her industrial development and to make the city known abroad than any other single concern within her borders. It marked the beginning of that era of growth and prosperity which still continues, and which has transformed Chester from a quiet borough into a busy, bustling city of twenty-five thousand people, and supplied them with all the modern improvements and conveniences of civilized life and elegant leisure. In addition to the immense number of boats and ships built for private parties, Reaney, Son & Co. constructed numerous war ships for the United States government, some of which played an important part in the civil war and are embalmed in the history of that terrible conflict. They continued to operate these ship-yards until 1872, when they sold out to John Roach, and Thomas Reaney then moved back to Philadelphia, where he died in 1880, aged seventy-three years. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Reaney died during the same year, at the same age as her husband.

William B. Reaney was reared in the city of Philadelphia, and received a classical education from private tutors. In 1849 he entered the engineering department of his father's ship-yards, where he remained until 1860, acquiring a practical knowledge of ship-building in all its departments. In the latter year he came with his father to the city of Chester, Delaware county, and began the construction of the ship-yards already mentioned. After their completion he was actively engaged in ship-building on his own account for a dozen years, and when the yards were sold to John Roach in 1872, Mr. Reaney remained in the employ of that gentleman for two years. In 1874 he returned to Philadelphia and opened

an office, where he followed the business of a civil engineer and naval architect until 1879. In that year he became manager of the Eureka Cast Steel Company of Chester, of which he was one of the original founders, and has acceptably occupied that position ever since, though his family continues to reside in Philadelphia. Mr. Reaney has been prominently connected with this large cast steel plant ever since it was started, and to his ability and enterprise is due much of its remarkable success in recent years.

In 1855 Mr. Reaney was married to Andelie Peters, a daughter of Jacob Peters, of the city of Philadelphia. To Mr. and Mrs. Reaney was born a family of five children, one son and four daughters: Julia A., Mary, Susan P., Frank, Adelaide and T. Robinson. Mr. Reaney and all his family are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 158, Free and Accepted Masons, of Philadelphia.

CHARLES F. HALL, commissioner of highways in the city of Chester, and one of her most active, substantial, and useful citizens, is a son of Robert H. and Eliza (Cloud) Hall, and was born January 10, 1836, in the township of Middletown, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The Hall family is of Welsh extraction, and is among the oldest in Pennsylvania, having been settled in this section long prior to the Revolutionary war. When the American forces retreated from the Brandywine, during that memorable struggle, they passed the residence of the grandparents of the subject of this sketch.

Robert H. Hall (grandfather) was a native of Delaware county, and spent most of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits in the township of Aston, where he died at an advanced age. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a prosperous, highly respected, and useful citizen. He married and reared a family of children, one of whom was

Robert H. Hall (father), who was born at the old Hall homestead in Aston township, this county, in 1808. There he grew to manhood and received such education as was afforded by the common schools of that day. He afterward learned the trade of shoemaker, and followed that occupation most of his life. For a few years after his marriage he resided in Maryland, but returned to Delaware county in 1852, and settling in Chester, continued to make this city his home until his death in 1881, when in the seventy-third year of his age. During the civil war he served for a time with the emergency men in 1863. He was a life-long member of the Society of Friends, and during his later years a democrat in politics. He married Eliza Cloud, of Bethel township, this county, where she was born in 1805. Mrs. Eliza Hall was a strict member of the Society of Friends, and her death occurred in 1853, when in the forty-eighth year of her age.

Charles F. Hall was reared on a farm in this county until he had attained his fifteenth year, when he became an apprentice to the trade of house carpenter with William L. Grubb, of this city. His education was obtained in the public schools, and by diligent study and extensive reading at home. After completing his apprenticeship he continued to work at his trade of house carpenter until 1867, when he secured a position in a large planing mill in this city, and remained connected with the planing mill business until May 1, 1893, having served as superintendent of the planing mills of Morton, Black & Bros. here for a period of sixteen years, and for eight years occupied the same position in the mills of H. M. Hinkson, of this city. In the spring of 1893 Mr. Hall was appointed commissioner of highways in Chester, by Mayor John B. Hinkson, which position he is now holding. Since entering upon the duties of this office, he has conducted its affairs in a manner highly satisfactory to the public, and done much to maintain the reputation of



J. N. Trainer.

Chester as a city of beautiful streets and fine driveways. He is the second democrat to hold this office in the city of Chester.

In 1858 Mr. Hall was married to Ellen Pickup, a daughter of William Pickup, then a resident of this city, but formerly of England. To Mr. and Mrs. Hall were born four sons: Davis M., William H., Frank C., and Harry F.

In his political sentiments Mr. Hall is a staunch democrat, as has been intimated, and always gives his party an active and influential support. He is a member of L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons; Chester Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar, and is also a member of the Knights of Birmingham, of this city.

J. NEWLIN TRAINER, president and treasurer of the Patterson Mills Company, and prominently identified with the manufacturing interests of the city of Chester, where he has ranked as a leading citizen for many years, is the eldest son and fourth child of David and Ellen (Eyre) Trainer, and was born September 4, 1842, at Linwood, now known as Trainer, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The Trainers are descended from one of those sturdy old English immigrants who crossed the broad Atlantic and planted themselves in what is now Pennsylvania two years before the coming of William Penn himself, and who afterward exerted such a powerful influence on the industrial life of the three lower counties. In all those counties the name still lingers, synonymous with energy, industry, enterprise, and superior business tact—qualities which have been the distinguishing characteristics of the family from the earliest times. The original immigrant was David Trainer, an English Quaker, who left his native land to escape the religious persecutions which were visited upon members of his society in that day. In 1771 he settled on the present site of Ridley Park, this county,

where he received the grant of a large tract of land, and near where the different branches of the family resided for many generations. He was the father of seven children, four sons and three daughters. Of these, David Trainer, the eldest son and paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, married Mrs. Sarah Smith, *nee* Newlin, who was a lady of remarkable beauty and refinement, and who had the honor of standing as bridesmaid to Dolly Madison when she was married to President James Madison. Mrs. Trainer was possessed of many rare accomplishments, was a Quakeress of the olden type, and lived to be seventy-five years of age. They were the parents of five children: Sarah M. Walker, William, Josiah B., Mary Smith, and David, father of J. Newlin Trainer. After the death of his first wife Mr. Trainer married another estimable lady, Mrs. Mary Balfour, *nee* Leiper, who was of good old revolutionary stock, and possessed of fine humane and philanthropic sentiments, a leader in woman's work for the betterment of humanity, and a liberal and zealous worker in the church. Mr. Trainer died February 29, 1846, at the ripe old age of seventy years. His youngest son, David Trainer (father), was born in Chester, this county, July 9, 1814, grew to manhood in his native village, and became one of the pioneer cotton manufacturers of Delaware county, and a prominent factor in the progress which marked the industrial development of his time. A man of only common school education, he was nevertheless possessed of so fine an intellect and such rare business ability that he easily led in whatever enterprise he undertook, being full of resources, and apparently always able to perfectly adapt means to ends, and see the end from the beginning. With him the culture of the college curriculum was unnecessary, as he seemed to grasp the principles which underlie affairs, as if by instinct, and with characteristic energy and industry bend everything to his purpose. The superior mental endowment which he inherited

amply fitted him for the safe guidance and successful mastery of the great enterprises which he originated and conducted. For forty years he was engaged in the manufacture of cotton fabrics at Linwood, this county, during which he did much to improve the methods in use, and the character of the finished product. In his later years he admitted his sons into partnership, under the firm name of D. Trainer & Sons, afterward changed to the D. Trainer & Sons Manufacturing Company, of which organization he was made president, and continued to serve in that capacity until his death, April 7, 1890, at which time he was in his seventy-sixth year, and one of the oldest and most successful cotton manufacturers of the United States. He had always been closely identified with the industrial enterprises, and with the social and religious life of the city, and was widely known and universally esteemed. To him is due the credit of founding the three large cotton factories known as the Trainer mills, and situated at Linwood and Thurlow stations, this county. He was also instrumental in establishing the Patterson cotton mills, now operated by the Patterson Mills Company, of which his son, J. Newlin Trainer, is president and secretary. For a number of years he was president of the Delaware County bank, and interested in numerous other enterprises. Politically he was a whig and republican, and in religion an active and zealous member of the Episcopal church. He was twice married. His first wife was Ellen Eyre, a daughter of William Eyre, of Chester, and by that union he had a family of seven children: Sarah; Susan; Annie E., who married Thomas M. Kerr; J. Newlin, whose name heads this sketch; William E.; Catharine N., wedded Mahlon D. Marshall; and Edward E. Mrs. Trainer died in March, 1872, after a long and industrious life, filled with good deeds nobly done, and worthy of all emulation.

J. Newlin Trainer was reared principally in his native village of Linwood, and obtained his

preparatory training in the public schools there, after which he took a full course at the Polytechnic college in Philadelphia. Soon after completing his education he entered into partnership with his father in the operation of the Linwood cotton mills, now known as the Trainer mills, comprising three distinct plants designated as mills Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and now owned and operated by the D. Trainer & Sons Manufacturing Company. This enterprise was originally established in 1837, but since then many valuable improvements have been made and the capacity frequently increased as trade enlarged, until at present the mills employ more than five hundred people and do a business aggregating half a million dollars annually. In 1887 the large cotton mill at Chester was completed, and J. Newlin Trainer, who had been largely instrumental in perfecting the great enterprise, was made president and treasurer of the company. Here they employ about three hundred and twenty-five operatives, and manufacture goods to the amount of upwards of four hundred thousand dollars every year. Mr. Trainer is also largely interested in three cotton mills at Rock Hill and Foot Mill, South Carolina, two of which are now in charge of his eldest son, David Trainer. He also, in partnership with his brother William, still owns the old homestead of one hundred acres, upon which their large manufacturing establishment is located at Trainer station, and the aggregate value of this property is estimated at one million dollars. In addition to his other holdings he owns a beautiful country place of sixty acres near the city, upon which he has just erected a handsomely appointed residence which is conceded to be one of the finest and most tasteful country homes in this section of Pennsylvania.

J. Newlin Trainer has been married twice, his first wife being Elizabeth T. Okie, who died December 27, 1867, aged twenty-three years, and without issue. On February 24, 1870, he married Hannah B. Booth, a daughter of William Booth, and a native of the city

of Chester. This union has been blessed by the birth of five children, four sons and one daughter: David, who now has charge of two cotton factories in South Carolina, as before noted; Elizabeth, deceased in infancy; William B., J. Newlin, jr., and Samuel Bancroft — the three last named residing with their parents at their beautiful home near the city of Chester.

In politics Mr. Trainer has always affiliated with the Republican party, but has been too thoroughly immersed in business cares ever to have taken much active part in political affairs. He is a leading member of the Marcus Hook Episcopal church, which he is now serving as senior warden, having succeeded his father in that relation. During all his life he has been prominently identified with the various industrial enterprises of this section, and given his aid and influence to every movement for the development or improvement of the city and county. For a number of years he has been a director in the Delaware County National bank at Chester, and deservedly ranks with the best, most enterprising and most successful residents of this county, for whose upbuilding and manufacturing supremacy he has done so much.

K. T. WILLIAM PECHMANN, proprietor of the drug store at Marcus Hook, this county, and of another in the borough of South Chester, is a native of Bremen, Germany, where he was born on Christmas day, 1864. His parents, Karl H. and Margaret (Klubescheidt) Pechmann, were both born in Germany, where the father still resides, being now in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and retired from all active business, and where the mother died in 1892, aged fifty-three years. They were both life long members of the Lutheran church, in which faith the subject of this sketch was reared. K. T. W. Pechmann grew to manhood in his native city, and, after receiving a classical education in a leading German college, he bade farewell to home and friends and in 1881 came to the United States,

when only seventeen years of age. Landing at New York in October of that year, he made his way to Bloomington, Illinois, where he accepted a position in a drug store and remained for some time. In 1883 he came east and settled in Philadelphia, where he clerked in a drug store until 1885, when he removed to South Chester, Delaware county, to become manager of a drug store owned by F. M. Reed, of that borough. He remained in charge of that establishment for some eighteen months, but upon the death of his old employer in Philadelphia, was prevailed on to return to that city and take charge of the drug store where he had formerly been a clerk. Mr. Pechmann conducted that business until the property was sold to close up the estate, and then returned to South Chester and once more entered the employ of Mr. Reed, with whom he remained until 1889. In the Spring of that year he returned to Germany to visit his old home, and after spending the summer in the Fatherland, came back to the United States in the autumn, and soon afterward embarked in the drug business on his own account at Marcus Hook, this county, where he has ever since conducted a successful and constantly increasing trade in drugs, medicines and toilet articles. He owns a handsome store building, which is well stocked with standard preparations and is the centre of a lucrative business. In addition to this property he also owns a drug store in South Chester, at the corner of Third street and Highland avenue, which he manages and which is becoming a popular and paying enterprise.

On the 10th of November, 1891, Mr. Pechmann was united in marriage with Elizabeth J. Bartow, a daughter of John Bartow, of Marcus Hook. Their union has been blessed by the birth of one child, a son, named Karl B., now in his second year.

In political sentiment Mr. Pechmann is an ardent democrat, and has taken considerable interest in local politics. For some time he has been serving as school director at Marcus

Hook. Since 1892 he has been a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and in 1889 became a member of Chester Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a young man of sterling integrity, possessing many of the virtues which characterize the German race, and is very popular among all who know him.

GEORGE DRAYTON, president of the Charter National Bank and the Title Trust Company, of Media, is a self-made man in the truest signification of that term, and has been for years one of the best known and most successful financiers of Delaware county. He is a son of John and Harriet (Bullivant) Drayton, and was born in Lincolnshire, in the eastern part of England, April 9, 1818. John Drayton was a shoemaker by trade, and in 1820 came to Philadelphia, where he acted as foreman in a large shoe manufacturing establishment until his death, which occurred in February, 1832.

George Drayton, at ten years of age, left Philadelphia to live with Richard Fimple, on a farm in Marple township, in Delaware county, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age. During the six years he spent on the farm he received two months schooling in each of three winters. When he left Mr. Fimple he followed farm work and attended school three months one winter, paying his own tuition and working in the mornings and evenings and on Saturdays for his board. The next spring after leaving school he engaged as a regular farm hand and continued in that line for nearly eight years. He worked for fifty cents a day while engaged as a farm hand, but in 1855 quit that line of work to rent a farm, which he tilled with profit for several years. At the end of that time he surrendered his rented farm and became superintendent of a large tract of farming land in Upper Darby township, which position he held for nine years. About this time he turned his attention to dealing in real estate, and dealt largely

therein, and all his transactions were successful. From Upper Darby he went to Concord township, where he bought a farm and was engaged for a short time in agricultural pursuits. In the meanwhile Mr. Drayton sought to widen out the field of his business operations by dealing in lumber and coal. He opened an office in Philadelphia, and did a large and successful business until his time was entirely demanded by his financial interests at home. In connection with his farming he opened coal and lumber yards at Chester Heights, which he pursued with accustomed success, up to 1887. In that year his diversified business interests were such that he withdrew from the coal and lumber trade and removed to Chester Heights, becoming mainly instrumental in the organization of the Charter National bank of Media, which was opened for business in April of that year. He was elected the first president of the bank, and continued to occupy that position until January 8, 1894, when he declined a re-election.

Four years after founding the Charter National bank, Mr. Drayton became active and influential in organizing the Media Title and Trust Company, which was incorporated under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, January 15, 1891. The company engages in a general trust business, deals in real estate, makes loans, receives deposits on interest, and transacts all other kinds of business in its line. It has burglar-proof steel vaults, and is an institution absolutely necessary to accommodate the wants of Media and the surrounding community. Mr. Drayton is president of the company, whose other officers and board of directors are all experienced and well qualified business men. The Title and Trust Company has its offices and rooms on one side of a fine building, on the other side of which are the rooms of the Charter National bank, and all of the company and bank apartments are fitted up in fine taste.

George Drayton evinced his patriotism during the late civil war, when he served as a

sergeant in Capt. B. T. Green's Delaware Guards, and served in guard or patrol duty near Antietam when Lee and Meade were measuring arms there.

In politics Mr. Drayton was formerly a republican, but has been for several years identified with the Prohibition party. He was elected in 1863 as a county commissioner, and served until 1867. In 1891 he was the prohibition candidate for State treasurer, and received in Philadelphia the highest vote cast there for any candidate in 1891 on the prohibition ticket for Congress.

On January 29, 1840, Mr. Drayton married Judith Flounders, a native of Chester county, and who died November 1, 1890. To Mr. and Mrs. Drayton were born three children, of whom two daughters are living — one single and the other a widow.

George Drayton is a member of Bradbury Post, No. 149, Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Drayton is an example of a self-made man, whose energy, will power, ability, and industry has won honor, position, and influence for him. He commenced life without friends or capital, but made the best of his opportunities, and is now recognized as one of the ablest financiers and most influential citizens of the county.

JOHN P. CROZER, the great cotton manufacturer, and in honor of whom Crozer Theological Seminary was instituted, was a son of John P. and Sarah (Price) Crozer, and was born in the old West house at Swarthmore, in Springfield township, this county, January 13, 1793. He received a limited education, and after trying farming for a few years, and making a short visit to the west, he engaged in cotton manufacturing. In 1845 he bought the Flower farm and founded Upland, where he built the great cotton mills that bear his name. He was a zealous Baptist, gave generously to educational and religious causes, and died March 11, 1866. His long and active life was one of honor and usefulness.

JOHN H. WEAVER, a veteran Union soldier of the late civil war, and a successful contractor and builder of Chester city, is a son of Joseph and Susan (Williams) Weaver, and was born in the house now occupied by M. B. Fay, on Edgmont avenue, Chester city, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1845. The Weaver family is of Dutch lineage, and was planted in the new world by John B. Weaver or Weber. Descended from him was Joseph Weaver (great-grandfather), a native of what is now Delaware county, and a resident of Shoemakerville. He was a farmer, a democrat and a Friend, and served in the war of 1812. He owned a large grist mill, and died at nearly one hundred years of age. His children were: Joseph, jr., William, Isaac, Samuel and Rebecca. Joseph Weaver, jr. (grandfather), was one of the prominent citizens and political leaders of Delaware county in his day, being contemporary with Judge Lieper, General Beale, John Larkin, jr., and others of the first business men of Chester city. Mr. Weaver was a Hickory democrat, and served as sheriff of the county from 1822 to 1825, and as prothonotary from 1838 to 1841. He did considerable work in settling estates and in writing deeds and other legal documents. He died suddenly, with cholera, in 1850. He was a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, and married Jane Doyle, by whom he had seven children: George, John, Benjamin F., Rebecca, Anna T., Joseph and Jane. Joseph Weaver (father) was born in Delaware county, received a good practical education, and followed carpentering and contracting in Chester city, where many of the old buildings are monuments of his art and skill as a builder. He was a democrat and an Odd Fellow, and served in one of the emergency regiments during the late civil war. He died in April, 1872, at fifty-five years of age. Mr. Weaver married Susan Williams, who was a daughter of John and Margaret Williams. To Mr. and Mrs. Weaver were born ten children: Henrietta, Jane Morris, Susan Quick,

John H., Mary Jones, Elizabeth Sharp, Hannah, Joseph (dead), Joseph (2) and Emma.

John H. Weaver was reared in his native city, and after receiving his education in the common schools, learned the trade of carpenter with his father. He was employed at Roach's ship-yard, in the pattern shop, for a period of about twelve years, and has since been employed in the contracting and building business.

On July 29, 1867, Mr. Weaver was united in marriage with Anna S. Brannon, and to their union have been born six sons and six daughters: Harriet B., Stahler, Aldes Ash Weaver, Joseph (deceased), Susan, Emma, Anna, Bessie, John, Francis K., Joseph (2), David, and Samuel.

When the second call for emergency men was made in 1863, Mr. Weaver enlisted in Co. G, 29th Pennsylvania militia, serving until the regiment was discharged. He then enlisted in the Second Pennsylvania heavy artillery. He was transferred to Co. A, 20th regiment of the Veteran Reserve corps, and was honorably discharged from the Federal service at Philadelphia on September 6, 1865. Mr. Weaver resides at No. 609 West Eighth street, and does a business in his line of contracting and building. He is a democrat in politics, and a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church. He has served as class leader and exhorter. He is energetic and active, and takes rank with the substantial and useful citizens of his city.

WILLIAM CARSON, proprietor of the Maplewood hotel at Lenni, this county, and a local republican politician, and who served during the civil war as a member of Knapp's light artillery, is a son of William and Esther (Wright) Carson, and was born June 13, 1836, at Kingessing, now known as Paschalville, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, Hugh Carson, came alone from Belfast, Ireland, previous to Wash-

ington's first administration, and settled near Oxford, Chester county, this State, being then only sixteen years of age. He lived in that vicinity for a number of years, but finally moved to the old Wilcox paper mills, now known as Glen Mills, where he passed the remainder of his life and died at an advanced age. He was a democrat politically and a member of the Methodist church. He married Margaret Blank, who was born near the Brandywine battlefield, on the night of the battle, and reared a family of six children, two sons and four daughters: Nancy Newill, Mary McGuigan, Elizabeth Jones, Margaret, William and John. William Carson (father), was born February 14, 1800, and after obtaining a good common school education, engaged in various industrial pursuits and passed most of his life in Delaware county, dying in 1879, at the age of seventy-nine years. Politically he was a whig and republican, and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. For many years he resided near Lenni, and was twice married. By his first wife, Esther Wright, he had a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters: James, a miller by trade, who died at the age of twenty-one; John D., a carpenter and contractor, who resides in the city of Springfield, Illinois; Mary, who married Robert Hamilton, and after his death wedded Robert Brown; Margaret, deceased in childhood; William, whose name heads this sketch; Robert, a carpenter residing at Decatur, Illinois; Isaac, deceased in childhood, and Esther, who also died at an early age. Mrs. Esther Carson died in 1845, aged forty-one years, and Mr. Carson afterward married Gertrude Clark; no children.

William Carson grew to manhood principally in Delaware county, and obtained his education in the public schools. Leaving school at an early age he entered the cotton mills at Glen Riddle, with which business he remained connected until 1866, when he became a clerk in Brown's grocery store at Glen Riddle. After two years spent in the store,

Mr. Carson embarked in the hotel business as proprietor of the Mountain house at Rockdale, where he remained until 1891. In 1893 he secured license for the Maplewood hotel at Lenni, and has since been conducting a prosperous business at that place. In addition to his hotel business he is interested in various other enterprises at Glen Riddle and elsewhere, and is a director in the Delaware County Trust Company, of Chester.

In 1864 Mr. Carson enlisted for one year as a member of Knapp's light artillery, and was in actual service for nearly ten months, during which he took part in a number of regular engagements and was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea, also serving in the 147th Infantry Pennsylvania volunteers. He remained with his command until after the collapse of the Confederacy, and was mustered out of service with his battery at Camp Reynolds, Braddock's Field, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, July, 1865. Politically Mr. Carson is a staunch republican, and has taken an active part in local politics. He has done much for the success of his party at the polls, and has held a number of local offices. He was once announced as a candidate for sheriff of Delaware county, but he withdrew his name when the convention met. On many occasions he has been a delegate to the county conventions of his party, and was a delegate to the State convention which nominated Mr. Quay for State treasurer. He is a member of Benevolent Lodge, No. 40, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Bradbury Post, No. 149, Grand Army of the Republic, and of Lenni Lodge, No. 86, Improved Order of Red Men.

On February 9, 1857, Mr. Carson was married to Rebecca A. Pierce, a daughter of William Pierce, of Bethel. To Mr. and Mrs. Carson was born a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters: Margaret, married S. B. Rhodes, of Glen Riddle, a partner in and manager of the Brookside Manufacturing Company, of Lenni; Captain William R., for years prominently connected with the National

guards of Pennsylvania, in which he is now serving as captain of Company G, 3rd Regiment Infantry, headquarters in Philadelphia, and is also in the office of the surveyor of customs at Philadelphia; Robert, who died in childhood; John, also deceased at an early age; Irvin, died in childhood; Rebecca, now a student in a private school at Media; Mary Etta, also in school, and one that died in infancy unnamed.

JAMES S. SMITH, a member of the firm of Smith & Schurber, of the city of Chester, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Sutton) Smith, and was born October 14, 1855, in a suburb of Philadelphia, then known as Nicetown, but now a part of the city. He received his education in the public schools, and was employed at the Simpson Print works for twenty-three years. He left the print works in the year 1892, when he formed a partnership with Edward Schurber, and bought out the bottling business of Thomas Hargreaves, of Chester. Their bottling establishment is at No. 720 Welsh street. They bottle all kinds of small and soft drinks, and conduct a general licensed bottling business. They run three supply wagons and their trade extends over a large part of Delaware county. Their business was good at the start, and is constantly increasing in the number and size of the orders which they receive. Mr. Smith is a republican, and served as a member of the first council of the borough of Eddystone. He is a member of Excelsior Camp, No. 9, Independent Order of Mechanics; and Upland Lodge, No. 263, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In January, 1883, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Bessie Miller, daughter of Robert and Ellen Miller, of Philadelphia. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith has been born one child, a son named John R., who is now dead.

The Smith family of which James S. Smith is a member, was founded in this country by

his grandfather, James Smith, who came from County Dublin, Ireland, to Philadelphia, where he died, aged eighty years. He was a farmer in Ireland, and in the latter part of his life retired upon a competency. He was a liberal in Ireland, and a zealous member of the Episcopal church, both in that and in this country. He married and left a family of twelve children. John Smith (father) was born in County Dublin, Ireland, in 1826, and in early life followed market gardening, but after coming to Philadelphia he was placed on the police force of that city, where he served for twenty-one years. He is a republican and an Episcopalian, and having retired from active life, now resides at the Falls of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and the the Senior American Protestant association. John Smith married Elizabeth Sutton, daughter of James Sutton, of County Dublin, province of Leinster, Ireland. To their union were born nine children, seven sons and two daughters: Edward, James S., Annie, William (deceased), Margaret, John, Thomas, Alonzo, and Robert.

FRANK W. HARRISON, one of the young business men of Chester city, and a lineal descendant of an old and honored English family, related to the celebrated Sir Henry Havelock, of world wide fame, is a son of Capt. John and Marianne (Dawson) Harrison, was born in the city of Montreal, Canada, September 30, 1857. In 1860, after the death of his father, he was sent to England, where he received his education in the excellent grammar school endowed by Queen Elizabeth, at Darlington, Durham county. After leaving school he was variously employed in business until 1880, when he came to Chester, and entered the office of John Roach, the great ship-builder, where he was engaged in clerical duties up to 1888. In that year he formed a co-partnership with his brother, John, under the firm name of Harrison Brothers, and succeeded T. S. Williamson in his extensive wood

and coal business, at No. 132 West Third street. This firm contributes its full share to the sum of commercial activity of Chester city in its line of business. Its trade is of a most substantial character, and their total yearly sales reach a handsome figure. Self-reliant, but prudent, courageous, but cautious, Mr. Harrison quickly grasps a business situation, and then acts instantaneously, but with good judgment and foresight. He has an extensive knowledge of men, and has developed a rare capacity for business.

On January 16, 1878, Mr. Harrison was united in marriage with Mary Eliza Clark, daughter of John and Ann Clark, of Darlington, England. They have four children: John, Mary E., Marianne M. and Frank H.

In politics Mr. Harrison is a staunch republican, and has always been an earnest worker in the true interests of his party at the polls. He is a member of Lamokin Tribe, No. 80, Improved Order of Red Men; treasurer of Oriental Commandery, No. 106, Knights of Malta; Secretary of the McClure Gun club; and secretary of the lumber and coal exchange.

Frank W. Harrison traces a not remote lineal connection with the distinguished and eminent Sir Henry Havelock, of Lucknow fame, who was conspicuous in India, where he crushed the terrific and gigantic rebellion in that country against the British government, in 1856-57. Sir Henry Havelock was a cousin to Mr. Harrison's paternal grandmother. In 1874 he (Frank W.) joined the 1st Battalion, Princess of Wales' own Yorkshire regiment, G. Company, stationed at Skelton, Yorkshire, where, by attention and proficiency, he attained the rank of Orderly Sergeant. He resigned in 1880.

Capt. John Harrison (father) was born in England, received his education at the university of Oxford, from which time honored institution he was graduated, and learned the printing business. He was a man of superior literary attainments, and being of an adventurous disposition, went, in early life, to Africa,

where he edited and published, at Pietermaritzburg, in the district of Natal, the first newspaper of South Africa, *The Natal Witness*. He also, while there, spent considerable time in hunting and in exploring expeditions with the celebrated Panda, king of the Zulus, in the wilds of the "Dark Continent." From Africa he went to Australia, where he visited many of the places that afterward became famous as centers in the discovered gold region of that land, but impaired health from the climate caused him to return to England, where he entered the 8th Hussars, or the Earl de Grey's Yeomanry, as an aide de camp, with the rank of captain. In 1855, upon recommendation of his physicians, he resigned and came to Canada in the hope of improving his health. He took up his residence at Montreal, removing to Toronto, where he died December 6, 1859, at thirty-nine years of age. Captain Harrison was a tory in English politics, and a consistent member of the Established church until his death. He was a prominent Free Mason, and married Marianne Dawson. To Captain and Mrs. Harrison were born three children, two sons and one daughter: John W., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Frank W., whose name appears at the head of this sketch; and Eliza Jane, who died at an early age.

JOHN L. GALLOWAY, a prominent real estate dealer at Prospect Park, this county, and a well known contractor and builder, whose work may be seen in various parts of Delaware county, is a native of County Antrim, Ireland, where he was born March 24, 1847. The family is of ancient Irish lineage, and have lived in that county for many generations. His father, Charles Galloway, was born and reared, and there spent his life engaged in the grocery business. The grandfather died in Ireland, when lacking less than three months of being a centenarian, and the family has long been noted for lon-

gevity. His father, Charles Galloway, was a Presbyterian in religion, and died at his home in County Antrim, when eighty-eight years of age.

John L. Galloway remained in Ireland until his nineteenth year, receiving a good education in the National schools, and after coming to the United States learned the carpenter trade with James Scott, in Philadelphia. He afterward engaged in contracting and building in that city, where he successfully conducted the business until 1876, when he removed to Ridley township, Delaware county, and has resided at the latter place ever since. After coming to Ridley township he engaged in the real estate business, in addition to the erection of houses, and has been remarkably successful in his operations. He now has an office at the corner of Eleventh street and Washington avenue, Philadelphia, and another at Prospect Park, Delaware county, where he resides. When Mr. Galloway came to Prospect Park there were less than a dozen buildings in the place, and now the town comfortably houses a population of fifteen hundred people. To this improvement and development he has contributed in a large degree, having built not less than one hundred houses here, and takes a just pride in the wonderful growth of the village. Mr. Galloway owns valuable real estate interests in Philadelphia, and also owns valuable real property in Ridley township, beside a number of improved and unimproved lots at Prospect Park and Ridley Park, and is justly regarded as one of the most enterprising and public spirited citizens of his section. Among his real estate holdings are twenty-eight improved properties, and three hundred desirable building lots at one of the most attractive locations on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad in this county.

In addition to his real estate and building operations Mr. Galloway has also, since 1885, been engaged, more or less, in the lumber trade, general mercantile business, and mill

work, as a member of the firm of D. A. Hall & Company, of Philadelphia, and latterly has also been connected with the general insurance business. He is a republican politically, and for a number of years has taken an active part in local politics, and done much for the success of his party in Delaware county.

J. ENGLE BAKER, the popular superintendent of the Chester Transfer Company, and regimental quartermaster sergeant of the 6th Infantry National guard of Pennsylvania, is the eldest surviving son of Perciphor and Sarah (Nelling) Baker, and was born in the city of Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1853. This family is of English extraction, and its American progenitor was Joseph Baker, who came to this country, and it is thought located at Edgmont, near Chester, about 1651, prior to the coming of William Penn, and contemporary with the founders of the Sharpless and other families of Pennsylvania. Joseph Baker (2nd) was a member of the Provincial assembly, and died in 1716. In the early generations the Bakers intermarried with the Sharpless, Hinkson and Engle families, and have become one of the most numerous families of Delaware county. David Baker, paternal great-grandfather of J. Engle Baker, was a farmer by occupation, lived in this county all his life, and reared a large family of children, one of his sons being David Baker (grandfather), who learned the carpenter trade and worked at that occupation for many years. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and an anti-federalist in politics. At an early age he married Ann Hinkson, a daughter of John Hinkson, and a great aunt of Mayor John B. Hinkson, of Chester. By that union he had a family of five children, four sons and a daughter: John, deceased January 19, 1865; Perciphor, father of the subject of this sketch; Joseph, deceased in childhood; Abigail, also died young, and George.

David Baker died May 15, 1824, and his

wife passed from earth August 15, 1857. Perciphor Baker (father) was born on the old homestead in Chester township, this county, November 22, 1817, and after obtaining a good common school education learned the trade of carpenter with his uncle, Joseph Hinkson. He followed that occupation during the early part of his life, but later became interested in the lumber business, and was for a number of years a member of the lumber firms of Baker & Eyre, P. Baker & Company, and Baker & Hinkson, of the city of Chester. In 1879 he retired from active business, and lived quietly at his home in Chester until his death, two years later, April 11, 1881, at the age of sixty-three years. During his more active life he was the largest lumber dealer in this city, and being a man of great energy, fine business ability and excellent judgment, he was remarkably successful in all his enterprises. Politically he was a democrat, and took a conspicuous part in the politics of this city. He served as commissioner of Delaware county in 1856, and was a member of the Chester city council for several terms. On different occasions he was made the candidate of his party for assemblyman, State senator and mayor of Chester, positions which he was eminently fitted to occupy, but being the candidate of a minority party he was frequently defeated, though he received an increased vote which testified to his personal popularity among the people. He was reared in the Quaker faith, and although not an active member of the society, he adhered to that belief all his life. He was twice married, his first wife being Sarah Nelling, a daughter of Philip Nelling, of Middletown township, by which union he had a family of five children: Francis S., deceased; Sue N., J. Engle, whose name heads this sketch; J. Horace and Mortimer N., the last named being twins, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Sarah Baker died August 15, 1857, aged thirty years, and Mr. Baker afterward married Elizabeth Smith.

J. Engle Baker was reared in his native city,

and educated in the public schools of Chester and at Prof. Gilbert's academy, where he took the full course. At the age of sixteen he left school to become an apprentice to the trade of carriagemaker, but before completing his apprenticeship abandoned that trade to engage in the lumber business with his father. He remained with his father until the summer of 1879, when he entered the employ of Jonathan Pennell as bookkeeper, clerk and salesman in the latter's lumber business in the city of Chester. For a period of sixteen years Mr. Baker remained connected with the lumber interests of this city, and then became associated with the Chester Ice Company. In 1892 he was made superintendent of the Chester Transfer Company, doing a general express business in this city, which position he has ever since occupied with great acceptability, being popular alike with his official superiors, the employees of the company and the general public. This company runs ten wagons and has a regular force of seventeen men, doing the largest express business in the city of Chester, and in its management Mr. Baker has shown good practical judgment and a remarkable capacity for looking after the various details of a complicated business.

On the 6th day of December, 1877, J. Engle Baker was united in marriage to Sue H. Flaville, a native of this city, and a daughter of William H. Flaville. Their union has been blessed by the birth of eight children, five sons and three daughters: Mary Louisa, deceased; Elizabeth J., Horace, dead; J. Engle, jr., Jennie P., William F.; Perciphor and Chester F.

Adhering to the political traditions of his family, Mr. Baker has been a life-long democrat, and has served as a member of both the city and county executive committees of his party. At one time he was a candidate for a seat in the city council, but his party being largely in the minority he was defeated by a small majority. He served as assistant postmaster of this city under Cleveland's first administration, and became very popular in that capa-

city. For a number of years Mr. Baker has taken an active part in various secret society organizations, being a member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Council, No. 553, Royal Arcanum; Penn Conclave, No. 59, Improved Order of Heptasophs, and Chester Lodge, No. 153, Order of Tonti. Since 1876 Mr. Baker has been a member of the National guard of Pennsylvania, being at present the regimental quartermaster and sergeant of the 6th Infantry. He served with his command at Pittsburg during the famous riots of 1877, and has a pretty thorough knowledge of military tactics and affairs. He was one of the charter members of the Provident Building and Loan association of this city, and takes high rank as a man and a citizen, being affable and pleasant in manner and of undoubted integrity in business affairs.

BAYARD A. CONARD, one of the leading merchants of the prosperous borough of Upland, is a son of Edmund and Lydia (Andress) Conard, and was born in the city of Wilmington, Delaware, October 5, 1855. He attended the public schools of Wilmington until he was twelve years of age. At the age of fifteen years he entered a printing establishment, where he spent four years in learning the "art preservative of all arts." After completing his apprenticeship he followed journey work for three or four years. From journey work he was promoted to be foreman, and as such served for five years in the press and composing rooms of three of the leading newspapers in the city of Wilmington: the *Daily Gazette*, *Weekly Gazette*, and the *Sunday Star*. The close confinement of the printing office affected Mr. Conard's health, and he was compelled to resign his position at a time when very flattering offers had been made to him for his journalistic services. An out-door employment being recommended to him by his physician, he removed to Chadds' Ford, and engaged in the general

mercantile business with his brother-in-law, H. C. Baldwin. Five years passed there amid the many out-door duties of a large business somewhat restored his health, and in 1888 he came to Upland, where he succeeded W. & R. Newton, in the general mercantile business. In addition to laying in a large stock of merchandise, Mr. Conard immediately fitted up a department for the temporary storage of home dressed meats, in which he purposed to deal extensively. He met with success from the start in both lines of his business, and now has a large mercantile and meat trade that extends beyond the limits of his borough. Mr. Conard is a republican politically, and has been a member for about fifteen years of Eureka Lodge, No. 23, Free and Accepted Masons, of Delaware, and for five years of Upland Lodge, No. 428, Knights of Pythias.

On May 5, 1881, Mr. Conard married Phebe J. Baldwin, daughter of Erskine and Mary Baldwin, of West Bradford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. To their union have been born four children: Carrie L., Laura B. (deceased), F. Walters (deceased), and Arthur B.

The Conard family in this country was planted by two brothers of that name, one locating in Bucks, and the other settling in Chester county, this State. A descendant of the Chester county brother was William Conard (grandfather), who resided in Delaware counties, Pennsylvania, and who removed from Penn township, Chester county, to Wilmington, Delaware, where he purchased valuable real estate and passed his life in comfort and ease. He was a republican and a Friend, and died in 1878, at the age of eighty-three years. He was twice married, and by his first wife, whose maiden name was Rachel Gray, he had seven children: Edmund, Anthony, Enoch, Rachel Askew, Elizabeth Crank, Asenath Bartram, and Marietta Holten. Edmund Conard was born in Willistown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and after being engaged in farming and merchandising in

Illinois, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, removed to Wilmington, Delaware, where he died in 1891, at sixty-eight years of age. Mr. Conard married Lydia Andress, who is a daughter of James Frederick Andress, and was born in 1824. They had two children: Louisa Barnes, and Bayard A., whose name heads this sketch.

REV. ROBERT H. HOOD, a popular citizen and the present efficient Burgess of Darby, is a member of the manufacturing firm of Hood & Townsend, whose plants are in Philadelphia, this State, and Manchester, Connecticut. He is a son of Robert and Isabella (Horseman) Hood, and was born at New Castle, in Northumberland county, England, May 1, 1857. His paternal grandfather, John Hood, was a coal operator, and reared a family of four sons and four daughters: John, Andrew, James, Robert, Elizabeth, Jane, Margaret and Dinah. Robert Hood (father) was a machinist by trade, and served for many years as foreman in the chemical works at New Castle, where he was a member of the Presbyterian church, moved to Leeds, and died there in 1875, at fifty-two years of age. He was married three times. By his first wife he had three daughters: Mary A., Elizabeth and Jane. For his second wife he wedded Isabella Horseman, daughter of Henry Horseman, an officer in the British army. To Robert and Isabella Hood were born three children, two sons and one daughter: John, Robert H. and Dinah Stenson.

Robert H. Hood, at an early age, entered a machine shop in Leeds, to learn the trade of machinist, and such was his rapid progress that at sixteen years of age he was placed on journey work, and three years later was pronounced a most skillful workman. In 1879 he came to this country with his newly wedded wife, and went to work at his trade in Providence, Rhode Island, where he only remained five months. At the end of that time he removed to Philadelphia, and soon thereafter

settled at Darby, where he has resided continuously ever since. He followed journey work after coming to Darby, up to 1885, when he formed a co-partnership with Thomas Townsend, under the firm name of Hood & Townsend, for the manufacture of machine wool combs. They established their works at 1,422-1,426 Callow Hill street, Philadelphia, and soon acquired a trade of such proportions that they had to increase their force, which now numbers twelve men. As their work was introduced in the New England States, the orders increased so in number and size that the works were unable to fill them and not neglect their Middle State trade, and so in 1891, to accommodate the one section and not slight the other, the firm established branch shops at Manchester, Connecticut, over which Mr. Townsend exercises personal supervision. The firm of Hood & Townsend use nothing but first class material, and give close personal supervision to all work done in their shops. By a thorough practical knowledge of his business, and by enterprise and capacity, Mr. Hood has built up a very large and substantial trade.

Robert H. Hood is a republican in politics, and is now serving on his second term as burgess of Darby. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served successfully for nine years as a local minister. Since eighteen years of age he has taken an active part in religious affairs. Not alone to the church, but to the Sunday school, has much of his time been given, serving as Sunday school superintendent for two years at Darby. He is a member of John Bright Lodge, No 10, Sons of St. George, of which he has served as commander and as a delegate to the higher State and National branches of that order. Mr. Hood is a man of fine personal appearance, intelligent and active, and respected and popular wherever he is known.

On October 12, 1878, Robert H. Hood wedded Sarah Ann Gill, of Broadford, York-

shire, England. To their union have been born five children: Isabella, Joseph (deceased), Mary Agnes, Elizabeth and Frank Gill.

GASOWAY O. YARNELL, a veteran of the civil war, who served for three years as treasurer of Delaware county, and has since been prominently connected with Yarnell's cotton mills, of South Chester, is a son of Captain Norris L. and Hannah (Cornog) Yarnell, and was born in Aston township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1842. The Yarnells are of Welsh origin, and the family was founded in America by three brothers of that name, who came over from Wales while Pennsylvania was yet under the control of William Penn, and settled in that part of Chester county which is now embraced within the boundaries of Delaware county. In this county Job Yarnell, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared, and here he spent his life, engaged in agricultural pursuits, dying at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. He married, and had a family of children, one of his sons being Norris L. Yarnell (father), who was born and reared in this county, and now resides in South Chester, in the eighty-first year of his age, having been a resident of this borough since 1863. In 1865 he embarked in the manufacture of cotton jeans here, and has successfully conducted that industry to the present time. For half a century he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for many years a prominent local preacher of that denomination. In politics he has been a staunch republican since the first organization of that party in Delaware county, and in 1860 was elected as sheriff of the county. Before his term expired he resigned and enlisted in the army, being elected captain of Co. D, 124th Pennsylvania infantry, which he commanded for nine months. He afterward served for some time as lieutenant-colonel of the 27th regiment

of emergency troops, and was paymaster in the army for a time, with headquarters at Wheeling, West Virginia. After the war he was elected to the borough council of South Chester, and served several terms as a member of that important body. In 1884 he was made burgess of the borough, and filled that office one term. During his earlier years he took an active part in politics, and was regarded as one of his party's ablest local leaders. He married Hannah Cornog, who was a native of this county, descended from an old English family, and died in 1866.

Gasoway O. Yarnell grew to manhood in this county, part of his boyhood being passed in Aston township and part in Middletown. He was educated in the public schools, and afterward served as deputy sheriff under his father. In 1861 he enlisted as a member of Co. G, 97th Pennsylvania infantry, and served for three years and two months. Early in his term of service he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and participated in all the important battles in which his regiment was engaged. At the time of his discharge, which occurred at Shafen's farm, near Richmond, Virginia, in 1864, he was serving as an aid on the staff of General Butler. He retired from the army while his father was serving as paymaster, and immediately became a clerk in the paymaster's office, at Wheeling, West Virginia, where he remained until December, 1864. Returning to Pennsylvania, he soon afterward accepted a position as clerk in the general store of J. Frank Black, at Media, this county, where he remained until 1868. In that year he came to South Chester and embarked in the grocery business on his own account, but two years later disposed of his store and became finisher in his father's cotton manufactory here. Mr. Yarnell maintained his connection with the factory until 1888, when he was elected treasurer of Delaware county, and he then left the former to assume the responsible duties of the latter position. For three years he occupied the important office

of county treasurer, discharging his official obligations with an ability and care that were alike acceptable to the people and highly honorable to himself. Since retiring from office he has been connected with his father's cotton mill, in South Chester, as book-keeper, and in other capacities.

On October 24, 1871, Mr. Yarnell was united in marriage to Emma J. Elliott, a daughter of George and Ellen Elliott, of this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Yarnell have been born two children, a son and a daughter: Lulu B. and Howard G., both living at home with their parents.

Politically the subject of this sketch is a life long republican, but not an extreme partisan. He is inclined to liberal views, and while always supporting the National ticket of his party, exercises a degree of independence in State and local politics. Mr. Yarnell is a regular attendant and liberal contributor to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mrs. Yarnell is a member, and for a number of years he has been a member of George W. Bartram Lodge, No. 198, Free and Accepted Masons, of Media. He is also vice president of the Felton Fire Company, of which he was the first secretary, and has always manifested a deep interest and taken an active part in this organization.

JEREMIAH J. KENNEDY, proprietor of the National Iron works at Marcus Hook, this county, and one of the most accomplished civil engineers and successful business men of southeastern Pennsylvania, is a son of Jeremiah J. and Annie (Kelley) Kennedy, and a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was born October 22, 1864. In Philadelphia he grew to manhood, receiving a liberal education at St. Michael's parochial school and a private school in that city. At the age of ten he entered the old dry goods house of Curwen, Stoddart & Brother, Philadelphia, where he remained for three years. Leaving them in 1878, he accepted a position

in the dry goods house of Sharpless & Sons, of the same city, with whom he remained until January, 1882. About 1878 he began studying the theory of civil engineering, devoting his evenings and leisure time to that subject, and in 1882 secured the position of rodman with a party of engineers who were surveying the Norfolk & Western railroad through southwestern Virginia. He remained with that company for nine months, during which time he became proficient in field work, and then devoted several months of study to other departments of civil engineering, visiting bridges and mines for the purpose of obtaining information. In June, 1883, he received the appointment of chief assistant engineer to General Thayer, chief engineer of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and took charge of the office and all outside work, which was quite extensive at that time. Mr. Kennedy remained in this position one year, and during that time made surveys of Atlantic City, the inlet and thoroughfares, and superintended the designing and construction of water supplies and drainage systems for several other cities. He then spent six months in the North, and in Kentucky and Tennessee, examining timber lands and other properties as the representative of a number of Pennsylvania capitalists. Virginia and the Carolinas were also visited by him on the same mission, and he made a number of reports on water powers, and several plans for the improvement and development of properties in those States. In 1885 he entered the employ of General E. Burd Grubb, in connection with the Lynchburg Iron Company, as engineer, and was with them about one year, during which time he constructed a railroad at Blue Ridge Springs, Virginia, to connect with the Norfolk & Western railroad, and also developed the Blue Ridge iron mines. He also prepared plans for extensive improvements at Lynchburg, and for a bridge across the James river.

In March, 1886, Mr. Kennedy returned to Philadelphia, and until April of the following

year was in the employ of New York and Philadelphia capitalists in the capacity of consulting engineer. Having had extensive experience in all departments of civil engineering, he entered the employ of Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, for the purpose of obtaining a practical knowledge of rolling mill work, becoming assistant to the manager of the iron and steel department. Some months later he was employed to prepare plans and look after the construction of the plant erected by the Loomis Gas Machinery Company, in which Hamilton Disston had a large interest. During his connection with the Disstons Mr. Kennedy took up the study of the chemistry of iron, steel and gas, and after obtaining a practical knowledge in these lines, resigned his position to connect himself with Morris, Tasker & Company, of Philadelphia and New Castle, Delaware. He was with that firm until August, 1892, when he purchased their unfinished contracts and portable tools, and leasing the old Eddystone boiler works at Marcus Hook, owned by Dougherty & Feeley, of Chester, he engaged in the iron business for himself under the style of the National Iron works. Within a month after starting he employed over sixty men in the shops, and by November had ninety-six men in his employ, including some twenty or more at distant points engaged in setting up machinery and other work. He has never advertised his business nor employed solicitors, having from the first secured all the work the shops could turn out, through his wide acquaintance with men engaged in building and other industrial enterprises. It has been necessary at times to have part of the work done at other establishments, as more orders were received than could be filled by running the National Iron works at their full capacity. Among the work done here was a two hundred and fifty thousand cubic foot telescope gas holder for the Passaic Gaslight Company, of Passaic, New Jersey, which, while not the largest, is the heaviest of its size in this country. It was made from original plans prepared

by the National Iron works, and has been pronounced one of the best gas holders ever constructed. A similar holder was manufactured for the Bethlehem Gas Company, the entire structure containing five hundred thousand pounds of steel. These works also furnished the complete plant of the Economic Gas Company, of Grand Forks, North Dakota, and another in Minnesota. They were also successful in competing for the work of remodeling and enlarging the gas works at the United States Military academy at West Point, the plans and specifications submitted by Mr. Kennedy having been accepted by the secretary of war, in competition with others from all parts of the country, because they were thought to be the most desirable and best for the interests of the government, although the bid of the National Iron works — \$41,993 — was the highest of the eleven submitted. As the responsible head and actuating spirit of these works Mr. Kennedy has met with almost phenomenal success, and has amply proved his great executive ability, wonderful capacity for business, and rare accomplishments as a civil engineer. Since 1887 he has also enjoyed a lucrative consulting practice in the different branches of engineering — including electric railways, iron structural work, and steel bridges — giving expert opinions, and reporting on the feasibility of proposed enterprises. He is now connected in this capacity with the National Tube Works Company, of Boston, New York, and McKeesport, this State, and with the Monongahela Natural Gas Company, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

In December, 1891, Mr. Kennedy was united in Marriage to Annie G. France, of the city of Wilmington, Delaware. Mr. Kennedy is a member of the Catholic church, and a republican in politics. He resides in Philadelphia, but his business at Marcus Hook, this county, identifies him closely with the interests of Delaware county, and has made him an important factor in the material prosperity of this section.

The Kennedys are of Irish descent, and the father of the subject of this sketch was born and reared in the south of Ireland, while his mother was a native of Belfast. They came to the United States in 1850, locating in Philadelphia, where the father died in 1867, and where the mother still resides with her son.

JESSE W. RAWCLIFFE, proprietor of the Park hotel in South Chester, and a gentleman of superior business ability and fine social qualities, is the youngest and only surviving son of James and Sarah (Wood) Rawcliffe, and was born at Lenni, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1853. James Rawcliffe (father) was a native of Yorkshire, England, who came to the United States about 1843 and settled in Delaware county, where he resided until his death in 1865. In 1854 he began merchandising in Chester, handling furniture and queensware, the latter of which he imported direct from England in large consignments, when what is now the city of Chester contained not more than three hundred houses. This business he successfully conducted for a period of eleven years, ending only with his death. He was an Episcopalian in religion, and a democrat in politics until the opening of the civil war in 1861, when he became a republican. He married Sarah Wood, also a native of Yorkshire, England, who died in 1878. She was a member of the Episcopal church, and to their union was born a family of three sons, of whom the subject of this sketch alone survives. The eldest, Capt. Edwin Rawcliffe, was the first man to enlist colored troops from this county in the civil war. He organized a company of colored men in the city of Chester at the beginning of the war, was elected captain, and commanded the company for two years, when he was promoted to the position of superintendent of the transportation department in Virginia. At that post he served until a few months prior to the close of the war, when his health failed

and he was discharged on account of disability. He returned to his home in this county, and died a few months later from disease contracted in the army, at the early age of thirty-seven. The second son, James Rawcliffe, enlisted at the commencement of the war, when only fifteen, as a drummer boy, and after a continuous service extending over three and a half years, during part of which time he was left with his brother, Edwin, on the Potomac, in Virginia, he too returned home to die in a short time from the effects of exposure incident to his service in the army. These were two of the precious lives sacrificed in that gigantic contest, which in magnitude perhaps outranks any single conflict of arms ever witnessed on this earth, and their names deserve an honored place on whatever monument shall commemorate the achievements of the soldiers of Delaware county.

Jesse W. Rawcliffe was too young to take part in the civil war; and perhaps to that fact alone is the family indebted for having a representative in Delaware county to-day. He grew to manhood in the city of Chester, receiving his education in her public schools, and after leaving the school room became a clerk in a general mercantile establishment in this city. He continued in that occupation until 1876, when he embarked in the hotel business as proprietor of the Aubrey house, corner Third and Howell streets, this city. After running the hotel successfully for a couple of years he sold out, and at once engaged in the manufacture of hosiery yarn at Germantown, near Philadelphia, where he remained in business for two years, and then, in the spring of 1890, opened the Park hotel in South Chester. This is one of the prettiest and most comfortable little hotels in the county, and is widely known and very popular with the general public. To its careful management Mr. Rawcliffe has given most of his time during the past three years, and his large patronage is proof that his efforts to make his guests comfortable are fully appreciated.

On Easter Sunday, 1879, Mr. Rawcliffe and Lue A. Sterling were united in marriage. She is a daughter of John N. Sterling, of the city of Chester. To Mr. and Mrs. Rawcliffe have been born three children, two sons and a daughter: Jennie A., William Christ, and John Freddie Betts.

Politically Jesse W. Rawcliffe is an ardent republican, and for a number of years has been active in local politics. He served for three years as a member of the city council in Chester, and is now a member and treasurer of the school board of South Chester. For some time he has been prominent in secret society circles, being actively connected with L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Chapter, No. 256, Royal Arch Masons; St. John Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, of Philadelphia; Lulu Temple of Philadelphia, and Lamokin Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men.

ADMIRAL DAVID D. PORTER, one of the most distinguished naval officers of this country, was a son of Commodore David and Evelina (Anderson) Porter, and is said to have been born in Philadelphia in June, 1813. He was reared at Chester, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1829. He took part in the Mexican war, and was in command of the twenty-one mortar boats in the attack on the forts below New Orleans in 1862. He rendered valuable services on the Mississippi and Red rivers in 1863-64, and at the siege of Vicksburg his mortar fleet threw shells into the city and works for forty days without intermission. For his conspicuous services at Vicksburg he was made rear-admiral. In 1864 he was given command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and rendered efficient service in the capture of Fort Fisher, in January, 1865. In 1866 he was made vice-admiral, and on July 17, 1870, admiral of the United States navy, and died some years afterwards.

CHARLES S. MCCOY, dealer in gentlemen's furnishing goods in South Chester, and manager of the Wellman Iron & Steel Company's store, in this borough, is the eldest son of Emmor E. and Harriet (Rissell) McCoy, and a native of Honey Brook township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he was born May 4, 1858. The family is of Irish descent, and was planted in America by the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who came to this country and settled in Pennsylvania at a very early day. Emmor E. McCoy (father) was born January 26, 1826, in Chester county, where his father was a prosperous farmer. After attaining manhood the son became connected with the hotel business, which he followed at different places for many years, and in 1875 he came to South Chester, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1880, at the age of fifty-four. He was a whig and republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. At the time of his death he was serving his second term as assessor. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias in Chester county. On January 15, 1854, he married Harriet Rissell, a daughter of John Rissell, of Lancaster county, this State, and by that union had a family of fourteen children: Susan, deceased in childhood; Charles S., whose name heads this sketch; Mary L., wife of Michael Joyce, of South Chester; Susanna, married Thomas McDowell, of South Chester; Harriet R., Hannah (deceased), William W. (dead), George E. F., a justice of the peace in Upper Chichester township; Margaretta E., married Alfred Detwilder; Norah J. (deceased), John E. (also dead), Harry M., Emma S. and Bertha, the four last named being also residents of South Chester. Mrs. Harriet McCoy was born December 23, 1832, was a life long member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died at her home in South Chester, January 28, 1878.

Charles S. McCoy grew to manhood in his native county of Chester, and obtained a su-

perior English education in the high school of Coatesville, that county. After completing his studies he learned the puddler's trade, and in 1887 became foreman in the puddling department of the Wellman Iron & Steel works in South Chester, which position he held for five years, and until that department was closed in 1892. He has since had charge of the company's store in South Chester, and in partnership with his brother, Harry M. McCoy, also owns a gentlemen's furnishing store at No. 1909 West Third street. In addition to this he also owns a block of eight houses. His success in life has been won by honest work, backed by an energy and ability which is not easily discouraged, but rather finds inspiration in opposing circumstances, and overcomes all obstacles by persistent and patient effort.

On the 3d of November, 1891, Mr. McCoy was wedded to Anna Hicks, youngest daughter of Henry Hicks, of the city of Wilmington, Delaware. To their union has been born three children, all sons: Charles S., Harry M. and Roy G.

In politics Charles S. McCoy is a staunch republican, though he has never taken a very active part in political affairs. For many years he has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, serving as a member of the church council, secretary of the board and superintendent of the Sunday school connected with his church. He is a member of Ledger Lodge, No. 300, Knights of Pythias; treasurer of Washington Camp, No. 281, Patriotic Order Sons of America; and a member of Upland Lodge, No. 253, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of South Chester.

JAMES MONROE MYERS, now manager of the Western Union telegraph office in the city of Chester, is a young man of fine ability, who has already met with great success and won the confidence and esteem of the general public. He is the youngest

son of Joseph and Lorinda (Noel) Myers, and first saw the light of day at Rehrersburg, Berks county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1870. His family is of German extraction, and its members have been residents of Berks county for many generations. Joseph Myers, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a well known farmer of that county, a democrat in politics, and a member of the Lutheran church. He married, and reared a family of ten children, one of his sons being Joseph Myers (father), who was born and reared in Berks county, and now resides at Shartlesville, that county. He was one of the youngest children, and after attaining manhood also engaged in agricultural pursuits, making a specialty of stock raising. For a number of years he bred fancy stock extensively, and became quite successful and prosperous. His home farm contained about four hundred acres, and he owned other land in Upper Berne township, that county. Politically he is a democrat, and in his earlier years took an active interest in local politics. For nearly half a century he has been a member of the Lutheran church, and was always liberal in supporting the various interests of his denomination. He married Lorinda Noel. By this union he had a family of six sons, and three daughters: Eugene B., Ambrose J., Robert A., Howard, deceased in infancy; John, also dead; and James Monroe, are among the number. Mrs. Lorinda Myers is a member of the Lutheran church, and is greatly respected by a wide circle of friends.

James M. Myers was reared in his native county of Berks, and educated in the common schools. Leaving school at the age of eighteen, he learned the business of telegraph operator, and is at present manager of the Western Union telegraph office in the city of Chester, which position he has ever since acceptably filled.

In April, 1892, Mr. Myers was united in marriage to Ida V. Hinkson. In political sentiment Mr. Myers is an ardent democrat.

ARCHIBALD FREDERICK TARGETT, M. D., a graduate of the "Columbian" class of Jefferson Medical college, and a resident physician of Upland, is a son of John and Emma (Addison) Targett, and was born at Wilmington, Massachusetts, February 1, 1865. His paternal grandfather, John Targett, sr., was a native of France, but spent the larger part of his life on old Church street, in the city of London, England. He was an Episcopalian, and married twice. By his first wife he had three sons: John, George, and Thomas. By his second marriage he had one child, a daughter, who went to Australia with her half-brother Thomas, the latter owning a large sheep ranch in that country. John Targett (father) was born in Paris, France, and came to Boston, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in the shoe business for some time. Twelve years later he removed his shoe business to Philadelphia, where he remained but a short time until he was placed in charge of the shoe furnishing department of the Fort Leavenworth Military prison. He served eight years in that capacity, and then, in 1893, returned to Philadelphia, where he is living a retired life. Mr. Targett is an Episcopalian and an Odd Fellow, and married Emma Addison. To their union were born four children, three sons and a daughter: Charles (deceased), William, Emma L., and Archibald F.

Archibald F. Targett received his elementary education in the Franklin and Bunker Hill institutes, and the public schools of Philadelphia, and then took a grammar school course and spent three years in private study under Professor Walls. Leaving school, he entered Pierce's Business college, from which he graduated at the end of his course. He then formed a co-partnership with his brother, and engaged at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, in the manufacture of shoes. At the end of that time he went on the road as a traveling salesman for their house, and during his three years' ex-

perience in that line he conceived the idea of studying medicine. Leaving the road in 1890, he then entered Jefferson Medical college, from which he was graduated in 1893, in what is styled the "Columbian" class. Immediately after graduation he came to Upland, where he engaged in the active practice of his chosen profession.

Dr. Targett is a republican and an Episcopalian. He is a member of Lyrian Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle, at Cromer's Hill, New Jersey. While at Jefferson college, Dr. Targett paid special attention to the study of the diseases of the throat and nose, under Professors Braden, Chalmers and Da Costa. He also spent considerable time in the laboratory, and made use of every opportunity that presented for qualifying himself for the pursuit of one of the important professions in the world.

REV. THOMAS KITTERA CONRAD, D. D., the builder of the edifice and the first rector of St. Mary's Memorial church of Wayne, was one who faithfully and conscientiously did his duty in every field in which he was called to labor in the cause of the Divine Master, and who left the impress of his personal influence on all with whom he came in contact. Of fine scholarship, of high culture, and of pleasing manners and unselfish nature, Dr. Conrad gave all the active years of his life for the spiritual good of his fellow man, and the moral and religious uplifting of the human race to that high sphere of duty and happiness which it is their privilege to enjoy. He was the only son of Harry and Hannah S. Conrad, and was born at Philadelphia, January 19, 1836. After receiving his elementary education, Dr. Conrad entered the university of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1855, and immediately became a candidate for holy orders. On May 24, 1857, he was admitted to the diaconate by the elder Bishop Potter, in St. Phillip's church, Vine

street, Philadelphia. His ministry commenced with a few months of appreciated service at Christ church, Germantown, and in November, 1857, he became rector of All Saints' church, Philadelphia, where he labored effectively for two years. At the end of that time he accepted a call from the then recently established parish of Calvary church, Germantown, and during his four years' pleasant stay there, was, on January 19, 1860, ordained by Bishop Potter to the priesthood, in St. Mark's church, Philadelphia. In 1863 he removed to Staten Island, and became rector of St. John's church, Clifton, spending nearly four years in useful and highly appreciated labors in that important charge. From St. John's church he removed to the city of New York, where he believed there was a wider and a more special field claiming his services. Results justified his belief, for there, in connection with Rev. Robert S. Howland, rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, he built up a prosperous parish on the upper portion of Broadway, and erected there the Church of the Heavenly Rest. During his association with this church, the Rev. Dr. Conrad served as home secretary of the Italian Church Reform commission, organized under the sanction of a joint committee of the general convention. In 1874 he severed his connection as associate pastor of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and accepted charge of the Church of the Transfiguration, in Philadelphia, on the west side of the Schuylkill, officiating first in a temporary chapel, and afterward, for nearly ten years, in the new edifice that was erected on Woodland avenue. At the end of that time he became rector of the old parish of St. Paul's, on Third street, but after a short and interesting ministry in that historic charge he came to Wayne, in 1888, and built the beautiful memorial church of St. Mary's, of which he served as rector until his death, in 1893.

On May 10, 1882, Rev. Dr. Conrad was united in marriage with Anne Frazer, daugh-



ter of Prof. John F. Frazer, of the university of Pennsylvania.

The Rev. Dr. Conrad's character revealed itself very strikingly in his preparations for the pulpit. It was his custom, in his sermons, to sit down quietly and think out an outline, jotting upon strips of paper notes of the theme as it unfolded itself, and then to take up his sheets and with a facile pen develop the several parts and weave them together into a consecutive discourse. He was always an easy and graceful writer, as is attested by his editorial work for a short time on the leading paper of the church, and his letters from Europe, in 1856, to the same journal. Four churches were built during his rectorships, and into three of these, their first congregations were gathered chiefly by his exertions. His sermons were always practical. He dealt with themes that were edifying, and handled his subject plainly and instructively. He sought to impress the truth as it is in Jesus, upon the daily lives of those to whom he preached. The Rev. Dr. Conrad had naturally the capacities of a business man, and this was a power to him and helped to give to his character that manliness and self-dependence which was one of its distinguishing features. The Rev. Dr. Newlin, in speaking of him aside from his sacred office and high calling, said: "He was a gentleman—all through. Never, even amidst the familiarity of a long, long intercourse, did he utter a rude or unfeeling word: never, even in the privacy of a long, long friendship, did there drop from his lips a syllable, a single tone, that was unseemly. He was neither obsequious towards the rich, nor condescending toward the poor. The laudations that were lavished upon him by many all through his life left him unspoiled. The courtesy and cordiality of his manners will long be remembered by those who came under their fascination. Unselfish and social, many a one has felt the warmth of his hospitality; thoughtful and considerate, gentle, sympathizing and

generous, many a one will bear to the last the grateful recollection of his kindness."

On the morning of Trinity Sunday, A. D. 1893, the Almighty called to the rest of paradise the Rev. Dr. Thomas K. Conrad, whose ministry of six and thirty years was a devoted and successful pastorate. His remains were interred in Laurel Hill cemetery, and a beautiful memorial address was delivered upon his life and character at the Sunday morning service in St. Mary's Memorial church at Wayne, by the Rev. Joseph D. Newlin, A. M., D. D., rector of the Church of the Incarnation, Philadelphia.

The Rev. Dr. Conrad passed to his reward with his powers yet in their vigor, and the concluding work of his life well and thoroughly done and bright with promise. The vestry of St. Mary's Memorial church passed resolutions on his death, in which they said: "In his death this community has lost a useful citizen, all who knew him, a faithful friend, and the church of God an honored priest. But to St. Mary's parish, especially, the loss seems irreparable. He not only built the church, but was never weary of giving to it abundantly of his means, his time, his labors, his prayers. But four years ago, when he first became interested in the work of the church in Wayne, he found the congregation a handful, without even a building in which to worship. We have now, largely through his efforts, a beautiful church, with all the appliances necessary for successful work; and the congregation has increased nearly tenfold. The Rev. Dr. Conrad was a man of winning personality; but the courtesy of his manners was only an index of a kind heart. While his cheerfulness and hopefulness encouraged these qualities in others, he was ready to weep with those who wept, and to offer consolation to those who needed it."

The Rev. Dr. Conrad has reared for himself a monument more enduring than one of marble or brass, and he needs neither scroll nor tablet to bear record of the deeds of his

life. He cannot be forgotten, where the influence of his beautiful and consecrated life will tell for good on coming generations, who will ever hold memory of his fair name and kind deeds.

HENRY OGDEN, who served in the Emergency men, who were called out to help arrest Lee in his invasion of the north, and who is the proprietor of the Ogden livery and boarding stables of Chester, is a son of James and Anna D. (Drake) Ogden, and was born at Roy Ken, England, October 23, 1842. He was brought, at six years of age, to Philadelphia, by his parents, and afterward received his education in the common schools of Delaware county. Leaving school, he worked in several factories, and then learned the trade of ship calking with William Frick, of Chester. He subsequently started in the milk business on Second street, where he continued successfully for twenty-seven years, and when he retired, was the oldest milk merchant in the city. In a short time after quitting the milk business he opened, in October, 1893, his present livery and boarding stables, at No. 24 East Fourth street.

Mr. Ogden married Sarah A. Lee, who is now deceased, leaving four children: William, Levi, Harry, and Sallie. Mr. Ogden married for his second wife, Anna J. Ward.

In politics Mr. Ogden is a republican, and has served as a member of the school board. He enlisted in a regiment of Pennsylvania militia, and served until the emergency men were discharged. He is a member of Chester Lodge, No. 76, Knights of Pythias; and Upland Lodge, No. 253, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Samuel Ogden, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a merchant tailor of Roy Ken, England, where he died at eighty-one years of age. He married, and reared a family of four children, one son and three daughters: James, Betsey, Mary, and

Elizabeth. His son, James Ogden (father), was a carpet weaver by trade, and resided at his native village of Roy Ken, England, until 1848, when he came to Philadelphia. He lived there for several years, and then came to Chester city, which he afterward left to settle at Willow Grove, Montgomery county, this State, where he died on January 12, 1886. He was a republican and a Baptist, and married for his first wife, Anna D. Drake, and who died, leaving three children: Mary Winterbottom, now deceased; James, now dead; and Henry, whose name appears at the head of this sketch. After his first wife's death, James Ogden married Sarah Fillming, by whom he had two children, a son and a daughter: Sarah Groves and Thomas.

GEORGE SMITH, M. D., the early historian of Delaware county, was born in Haverford township, this county, February 4, 1804. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and practiced medicine at Darby for about five years. He then retired from active practice and gave his time to the management of his farm, and to the prosecution of literary and scientific studies. He was active, prominent, and useful in the scientific, political, and educational affairs of his county. He served two terms as an associate judge of the county, and one term as a State senator, during which he drafted the bill for the common schools of Pennsylvania. He served for several years as superintendent of the common schools of the county, and was one of the founders and the first president of the Delaware County Institute of Science. In 1862 Dr. Smith published his "History of Delaware County," a work that preserves his name for all time to come in his native county. "On the morning of February 24, 1882, full of years and honor, Dr. George Smith passed into eternity, leaving the world the better that he had lived."

HON. THOMAS J. CLAYTON, president judge of the courts of Delaware county, and the author of a very interesting book of European travels, was born in Bethel township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1826. The Clayton family is one of the oldest families of the county, and was settled at Marcus Hook previous to the granting of the royal charter to Penn.

Thomas J. Clayton received a thorough English education, and thought of studying medicine, but changed his intentions and read law. He was admitted to the bar of Delaware county, at Media, on November 24, 1851, and in the next year removed to Philadelphia, where he won high standing in his profession. His forensic powers in jury cases soon brought him into prominence, and he acquired a large and remunerative practice. In 1856 he was appointed by Governor Pollock, of Pennsylvania, as a member of his staff, with the rank of colonel, the only purely political office he ever held. In 1868, to take a vacation from the exhaustive labors of his extensive practice, he made a tour of Europe, and visited its great cities, wonderful works of art and historic places. While abroad he contributed a series of letters to the *Delaware County Republican*, descriptive of his travels in Great Britain and on the continent. These letters proved to be so interesting that they were published in book form, and are considered as a valuable contribution to the literature of travel. In 1873 Mr. Clayton again passed his summer vacation in the old world, and from time to time furnished the county press with entertaining descriptions of his journeyings in foreign lands. After his return from his second trans-atlantic tour, he was nominated in the autumn of 1874 for president judge of this district by the independent republicans, the democrats making no nomination. He was elected at the ensuing election. At the end of his term he was renominated and re-elected, and now, as his second term is drawing to a successful close, there is a demand, upon the

part of the independent voters, that he be renominated and re-elected for a third term as president judge of the Thirty-second Judicial district of Pennsylvania. During Judge Clayton's first term on the bench he was tendered a complimentary banquet at West Chester by the Chester county bar, at the conclusion of several cases there over which he presided in place of Judge Futhy, who had been interested in them previous to being raised to the bench.

Judge Clayton is social in his disposition, an agreeable conversationalist, and speaks French with fluency.

As a lawyer he stands high with the legal profession throughout Pennsylvania, many of his published decisions in the *Delaware County Reporter* being cited in other judicial districts with approval. As a judge his course has received the commendation of the public and the approval of the leading members at the bar.

J. M. B. WARD, M. D., a graduate of the Philadelphia Medical college, who has been in practice at Chester since 1891, is a son of William and Clara E. (Ulrich) Ward, and was born in the city of Chester, August 5, 1863. Dr. Ward is the youngest of seven children, the others being: Samuel U., who studied law and is now practicing his profession at Altoona, this State; William, jr., who is deputy collector of customs in the city of Chester; Catharine U., Clara U., Margaret D., and George E., now studying civil engineering.

J. M. B. Ward was reared in his native city of Chester, and received his primary education in the public schools. He afterward attended Miss Crosby's preparatory school and then entered Burlington Military academy, where he remained two years. After the completion of his academic studies he entered the drug store of G. Banks Wilson, and later began a course of pharmacy at the Philadelphia college, from which institution he was graduated

in 1884. For a short time thereafter he was with Carpenter, Henzey & Co., wholesale druggists of Philadelphia, and then accepted the position of chemist in the United States marine hospital of that city. He remained in the latter position for a period of three years, and at the expiration of that time matriculated at the Philadelphia Medical college for the purpose of completing his preparations for practice, and was duly graduated from that well known institution in the spring of 1891, with the degree of M.D. He immediately returned to Chester and began the practice of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Ulrich, with whom he remained in partnership until March, 1893, when he opened a separate office and began practice on his own account. Having devoted many years of careful preparation for the duties of his profession, it is not surprising that Dr. Ward has met with great encouragement and success since beginning practice, and is now one of the most promising young physicians of this city.

Dr. Ward is a member of the Delaware County Medical society, and of the J. N. Da Costa Medical society of Philadelphia. He is also a member of the Alpha Boat club of Chester, and takes great interest in boating and kindred athletic sports. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and on December 20, 1892, was united in marriage to Elizabeth J. Walsh.

Hon. William Ward was born in Philadelphia January 1, 1837, received his education at Girard college, and served a four years apprenticeship to the art of printing, in the office of the Delaware County *Republican*. He afterwards read law, was admitted to the bar in August, 1859, and engaged in the practice of his profession in connection with operations in land enterprises and public improvements in Chester and vicinity, to which he added the business of banking in 1868, being a member of the firm of Ward & Baker. In 1873 he retired from banking and since then has devoted his time to his profession and the other

branches of business which he was then following. Mr. Ward is a republican. He served his city for several years as president and member of the city council. He also served for some time as city solicitor, secretary and treasurer of the Chester Improvement Company, director of the First National bank, treasurer of the South Water board and secretary of the Chester Creek and Delaware River railroad companies. Mr. Ward never held any purely political office until 1876, when he was elected as a member of the Forty-fifth Congress. His services in that important body were such that he was returned to the Forty-sixth Congress, and afterward was honored with a third term by his party, which elected him to the Forty-seventh Congress. At the end of his Congressional services, in 1883, he declined all further political nominations in order to give needed attention to his business affairs.

RICHARD REILLY, a successful young business man of South Chester, now engaged in the milling business and as a general flour, feed and grain merchant, is the third son and fourth child of Patrick and Annie (Burns) Reilly, and was born December 16, 1867, in the city of Reading, Pennsylvania. Patrick Reilly died March 3, 1892, at the advanced age of sixty-five years. His wife is still living, being now in her sixtieth year. They were the parents of ten children, seven sons and three daughters: John J., Mary (deceased), William (also dead), Richard, the subject of this sketch; Marcella, Charles, Thomas, Annie, Martin, and Robert.

Richard Reilly was educated in the public schools of Reading, Chester and South Chester, and leaving school at the age of fourteen, he engaged in the grocery business with his father in the city of Chester. For two years he remained in the store, and then served an apprenticeship of two years at the carpenter trade. He then went to the city of Philadel-

phia, where he worked at his trade as a carpenter and contractor for nearly three years, after which, in 1885, he returned to South Chester and became manager of his father's livery business here. For a period of five years he continued to act in that capacity, but in 1890 became sole owner of the business himself, and successfully conducted it in his own name until April, 1892, when he abandoned the livery business to engage in the manufacture of flour and the general sale of flour, feed and grain, succeeding to the entire business of his father, as manager of the estate. In all his business experience, Mr. Reilly has shown excellent judgment, and demonstrated the possession of fine executive ability, and that capacity for details which is required in the successful management of every complicated enterprise.

In his political affiliations Richard Reilly has always been a democrat, but is inclined to a great degree of independence in local politics, always giving his suffrage in favor of the man best qualified for the office he seeks, regardless of party considerations. He is a member of the Catholic church, as were his parents, and is undoubtedly entitled to rank with the most successful and most popular young business men of South Chester. He is unmarried.

JOHN W. BOOTH, the popular and efficient head bookkeeper in the office of the Standard Steel Casting Company of Thurlow, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is the second child and only son of Robert and Martha (Johnson) Booth, and a native of Bethel township, this county, where he was born August 6, 1859. The Booths have been residents of Pennsylvania for many generations. The paternal grandfather of John W. Booth was a prosperous farmer of this county, and resided at Boothtown, Bethel township, nearly all his life. He was accidentally killed by a team of horses when only thirty years of age. He was the father of two children: Robert (father) and Charlotte,

who married Stephen Cloud, a boot and shoe merchant of Chester. Robert Booth (father) was born in this county, and after his father's death was taken to New York by his mother, in which State he grew to manhood and received his education. After leaving school he learned the trade of carpenter, and followed that occupation successfully for a number of years. He then associated himself with J. N. Thomas, in the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds, and conducted that business for some years. Later he engaged in the same business as a member of the firm of Robert Stroud & Company, in this city, with which he is still connected. He married Martha Johnson, by which union he had a family of four children, one son and three daughters: Clara J., who married Rev. Edwin Long, now pastor of Rising Sun Presbyterian church of Wilmington, Delaware; John W., whose name heads this sketch; Della, became the wife of Horace Simcox, a house painter of South Chester, and Florence M., who wedded Rev. Francis Smiley, the well known evangelist of Philadelphia, where they reside. Mrs. Martha Booth is still living.

John W. Booth grew to manhood in his native county, and was educated in the public schools of Chester. Leaving school he became a clerk in the postoffice of this city, where he remained two years, and afterward entered the employ of Robert Wetherell & Company. He continued with that firm for a period of six years, during which he acquired a thorough knowledge of book-keeping, and during the last seven years he has been head book-keeper for the Standard Steel Casting Company of Thurlow, a position which he has acceptably filled with great satisfaction to the officers of the company, and manifest advantage to their important business.

On October 31, 1882, Mr. Booth was married to Ella T. Ellis, a daughter of Daniel Ellis, formerly a carpenter and contractor of the city of Chester, but now retired. To Mr.

and Mrs. Booth have been born three children, two sons and a daughter: Robert H., Harwell C., and Mildred, all living with their parents in their handsome home at Thurlow. In politics Mr. Booth is a staunch republican and protectionist, though he has never taken any very active part in political affairs. He is pleasant and affable in manner, very popular among his associates, and has the reputation of being one of the best and most accurate book-keepers in this county.

JAMES SCOTT, who for seven years has been the superintendent of the Phoenix cotton mills in the city of Chester, and is also a prominent secret society man of Philadelphia, where he formerly resided, is a native of the city of Trenton, New Jersey, where he was born April 14, 1846. His parents were John and Mary (Cornish) Scott, the former the son of an English emigrant of the same name, who came from Yorkshire, England, and settled on Cobb creek, near Philadelphia. The elder John Scott (grandfather) was a wool comber by trade, and worked at that business for many years in Philadelphia county, where he lived until his death, at the advanced age of eighty years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, married and reared a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters: Martha Chadwick, Ruth, Maria, William, James, John, and one other. John Scott (father) was reared and educated in Philadelphia county, obtaining his education mainly by his own efforts. He learned the trade of wool comber with his father, and soon afterward removed to Chester county, in which and Delaware county he spent the remainder of his active life, only returning to Philadelphia a short time before his death, which occurred when he was seventy-three years of age. He married Mary Cornish, by whom he had a family of five sons and four daughters: William, James (1), died in infancy; John, Jona-

than, James (2), Mary Weigand, Ruth, Sarah and Martha, of whom the three last named died in early childhood. Mrs. Mary Scott is still living. Her father, Job Cornish, lived to be ninety-three years of age.

James Scott's opportunities for obtaining an education were very limited. One term of three months at a country school comprised the foundation on which he afterward built an ordinary education by reading, and the study of such books as came in his way. At the early age of eight years he entered a cotton mill and began earning his own living. He has worked at the manufacture of textile fabrics all his life, and has been with the Phoenix Manufacturing Company of Chester for thirteen years, during seven of which he has held his present position of superintendent of the mills. In addition to educating himself without any of the ordinary helps in that direction, he has thoroughly mastered all the details of his business in every department, and is considered one of the best informed and most skillful superintendents to be found among the cotton mills of Pennsylvania. He has achieved success by the proper use of the ability and talents with which he was endowed, even in the face of discouragements and adverse circumstances.

Mr. Scott was married to Mary Fairley. To them have been born five children: John F., Elizabeth, James Chadwick, and two who died in infancy.

Politically James Scott is an ardent republican, and is president of the Fifth ward republican club of the city of Chester. For several years he has been prominently connected with a number of fraternal organizations, including Ashley Lodge, of Trenton, New Jersey; Jefferson Lodge, No. 12, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Damon Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Independent Order of Foresters; Pickwick Lodge, No. 36, Sons of St. George, of Philadelphia; Kodac Commandery, No. 79, Knights Templar, of the same city; and the Keystone club, a social organization, also of Philadelphia.

CLARENCE WOODVILLE De LANNoy, M. D., a graduate of the St. Louis college, of Brussels, Belgium, and of the Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is the only son of Prof. Felix and Sarah Jane (Ring) De Lannoy, and was born August 20, 1855, in the city of Rome, Georgia. Prof. Felix De Lannoy (father) was one of a colony of gentlemen who came to America from Brussels, Belgium, and settled in Georgia, where he continued to reside until the breaking out of our civil war, when he removed to Brattleboro, Vermont. After a few years' residence in that State he removed with his family to Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he became professor in the Pennsylvania Military academy, situated in this city. He died May 8, 1887, in the sixtieth year of his age. Prof. De Lannoy was twice married, his first wife being Sarah Jane Ring. By this union he had two children: Dr. Clarence W., and Sarah Jane, who became the wife of Col. B. F. Morley, now vice-president of the Pennsylvania Military academy at Chester. Mrs. De Lannoy died in 1859, and Prof. De Lannoy afterward married Martha Crosby, of Brattleboro, Vermont. By his second marriage he had three children, one son and two daughters: Anna E., unmarried; Helen M., who wedded Prof. Silas Comfort, now occupying the chair of mathematics in the Pennsylvania Military academy, and George, now cashier of the Eddystone Print works at Chester. Mrs. Martha De Lannoy is still living. She is a native of Brattleboro, Vermont, and an artist of considerable note, being regarded as one of the best portrait painters in this part of the country, and also remarkably successful in the painting of flowers.

Clarence Woodville De Lannoy spent his first years in the city of his birth, but went to Vermont with his father when about six years of age, and near the close of the civil war came with him to the city of Chester. His preparatory education was received in private

and select schools, and at the age of thirteen he was sent abroad and placed in the St. Louis college of Brussels, Belgium, where he remained until his twentieth year. In 1875 he returned to Chester, Pennsylvania, and shortly afterward attached himself to a corps of scientific artists who were engaged in making drawings of fossil remains of animals to illustrate Prof. H Hayden's survey of the territories of the United States. Mr. De Lannoy was engaged in that work for a period of two years and a half, during which he evinced remarkable artistic ability and a profound knowledge of prehistoric zoology, thus proving himself one of the most valuable members and best skilled artists of the corps. His work in this connection was highly appreciated, and he was shortly afterward made a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. In the fall of 1877 Mr. De Lannoy entered the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, having determined on medicine as a profession, and was graduated from that well known institution with the degree of M. D. in April, 1881. During his medical course Dr. De Lannoy made a special study of pathology, and at the final examinations carried off the honors in that department. It had been his intention to practice in Philadelphia, but on account of a brief illness at the time of his graduation he returned to Chester, and was prevailed upon to locate in this city, where he opened an office in November, 1881, and later was called to the chair of histology and pathology in the Philadelphia Chirurgical college, which he held during two sessions and then resumed the practice of medicine in Chester. During his connection with the college he was called upon to give expert testimony in a number of important trials in the courts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, among them being the celebrated Mary Anderson murder case, in which Barclay Peek was sentenced to twenty years' confinement in the penitentiary. He also did expert work and gave expert testimony in several other sensational trials in

other parts of the State. Among the latest work of this kind was rendering the medical testimony in the Rogers murder case.

In 1885 Dr. De Lannoy was united in marriage to Adalaide Slippy, of Petersburg, Virginia. To them has been born a family of five children: Felix, George Norman, Clarence Woodville, jr., Francis Charles, and Paul Louis.

Dr. C. W. De Lannoy is an active member of the Pennsylvania State Medical society, and of the Delaware County Medical society. He is a frequent contributor to the best medical journals, and in every way keeps himself thoroughly abreast of the leading medical thought of his time. In addition to his large private practice he is also connected with the medical staff of the Chester hospital, and is regarded as among the most learned physicians of eastern Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM H. GREEN, Jr., vice president of the Vulcan Works Company, of South Chester, and one of the most successful and most popular young business men of Delaware county, is a son of William H., sr., and Elizabeth (Chalmers) Green, and was born under the shadow of Bunker Hill, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, January 29, 1859. He came with his parents to the city of Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, when only five years of age, and was reared and educated here. For a time he attended the public schools of Chester and later took a full course in the old Chester academy, after which he took a commercial course at Pierce's Business college, and at the age of fifteen began assisting his father in his business in South Chester. During the earlier years he did clerical work and looked after outside business, but in time became more directly concerned in the management of the Vulcan works, then owned by his father, and remained in business with him until his death, in 1893. In November, 1892, the Vulcan

works were incorporated as a joint stock company, at which time the elder Green was elected president, and the subject of this sketch became vice president of the new organization. He still holds the position of vice president of the company, and can always be found at the works busily engaged in looking after the business and managing the numerous details which need constant attention in any well regulated and successful enterprise. The Vulcan works have the proud distinction of being the only manufacturing business in South Chester which has never shut down for a day since it was started. This fact is due alike to the sagacity and foresight of its founders, and the untiring enterprise of its later owners, who, having firm faith in the future development of this section, are not easily disheartened by occasional lulls in business, but go right on with a determination which discounts failure and leads to final success as surely as cause produces effect. And one of the prime factors in securing this satisfactory state of affairs is the careful and able management of Mr. Green, who undoubtedly inherits much of the talent and ability that distinguished his father's career, and made his name so prominent among the manufacturers of eastern Pennsylvania.

On November 5, 1882, William H. Green, jr., was wedded to Emma Hamor Taylor, a daughter of William Taylor, then cashier of the First National bank of Chester. To Mr. and Mrs. Green have been born three children, two sons and a daughter: Ellwood Garrett, Margaret H., and Malcolm McKensey, the two elder now attending the public schools.

Adhering to the political traditions of his family, Mr. Green is a democrat, and while supporting his party on National and State questions, is somewhat inclined toward independence in local politics. He has been so thoroughly devoted to business as to find little time for active participation in the heated contests which semi-annually disturb the onward march of commercial affairs, and inter-



William H. Green



Charles B. Smedley, M.D.

fere with the material growth and development of manufacturing enterprises. In religion he is an Episcopalian, being a member of St. Luke's church of Chester, and for twenty years the librarian of its Sunday school. He is also a member of the Sons of St. George, of Philadelphia, which society was founded one hundred and twenty-eight years ago. Mr. Green is pleasant and affable as a companion, well informed on all questions of the day, and extremely popular among those who are fortunate enough to enjoy his acquaintance and friendship. For ancestral history, see sketch of William H. Green, sr., on another page of this volume.

CHARLES D. SMEDLEY, M.D., a leading physician of the village of Wayne, this county, and a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical college, of Philadelphia, who is also prominent in Masonic and religious circles, is a son of Davis and Anna M. (Davis) Smedley, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1854. The Smedleys are of English extraction, but have been residents of Pennsylvania since the time of William Penn, representatives of the family having come into the colony with the early English Quakers, while Penn was yet proprietor of the province, and settled in Chester county. One of the Smedleys married a Miss Sharpless, and thus the family became connected with the Sharpless family of Chester, one of the oldest and most highly respected in the county. Peter Smedley, paternal grandfather of Dr. Smedley, was a native of Chester county, and became one of the leading farmers of Uwchlan township, where he died in 1863, at the advanced age of seventy-two years. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, married Priscilla Smith, a native of Chester county, and reared a family of ten children, only six of whom now survive. His son, Davis Smedley (father), was born on the old homestead, in Uwchlan township,

Chester county, in 1831. There he grew to manhood, and received a good common school education. While yet a young man he learned the milling business, and removed to Philadelphia, where he principally resided until October, 1889, when he removed to Wayne, Delaware county, which has been his home ever since. For the last eighteen years he has been engaged in the manufacture of spices in the city of Philadelphia, where he does a large business. During the civil war he served for a year and a half as a non-commissioned officer in the 303d Pennsylvania infantry, and participated in several of the hardest battles of the war. Politically he is a republican, and in religion a strict member of the Society of Friends. He married Anna M. Davis in 1852, and they were the parents of two children, a son and a daughter: Charles Davis and Mary Ella. Mrs. Anna M. Smedley was born in Germantown, now Philadelphia, in 1836, and is consequently now in the fifty-eighth year of her age, she being a daughter of Jesse and Mary Mather Davis, and a granddaughter of Thomas Mather, of Norristown, Pennsylvania.

Charles D. Smedley was reared in his native city of Philadelphia, and acquired his education in the public schools and at the Friends' Central High school. He afterward learned the drug business, and later worked for some time at the publishing and printing business in Philadelphia. During part of this time he read medicine with Dr. Samuel M. Trinkle, of that city, with whom he remained three years. He then entered the Hahnemann Medical college, of Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1885. After his graduation Dr. Smedley practiced medicine in Philadelphia for three years, and in January, 1889, removed to the village of Wayne, Delaware county, where he has conducted a very successful general practice ever since. Before coming to Wayne he had spent two years in the Children's hospital of West Philadelphia, and a like period in the

dispensary or surgery department of the Hahnemann hospital, of Philadelphia. Dr. Smedley is pleasing in manner, and very popular as a physician and citizen. While not making a specialty of surgery, he is quite skillful in that department, and does a great deal of work in that line. He is a prominent member of the Philadelphia, and Delaware and Montgomery counties Homeopathic Medical societies, and of the Pennsylvania State Homeopathic Medical society.

Dr. Smedley was married January 18, 1893, to Catharine E. Rems, daughter of James Rems, of the city of Philadelphia. The doctor is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church at Wayne, and is also a member of Wayne Lodge, No. 581, Free and Accepted Masons; Montgomery Chapter, No. 262, Royal Arch Masons; and of St. Albans Commandery, No. 48, Knights Templar, of Philadelphia. Politically he is a staunch republican, but too deeply engrossed in the practical duties of his chosen profession to give much attention to politics.

AALEXANDER HART, a resident of Chester city, and the machine engineer of the great Eddystone Print works, is a son of Alexander, sr., and Catherine (Darroch) Hart, and was born at Lochwinnoch, Scotland, April 10, 1853. Alexander Hart, sr., was born, in 1813, in the Highlands of Scotland, and went to Lowlands at an early age, where he was grazier and veterinary surgeon for many years. He now resides at Kilbarchan, that country. He was a member of the Kirk of Scotland, the established church of that land. He married Catherine Darroch, and to them were born eight children, five sons and three daughters: Mary McOnie, now residing in Australia; John, who died in Panama in 1891; Catherine, now a resident of Glasgow, Scotland; Colin, also a resident of Glasgow; Robert, who served in the British army, and was shot in the arm at the battle of Tel El

Kiber, in Egypt; James, of Kilbarchan; Agnes, deceased; and Alexander, the subject of this sketch.

Alexander Hart received his education in Lochwinnoch parish school of Scotland, and left school at seventeen years of age to become an apprentice to machine engraving for calico printing. Completing his required apprenticeship of five years, he worked at Glasgow, Scotland, until 1876, when he came to South Bridge, Massachusetts, where he worked at his trade up to October, 1878. In that year he came to Chester, and entered the great Eddystone Print works as machine engineer. His particular work consists in getting the patterns in proper shape and adjusting them on the rollers ready for printing. Mr. Hart is a skilled and experienced workman in his line, and his services are well appreciated by the owners of the Eddystone Print works, the largest of their kind in America. He is interested in the material progress of Chester, being a director for the last seven years in the Excelsior Building and Loan association. Mr. Hart is a member of L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons; the Heptasophs, Order of Tonti, Robert Burns club, and Chester Republican club. He is a strong republican, and a member of First Baptist church.

On July 2, 1879, Mr. Hart wedded Jessie Hamilton, of Glasgow, Scotland, whose father, George Hamilton, is a boot and shoe manufacturer of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Hart have five children: Bessie, Alexander, Jennie, George, and Catherine.

F FRANCIS F. FORWOOD, M. D., member of the board of pension examiners in the city of Chester, and physician in charge of the Chester hospital, is a son of William S. and Rebecca (Glenn) Forwood, and was born September 6, 1867, at Belaire, Harford county, Maryland. He is descended from a long line of eminent physicians, the

family having furnished some of the most distinguished medical men of that State. Dr. Parker L. Forwood, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Sandy Hook, Harford county, Maryland, where he practiced medicine successfully during the greater part of his life, and became well known and very popular. His ancestors were natives of Brandywine Hundred, Delaware, where the family first settled in colonial times. Dr. Parker L. Forwood married Rebecca Smithson, of York county, Pennsylvania, and a descendant of James Smithson, who founded the Smithsonian institute at Washington, District of Columbia, and by that union had a family of eight children, all sons: Walter H., Parker L., Dr. Henry, William S., Lawrence F., Thomas G., Hannah Ramsey, and one that died in infancy. Their fourth son, William S. Forwood (father), was born at Sandy Hook in 1833, educated in the public schools, and after attaining manhood engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he conducted successfully and accumulated considerable property. He is a democrat in politics and became so prominent that in 1871 he was elected sheriff of Harford county, and acceptably discharged the duties of that important office for one full term. In religion he is a member of the Society of Friends, and takes an active part in supporting Quaker interests in Harford county, where he still resides, being now in the fifty-first year of his age. He married Rebecca Glenn, a native of Fawn township, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Major John Glenn. To them was born a family of seven children: Thomas G., William S., jr., a lawyer by profession and now clerk of the courts of Harford county; Charles C., Dr. Francis F., Lillian, Priscilla and Mary.

Francis F. Forwood was educated at the Belaire academy in Harford county, Maryland, and the Johns Hopkins university, at which latter institution he spent three years, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1888. Having determined on medicine as his pro-

fession he then entered the medical department of the university of Maryland, where he took the full course, and was duly graduated from that department in April, 1891, with the degree of M. D. He has paid special attention to surgery, and is one of the best qualified surgeons of eastern Pennsylvania, having taken a post graduate course at the Johns Hopkins university hospital, where he remained until 1892. In that year he became associated with the hospital at Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, as resident physician, and is now physician in charge of this well known institution, for a sketch of which see the historical part of this volume in that portion devoted to the city of Chester. Dr. Forwood is a member of the Delaware County Medical society, and is now president of the board of pension examiners of this county.

Politically Dr. Francis F. Forwood is an ardent democrat, and has been actively identified with his party for a number of years. In his practice he has met with great success and fully demonstrated the value of the careful preparation he made for the practice of his chosen profession. Inheriting many of the leading characteristics of the ideal physician, Dr. Forwood secured the best training afforded by modern institutions of learning, and acquired the most approved methods known to the masters of medical science in this country, and thus fully equipped himself for that career of usefulness and conspicuous success upon which he has entered, and which appears destined to lead him into even greater eminence than was attained by his honored ancestors in the same profession. Dr. Forwood is unmarried.

JOSEPH McALDON, a well known merchant and active business man of Chester city, is a son of John and Susan (Wikinson) McAlDON, and was born at Manchester, England, January 14, 1840. His paternal grandfather, John McAlDON, sr., was

a native of Ireland and a farmer by occupation. He married and reared a family of ten children, of whom four are living: Joseph, Margaret Walker, John and Agnes Walker. John McAldon (father) came to Chester city in 1871, and lived in the house next to the present residence of his son, the subject of this sketch. John McAldon was a loom boss by occupation. He was a republican and a Presbyterian, and died when in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He married Susan Wilkinson. Their children were: Hugh, Robert, Thomas, Joseph, William, Mary A. Ingram, and John McGonigle.

Joseph McAldon received his education in the schools of Manchester, England, and learned the trade of weaver. He came to Chester where, in 1871, he abandoned his trade and established his present large grocery house at the corner of Sixth and Kerlin streets. Mr. McAldon wedded Elizabeth Copley, and to their union has been born three children, two sons and one daughter: John W., Hugh G., and Ruth.

Joseph McAldon conducts a very large grocery and produce business, and has built up an extensive and remunerative patronage in Chester city. He handles complete and well assorted lines of all goods to be found in a first-class grocery house. He carefully looks after the wants of his numerous patrons, and leaves nothing undone to secure any grocery goods they may desire. In politics Mr. McAldon is a republican. He served two years as city assessor, and represented the old South ward in the council. He has been for a number of years a member of the city and county republican committees. Mr. McAldon is the president of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a member for several years. He is also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons, and Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons. As a business man Mr. McAldon has the confidence

of the public, and at the present time is the disbursing agent in the construction of the Chester city postoffice building, which is being erected at the corner of Fifth and Welsh streets.

JACOB FULMER, who is now successfully engaged in butchering and in the livery business, is a son of Mahlon and Anna (Trauger) Fulmer, and was born at Erwinna, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1861. He was reared in his native county, received a good common school education, and then learned the trade of butcher, which he followed for about seven months at Erwinna. He then went to Philadelphia, and was successively employed in butchering there, and at Atlantic City, and until 1885. In that year he came to Chester city, where he was in the employ of the Great Western Beef Company and its successor, the Standard Beef Company, for four years. At the end of that time, in 1888, he formed a partnership with Thomas Mitchel, and engaged in the butchering business. On January 18, 1889, he purchased his partner's interest, and has continued the business most successfully ever since, at 527 Market street, where he and Mr. Mitchel opened out in 1888. Mr. Fulmer does a large butchering business, and has a first class and remunerative patronage. Not finding the butchering business sufficient to take all of his time, he embarked, on April 1, 1890, in a livery and boarding stable enterprise with R. E. Ross, at 114 East Fifth street. On April 26, 1892, he sold his interest to Mr. Ross, and on the same day purchased the livery and sale stable of R. L. Roberts, at 517 Market street, which he and John T. Hannum have been running ever since, under the firm name of Fulmer & Hannum. They do the largest sales business in their line in the city, shipping as many as one hundred and fifty horses in a season. He has owned a number of good horses, among which were Civilian, of 2:26 time, and

Long Taw, making the mile in two minutes and twenty-three seconds.

In politics Mr. Fulmer is an old-time democrat, and when, at the solicitation of friends, he ran for councilman in the Third ward, although his party was greatly in the minority there, yet was only defeated by a small majority. He is pleasant and congenial, and has a wide circle of friends.

Jacob Fulmer, the paternal grandfather of Jacob Fulmer, was a native of Tinicum township, Bucks county, where his ancestors had resided for two or three generations. He was a farmer, a democrat and a member of the German Reformed church. He died in 1881, at ninety-eight years of age. He reared a family of six children, five sons and one daughter: Frank, Edmund, Jonathan, Jesse, Mahlon, are the sons. Mahlon Fulmer (father) was a blacksmith by trade, but in middle life engaged in butchering, which he afterward followed for an occupation. He was a democrat, served his township for thirteen years as constable, and was defeated for sheriff of Bucks county by a very small majority when the opposing party was largely in the ascendancy. Mahlon Fulmer died July 31, 1881, at fifty-four years of age. He married Anna Trauger. They had six children, two sons and four daughters: Emma Kohl, Violet Haney, Jennie Yost, Maud Engle, Jacob and Edmund.

MAJOR FRANK G. SWEENEY, C.

E., junior member of the well known real estate, insurance, and mortgage brokerage firm of Cochran & Sweeney, of the city of Chester; vice president of the Chester Electric Light & Power Company, and inspector of the First brigade of the National Guards of Pennsylvania, is a son of Prof. John R. and Lizzie A. (Gould) Sweeney, and a native of West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he was born August 17, 1859. The Sweeneys are descended from a well known Scotch-Irish family, and have been residents of southeast-

ern Pennsylvania for several generations. John H. Sweeney, paternal grandfather of Major Sweeney, removed to West Chester, where he passed most of his life, and died in 1883, aged seventy-eight years. For many years he was successfully engaged in the grocery business in that village, where he was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and most highly esteemed by all who knew him. His son, John R. Sweeney (father), was born in West Chester in 1837, and was reared and educated in his native village. At an early age he developed remarkable musical powers, and has given considerable attention to music nearly all his life, being a well known teacher of the "divine art," who has acquired a national reputation. In 1871 he removed to Chester, Delaware county, where he has ever since resided, and where he is now employed as professor of music in the Pennsylvania Military college, located in this city. He is a republican politically, and a leading member of the Presbyterian church, in which he has long taken an active interest. He is now in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and married Lizzie A. Gould, a native of the village of West Chester. She died at her home in Chester, in 1871, at the early age of thirty-two years.

Frank G. Sweeney was reared partly in his native village of West Chester, this State, partly in the city of Dover, Delaware, where his father was located for a time, and partly in this city, to which he came at the age of twelve years. His primary instruction was obtained in the public schools, and his education completed in the Pennsylvania Military college, of this city, from which he was graduated in June, 1876, with the degree of C. E., having taken a complete course in civil engineering. He has been a resident of Chester since 1871, and after graduation taught in the public schools here for one year. In 1879 he entered the real estate office of Cochran & Seeds, in this city, as a clerk, where he remained in that capacity until 1881, when he purchased the in-

terest of Mr. Seeds in the business, and the firm name became Cochran & Sweeney. These gentlemen have continued to do a large and lucrative business ever since in real estate, insurance, and as mortgage brokers. They are both active, energetic, and enterprising men, and their trade has increased in volume and importance until it is one of the largest of its kind in the entire county. They have made some important deals in real estate, represent a number of the oldest and most reliable insurance companies in America, and in mortgage brokerage stand at the very front, being intimately acquainted with the entire business of this section, and able to place mortgages and similar loans on the most advantageous terms to all concerned. In addition to his other business interests, Major Sweeney is largely interested in the Chester Electric Light & Power Company, of which he is a director and the vice president.

Major Sweeney has been twice married. His first wife, whom he wedded in 1882, was Lizzie A. Dyer, of the city of Chester. She died in 1888, leaving one son, John R., jr. In June, 1892, Major Sweeney was united in marriage to Henrietta R. Mowry, youngest daughter of Rev. P. H. Mowry, a prominent Presbyterian minister of this city.

Politically Major Sweeney is a republican, and in religion a strict Presbyterian. He has served his church as trustee and deacon for a number of years, and takes an active interest in all movements calculated to advance the cause of Christianity or benefit humanity. There is also a strong military side to his nature, and in 1881 he became captain of Co. B, 6th National Guards of Pennsylvania, and commanded that company for a period of ten years, resigning in 1891 upon his promotion to be inspector, with the rank of major, of the First brigade of the Pennsylvania National Guard, of Philadelphia, and attached to the staff of Gen. Robert P. Dechert, of that city. In all the relations of life Major Sweeney has borne an honorable and conspicuous part, and

as a citizen, business man, and cultured Christian gentleman, he is greatly respected and esteemed. His manner is affable and engaging, and being a man of liberal education and fine conversational powers, it is always a pleasure to meet and know him.

ELLWOOD T. CARR, one of the leading auctioneers of eastern Pennsylvania, whose residence is at Radnor, this county, is a son of Clement and Phæbe Ann (Wright) Carr, and a native of Abington township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where he was born September 22, 1850. The Carrs are of Scotch-Irish origin, and rank with the older families in this part of the Keystone State. James Carr, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, resided nearly all his life in the vicinity of Wayne. He was a farmer by vocation, married, and was the father of twenty-one children, five of his sons serving in the Federal army during the civil war. He died in 1863, at an advanced age. Clement Carr (father) was born on the old homestead near Wayne, this county, while this territory was still a part of Chester county, and was reared and educated there. Soon after his marriage he removed to Abington township, Montgomery county, this State, where he was employed in the rolling mills and where he resided until 1855, when he moved to Chester county, settling near Mt. Pleasant, and lived there until 1861, at which time Mr. Carr enlisted in Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, with which regiment he served for four years, being quartermaster's sergeant most of the time, and was only discharged after Lee's surrender at Appomattox. It is related of him that during his entire term of service he was never sick a day, and never saw the inside of an army hospital. During her husband's absence in the army, Mrs. Carr removed from Chester county to Radnor township, Delaware county, and when the war was ended Mr. Carr joined her here and has ever

since been a resident of this county. In politics he is a staunch republican, and served for six or eight years as supervisor of this county.

Ellwood T. Carr spent his childhood in Montgomery county, his boyhood principally in Chester county, and came into Delaware county with his mother at the age of twelve. His education was obtained in the public schools, but his advantages in this direction were limited. Being the eldest of six children, soon after his father entered the army, he was compelled to leave school and home in order to assist in the maintenance of the family, and accordingly hired himself to Joseph W. Thomas, of Chester county, with whom he lived until 1862, when he came to Radnor township, this county, and lived with Hiram Cleaver until 1866. He then entered the employ of Campbell MacPherson, with whom he remained until 1871. In that year he embarked in business for himself, renting and operating different farms in Radnor and vicinity. For thirteen years he lived on a farm owned by Lawrence Romey, and while devoting his time mainly to agricultural pursuits, also engaged occasionally in the business of an auctioneer. In this line he met with considerable success, and became one of the most popular "criers" in this section. Having so many calls to conduct public sales, he finally concluded to give his entire attention to the business, and in 1890 disposed of his personal property and farming utensils for that purpose. He has ever since found ample employment in this line, and to-day is one of the leading, most successful and best known auctioneers in eastern Pennsylvania. Being an excellent judge of values and of human nature, quick witted and a good conversationalist, he can "size up" a crowd of bidders instantly, and, adapting himself to the situation, proceed to put them in a good humor with themselves and the rest of mankind, and then concentrate their attention on the business in hand. In winning the attention of an audience and securing the best bids its mem-

bers intend to make, he has few equals and no superior; and no doubt much of his popularity and success as an auctioneer is due to personal characteristics that would be impossible to define or describe.

In 1877, Mr. Carr was united by marriage to Margaret D. Moore, a daughter of William Moore, of Newton, and a niece of H. Jones and J. Hunter Moore. To Mr. and Mrs. Carr were born two children, one son and a daughter: Phoebe, now a teacher in the public schools of Springfield, this county; and Campbell, who is employed as clerk in the Bryn Mawr bank.

In his political tenets Mr. Carr is a staunch republican, and has borne no inconsiderable part in the work of his party in Delaware county. He has been a member of many important county conventions, as a delegate from Radnor, and has served several times on the county committee. In 1881 he was a delegate to the State convention at Harrisburg, and in 1887 was a candidate for the nomination for sheriff of this county, before the republican county convention. On the first ballot he had forty-six votes, which were increased to fifty-eight on the second ballot, when his name was dropped because the contest appeared to be between Messrs. Howard and Green. In 1890 Mr. Carr was again before the convention as a candidate for sheriff, and on the first ballot had one hundred votes, but his competitor, Mr. Howard, having a much larger number, Mr. Carr withdrew his name and moved to make the nomination of Mr. Howard unanimous, pledging himself and his friends to the support of the entire ticket. He afterwards took the stump and spoke throughout the county on behalf of the ticket put in the field by that convention. Mr. Carr is a member of the Keystone club of Chester, the Chester Republican club, and the Young Men's Republican club of Chester. He is also captain of Col. Owens Jones Camp, No. 45, Sons of Veterans, of Bryn Mawr, from which he has three times been a delegate to the

State encampment, and in August, 1893, was sent to the National convention at Cincinnati, Ohio. He is likewise a member of Arasapha Tribe, No. 161, Improved Order of Red Men, and a past master of Cassia Lodge, No. 273, Free and Accepted Masons.

THOMAS HARGREAVES, proprietor of the Grand opera house, and the Metropolitan hotel in the city of Chester, and one of the most successful young men of eastern Pennsylvania, is the eldest surviving son of George and Mary (Fletcher) Hargreaves, and was born at Chester, this county, on the 6th of August, 1860. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Hargreaves, was an Englishman by birth and education, who learned the trade of spinner in his native village of Derry, Lancastershire, and resided there until after his marriage. In 1850 he came to America, and locating in Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, engaged in carpet weaving in the factories here, and continued to reside in this city until his death. He was twice married. By his first wife he had three sons: George (father), James, and John. By his second marriage he had no children. George Hargreaves (father) was born in Lancastershire, England, received a good common school education, and afterward learned the trade of dyer, at which he worked in the English cotton factories until he came to the United States and also located in the city of Chester. Here he passed the remainder of his life. He was a republican in politics, and for a number of years took an active interest in political affairs, and was also a member of Larkin Lodge, No. 76, Knights of Pythias. He married Mary Fletcher, and to them was born a family of six children, two sons and four daughters: Alice; Ella, unmarried; George, deceased in early childhood; Thomas, the subject of this sketch; Sarah, died in childhood, and Jennie.

Thomas Hargreaves was reared in his native city of Chester, and in the public schools here

he obtained a good English education. Leaving school he engaged in the cigar business at Chester, with which he was more or less connected for a number of years. Being fond of athletic sports, and having a special liking for the National game of base ball, he early became an expert player, and later organized a base ball club in the city of Chester, with which he visited all the principal points in eastern Pennsylvania, and successfully contended on the diamond with many of the best base ball teams in this part of the Keystone State. This organization became well known in the sporting circles of the country, and in addition to winning fame as expert players, were also very successful from a financial point of view. Later Mr. Hargreaves went into the bottling business at Chester, manufacturing soft drinks, which occupation he followed until 1890. During the latter year he erected what is known as the Grand opera house of Chester, which furnishes a handsome house for amusements and public gatherings, and fills a want long felt by the people of this city. Prior to its erection the Holly Tree hall was the only building in the city suitable for theatrical entertainments, and it frequently proved entirely inadequate. Mr. Hargreaves became the manager of his new opera house, and since its opening has built up the reputation of Chester as a play-loving city, and is now enabled to give its people the finest attractions by the best companies on the road. His enterprise has met with abundant encouragement and success, and permitted him to display his fine knowledge of what the people appreciate and are willing to patronize in the way of high class amusements. In January, 1892, he became proprietor and has since successfully conducted the popular Metropolitan hotel in Chester, one of the leading hotels of this city. Taken altogether, his career has been remarkably successful, and is the result of unceasing activity, great enterprise, and sound judgment in practical affairs.

Mr. Hargreaves wedded Ella McClurg, a daughter of John and Jane (Robinson) Mc-

Clurg, and to them have been born two children, only one of whom now survives: Ella, and Thomas, who died in infancy. Politically Mr. Hargreaves is a staunch republican, and has always been actively interested in local politics. He served for three years as chief of the fire department of Chester, and in 1893 was nominated as councilman from the Fourth ward of this city. He is a member of Camp No. 486, Patriotic Order Sons of America, and deservedly takes rank with the most enterprising and successful young men of his native city.

BETHEL MOORE CUSTER, a prominent business man, farmer and land owner of Llanwellyn, this county, who has done much for the improvement of his section, and been closely identified with building operations in Llanwellyn and elsewhere, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Osborn) Custer, and a native of Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where he was born June 8, 1828. The Custer family is of German decent, and one of the oldest in this country, the Chester branch being remotely connected with the distinguished General Custer, who lost his life on the plains in fighting the Indians. William Custer, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a stone mason by trade, and afterward followed farming for a number of years. He was a whig in politics, and a member of the German Lutheran church. He married and reared a family of six children: Anna Ramsey, Mary Vandyke, Margaret, Bethel Moore, Amos and John. John Custer (father) was a farmer and stone mason. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and lived to be sixty-seven years old. At the time of his death he owned a farm of two hundred acres in Perry county, this State. Politically he was a whig, and in religious faith and church membership a Lutheran. He married Elizabeth Osborn, and by her had a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters: Mart A. Egbert,

Margaret Branyan, George W., Elizabeth Keel, Bethel Moore (subject of this sketch), Anna Lubbe, John and Thomas. Her father was a large manufacturer, owning two factories, one at Conshohocken, Montgomery county, and the other in Philadelphia. He was an Englishman by birth, and came to the United States for the purpose of setting up some special machinery. He liked this country so well that he remained, and afterward became a large manufacturer here.

Bethel Moore Custer passed his boyhood days on his father's farm in Montgomery county, receiving his early education in the public schools of that county, and afterward completing his studies in Philadelphia. At the age of fifteen he became an apprentice to the blacksmith trade, and spent more than four years in making himself familiar with every branch of that business. He worked at his trade for three years, and then engaged in the dairy business, with which he has been more or less connected ever since. In 1850 he started a business in West Philadelphia, which he afterward turned over to his sons, who still conduct it. In 1866 he purchased the farm on which he now resides, at Llanwellyn, but prior to this he had resided on Sixty-third street, West Philadelphia, where he carried on farming and dairying for some time, and later removed to Belmont, Montgomery county, where he continued the business for two years before coming to Delaware county. His present farm aggregates two hundred and twenty-five acres of choice land, but his original purchase contained five hundred acres. The village of Llanwellyn is built on part of the tract he first purchased. Mr. Custer's dairy farm is perhaps the largest in Delaware county. He keeps one hundred fine cows, and uses twenty horses in carrying on the business, besides which he is also largely interested in raising fine horses for the markets. He also devotes considerable time to real estate transactions, and is vice president of the First National bank of Darby, which he was

largely instrumental in organizing. He has sold many lots in the village of Llanwellyn, upon which valuable improvements have been made, and still has a number of good lots for sale on easy terms, and is largely interested in several other real estate enterprises, which promise much for the development and prosperity of the county.

On November 6, 1851, Mr. Custer was married to Mrs. Jane Robinson, *nee* Crothers, by whom he had ten children: Louisa J. Partridge, Charles D., Samuel C., Ida J. Ulrich, Isaac R., Maggie S., John W., Bethel Sherman, Lizzie (deceased), and Mary Alice. Mrs. Custer died on Christmas eve, 1871, at the age of forty-four, and on June 11, 1872, Mr. Custer wedded Martha Holmes.

In political affiliations Mr. Custer has always been a staunch democrat, and has taken an active interest in local politics for many years, never missing a presidential election since he attained his majority. He was nominated for Congress from the district comprising Chester and Delaware counties, against William B. Ward, and after a heated campaign was defeated by a majority which was one thousand less than that usually given by his political opponents in the district. Mr. Custer has been twice nominated for a seat in the State assembly, but, belonging to the minority party, he has been defeated each time, though by reduced majorities—in one case the usual majority of twenty-five hundred being brought down to four hundred. These facts are an eloquent tribute to his popularity among the people who know him best, and of his high standing in the county. He has served as township auditor and road supervisor, and has been a member of the school board for over seventeen years, during much of which time he has served as secretary and president, being deeply interested in school work and educational affairs. All his life he has been a voracious reader, and has acquired a large fund of useful knowledge, having a finely cultivated mind, and always keeping well posted on cur-

rent events. For forty-five years he has been a prominent member of the Baptist church, and is also a member of Cassia Lodge, of Montgomery county, and of St. John Commandery, Knights Templar, of Philadelphia. He was one of the original promoters, and is financially interested in the Philadelphia and Telford road, being instrumental in pushing it to completion between Darby and Chester. This, like all the other enterprises in which Mr. Custer has been engaged, has proved a financial success, and is now paying a handsome dividend. In every relation of life he has been active and useful, and is widely known and universally esteemed for his integrity, uprightness, industry and benevolence.

JOHN C. RHODES, senior member of the coal and lumber firm of Rhodes & Wilcox, at Chester Heights, this county, and of the mercantile firm of Rhodes Brothers, of the same place, is the second son of William and Lydia (Cummings) Rhodes, and a native of this city, where he was born October 20, 1861. His paternal grandfather, William Rhodes, was born and bred in England, but left that country after attaining manhood, and came to the United States. Later he removed to Rockdale, this county, and continued to reside there until just previous to his death, when he came to Chester. Politically he was a democrat, and for a number of years was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and married and had three sons and two daughters: John B., William, Samuel, Susanna and Kennie, who never married. William Rhodes (father) was born at Rockdale, this county, and obtained a good practical education in the public schools of that place. At an early age he learned the trade of bricklayer, and worked at that occupation for several years. Later he began contracting for brick work and carried on that business quite extensively for a number of years. During

the early part of his life he resided at Rockdale, but removed to Wilmington, Delaware, about 1852, and after a residence of six years in that city came to Chester in 1858. For eight years he was engaged in the contracting and building business in this city, and then removed to Knowlton, this county, and embarked in the manufacture of cotton and woolen jeans, in what is known as the Crozer cotton mills of that place. He successfully conducted that business from 1866 to 1880, and at the expiration of that time became associated with his brother, in the latter's cotton mills, at Llewellyn, this county, where he remained as superintendent until his death. An ardent democrat in politics, he took an active part in local affairs, and in religious faith and church membership was an Episcopalian. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Improved Order of Red Men. During the civil war he acted as recruiting agent in this county, and earnestly supported the government and the Union cause. He married Lydia Cummings, and by whom he had a family of four children: Hannah, who married Joseph Turner; Samuel B., who married Maggie Carson, a daughter of William Carson, a member of the Brookside Manufacturing Company, at Parkmount; John C., the subject of this sketch; and Harry W., secretary and treasurer of the Media Trust Company, who is unmarried and in business with his brother, John C., at Chester Heights.

John C. Rhodes was principally reared in the city of Chester, and obtained his academic education in the famous institution presided over by Professor Gilbert, from which he was graduated in 1878, at the age of seventeen. He soon afterward accepted a position as clerk in a general store at Llanwellyn, for which he received one dollar a week for six months, and then had his salary increased to ten dollars a month. For this small stipend he worked for more than three years, and was then promoted to be manager of the business.

Here he remained for a period of eight years, during which time he accumulated a little money, and then went to Colorado and entered the employ of the Milltown Cattle Company at Denver. After two years spent in the west Mr. Rhodes returned to Chester Heights, this county, and forming a partnership with William Carson, under the style of Rhodes & Carson, began his present prosperous coal and lumber business. This firm successfully conducted the enterprise for nearly five years, until November, 1892, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Rhodes took another partner in the person of Thomas C. Wilcox, and has since continued the business under the firm name of Rhodes & Wilcox. Both are men of undoubted ability and fine business capacity, and the firm is met with abundant success and now has a large and important business. In addition to this successful enterprise, Mr. Rhodes is also engaged in general merchandising at Chester Heights, in partnership with his brother, Harry W. Rhodes, under the style of Rhodes Brothers.

This imperfect sketch of the career of John C. Rhodes demonstrates that he is the possessor of excellent business tact and talents, and of that rarer virtue of steady persistency, which knowing how to adapt means to ends, tenaciously works on and patiently awaits the result which is sure to come in the fulness of time. Beginning at the bottom of the ladder, he has steadily pushed his way into prominence and success, and is still extending his business enterprises and widening the sphere of his commercial operations. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and is also connected with Benevolent Lodge, No. 140, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

JONATHAN LARKIN FORWOOD,
M. D., one of the most active, useful, and influential public men of Chester city, and a leading and remarkably successful physician

and sugeon of Pennsylvania, is one who has risen to position and honor by ability, industry, and the force of an unconquerable will. He is a son of Robert and Rachel (Larkin) Forwood, and was born at West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1834. Robert Forwood was a native of Delaware, where his family settled nearly two centuries ago, coming from an English home of respectability and affluence. In Delaware the Forwoods naturally succeeded to a position in society as high as the one they had left in England, and became prominent in the section where they resided. From the Delaware Forwoods the Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Alabama families of the name are descended. Robert Forwood left the paternal roof to do for himself at an early age, and after residing for a time at West Chester, Chester county, came to Lower Chichester township, where he died. He married Rachel Larkin, a daughter of William and Sarah Larkin. The Larkin family, of which Mrs. Forwood was a member, traces its new-world ancestry back to John Larkin, who settled in Cecil county, Maryland, in 1682, prior to the coming of Penn in the Welcome, and from whom all the Larkin families of Delaware county are descended. John Larkin was a man of means and prominence in his county, as he owned there a large and valuable tract of land, and was active in local affairs.

Jonathan L. Forwood was not surrounded in boyhood with any unusual advantages to secure an education, but was so situated as not to be able to fully enjoy the limited school privileges of his day. Three winter terms of three months each was the extent of his schooling when he had reached his fifteenth birthday, but undaunted by an inauspicious beginning toward acquiring knowledge, he applied himself diligently to self study. Working in the daytime, he could only devote night hours to the prosecution of his studies, but such was the success of his efforts that at eighteen years of age he passed a creditable examination as a teacher. He then taught at

Eagleville, Montgomery county, this State, and saved a part of his monthly salary of twenty-five dollars to pay on his tuition and expenses at Freeland college, where he remained two years, and made his scant means carry him through by teaching a class in geometry. Leaving college he resumed teaching to secure means to acquire a profession. When his school was ended he was presented with a handsome silver cup, appropriately inscribed, in testimony of his efficient services as a teacher, and then by advice of Dr. Charles T. Morton, selected the study of medicine. In the autumn of 1855 he entered the university of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with high honors in the class of 1857. Immediately after graduation Dr. Forwood came to Chester as a suitable field for the practice of his chosen profession. Here he soon established a remunerative practice that has grown with each succeeding year until it now extends beyond the limits of the city. Dr. Forwood made a specialty of surgery, when he first came to Chester, and being very successful, his operations in surgery have covered almost all important cases since then. From 1864 to 1868 he had charge of the Municipal hospital of Philadelphia, then temporarily located at the Lazeretto, where, after the battle of Gettysburg, he performed several splendid operations on Confederate soldiers sent there. He has performed amputation at the shoulder joint, and has successfully operated in very difficult surgical cases that are seldom attempted except in medical colleges by surgeons of National reputation. While never neglecting the many and varied duties of his large practice, Dr. Forwood has found time to become active in the civil and political affairs of his city and county. In 1867 he established the *Delaware County Democrat*, making it a paying enterprise in the face of great opposition, and in the same year was elected a member of council. He served four terms of three years each as mayor of the city, was the democratic candidate in his district for Con-

gress in 1874, and served as a delegate to the National Democratic conventions of 1880 and 1884. Differing radically from the Democratic party on its measures and legislation after 1884, he withdrew from its ranks in 1888 and became affiliated with the Republican party in its later legislation on National affairs. Since 1888 he has been actively identified with the Republican party, and is one of the most influential men in its ranks in Chester city and in the county. As a political speaker Dr. Forwood is in great demand, and as a political manager few men excel him. He is also interested in the material development of his city, serving now as president of the board of trade.

Dr. Forwood is a member of the Pennsylvania State and Chester County Medical societies, and also of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Highly successful in his political career, yet his profession is the field of his ambitious desires, and his triumphs in surgery afford him the greatest pleasure.

EDWARD H. JOHNSTON, president of the Johnston Car-Coupling Company, manager of the Johnston Railroad Frog & Switch Company, and prominently identified with several other leading industries in eastern Pennsylvania, is another notable example of what talent and tenacity of purpose will do toward lifting their possessor from obscurity to fame and fortune. He is the son of an English gentleman farmer, and was born in Cheshire, England, April 14, 1832. In that country he grew to manhood, receiving a superior education in the private schools of his native land, and afterward served an apprenticeship with his cousin, Joseph Whitworth, the famous edge tool maker, of Manchester. At an early age Mr. Johnston had manifested great mechanical ingenuity, and beginning at the bottom of the edge tool business he thoroughly mastered it in every detail, until he was able to produce in the fin-

ished state any of the finest tools then made in England. At the age of twenty-four, in 1856, he came to America and located in New York city, where he was foreman of the Atlantic Dock works for a time. He then went south to Atlanta, Georgia, and for several years held the position of foreman in a large machine shop in that city. Returning to New York city, he had charge of the Globe Iron works until 1866, when he removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and assumed the management of the Walton Railroad Switch works in that city. He held the position of general manager in these works for a period of twenty years, but resigned in 1885 to organize the Johnston Railroad Frog & Switch Company, of Chester, Delaware county. This corporation began business with a paid up capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, and met with such unexampled success that its stock was twice doubled in less than six years. It is almost entirely devoted to the manufacture of railroad frogs, switches, and other devices invented and patented by Mr. Johnston, and the demand for its productions is constantly increasing as the utility and superiority of these inventions become known. In this enterprise alone, and in the course of a few years, Mr. Johnston has scored a success ample enough to crown a long business career and fully satisfy the ambition of a lifetime. But this is only one of his many successful undertakings. He is the inventor of Johnston's car coupler, which was officially adopted by the Philadelphia & Reading railroad system as their standard coupler in 1891, and in 1892 the Johnston Car-Coupling Company was organized in Philadelphia, with Mr. Johnston as president. This company has a capital stock of one million dollars, and is devoting its energies to the general introduction of the Johnston coupler on the railroads of the United States and Canada. Mr. Johnston is also president of the Willimer Automatic Signal Company, of Philadelphia, whose works are at Pottstown, in Montgomery county, and he holds the same

office in the Pennsylvania Wood Preserving Company, whose capital stock is five hundred thousand dollars, and whose works it is confidently expected will be located at Chester, this county. He is also a large stockholder and director in the Eureka Cast Steel Company, of Chester, in which he has been financially interested for more than ten years. No one knows how many patents he has taken out on his various inventions, but the number is very large.

In 1857 Mr. Johnston married Mary Wales, a daughter of Robert Wales. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnston was born a family of six children, one son and five daughters: Jennie, Susan, Amelia, Elizabeth, Emma and Charles E. H. The family resides in Philadelphia, though Mr. Johnston comes to Chester every day on business. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church of West Philadelphia, and takes an active interest in everything connected with his church. For many years he has been connected with the Masonic fraternity, having served as master of his lodge while in New York city. He is now a member of Excelsior Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of Philadelphia; Union Chapter Royal Arch Masons, of New York; and Philadelphia Commandery, Knights Templar, of Philadelphia. He is also connected with the Knights of Birmingham in the latter city. While in New York Mr. Johnston was selected as one of the trustees of Havana college, but resigned that position on coming to Philadelphia. As a talented inventor he has few peers, and his long business career is unique, in the fact that every one of the enterprises with which he has been connected, from first to last, have been sealed with the seal of abundant financial success.

Charles Johnston, father of the subject of the foregoing sketch, was a native of Cheshire, England, where he died at the early age of forty-seven. His wife was Elizabeth Roycraft, who was born in Southshire, England, in 1806. She came to the United States with her son in

1856, and resided in Philadelphia until her death, in 1882, when in the seventy-sixth year of her age. She was a member of the Episcopal church in that city, and her life exemplified all the virtues and graces of true Christian womanhood.

ALBERT CHARLES KIEFER, who, since 1886, has been largely engaged in the bottling of beer, ale, and porter at 220 Edgmont avenue, in the city of Chester, is a son of Martin and Mary (Ott) Kiefer, and was born September 12, 1858, at the northeast corner of Eighth and Thompson streets, Philadelphia. The Kiefers are of German descent, and the family was planted in America by the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who, soon after his arrival in this country, settled in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying at No. 20 Market street, in the city of Chester. He was a Jacksonian democrat in politics, and was twice married. By his first wife he had eleven children: Caroline Uhlmbrock, Gertrude Haas, Emma C., Clyde, Ida Mock, and Martin were among the number. Martin Kiefer (father) was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, August 13, 1821, and was a man of fine business ability. In early manhood he learned the carpenter trade in Philadelphia, and soon afterward engaged in contracting and building in that city, which business he continued to follow during all his active life, and in which he became very successful. Politically he was an ardent democrat, and in religion a member of St. Peter's Catholic church. He married Mary Ott, who was a daughter of Morris Ott, who came from Baden Baden, Germany, to Philadelphia, where he died. To Martin and Mary Kiefer was born a family of seven sons and five daughters: William H., Mary Antonetta, Albert M., deceased; Lewis, Albert C., whose name heads this sketch; Caroline M. Zippz, Emma Kreanun, Gertrude M., now a teacher

in the public schools of this county; Ida, Miriam, John Edward, and one deceased in infancy.

Albert C. Kiefer grew to manhood in his native city of Philadelphia, and was educated in the parochial schools connected with St. Peter's Catholic church. After leaving school he became a clerk in a grocery store in Philadelphia, and later engaged in various other pursuits in that city, learning the stone cutter's trade among other things, at which he worked only a short time. In 1886 he began the bottling business at Chester, and has ever since continued that enterprise with increased success. His establishment is located at No. 220 Edgmont avenue, where he is engaged extensively in the bottling of beer, ale, and porter. Two teams are required to supply his customers, and his trade extends throughout the city of Chester, and includes large shipments to nearly every town or village in Delaware county.

On May 28, 1883, Mr. Kiefer was united in marriage to Mary Lawler, a daughter of Philip Lawler, of the city of Philadelphia. Their union has been blessed by the birth of two children, both sons: Morris A. and Louis P., both living at home with their parents in their handsome residence in the city of Chester.

Politically Mr. Kiefer is strictly independent, voting for the men or measures that in his opinion are best calculated to advance the public welfare, without regard to party considerations. He is energetic and enterprising in the management of his business, and has met with the most gratifying success financially.

H. H. SAWYER, general manager in the Manufacturing Company, the well known makers of electric light fixtures and machinery, of Philadelphia, who resides at Ridley Park, this county, and is a member of the borough council here, is the only son of Jacob W. and Emma (Dunham) Sawyer, and a native of Camden, New Jersey, where he

was born December 13, 1862. His paternal grandfather was descended from old New England stock, and at an early age adopted a seafaring life. He married and lived in Massachusetts, and had two children. Jacob W. Sawyer (father) was reared in his native State, where he obtained a good practical education, and later learned the business of stationer, book-binder and manufacturer of blank books. He resided at Dover, and later in Boston, in both of which cities he pursued his occupation successfully. His death occurred June 17, 1879, when in the fifty-second year of his age. Politically he was a republican. He was connected with the Odd Fellows for many years and was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Offerman, by whom he had five children, and after her death he married Emma Dunham, to whom was born one son, the subject of this sketch.

H. H. Sawyer was reared in his native city, and educated in the public schools of New Jersey, being graduated from the grammar school of Camden, that State. After leaving school he learned the plumbing and gas fitting business in Philadelphia, and later engaged in the manufacture of gas fixtures in that city, where he remained until he came to Ridley Park, this county. From the manufacture of gas fixtures he drifted into the electric light fixture business in connection with the Manufacturing Company of Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, which now makes a specialty of electric light fixtures and machinery. Since 1886, Mr. Sawyer has been the general manager of the business of this firm, and by his superior ability and enterprise has built up their trade into extensive proportions and extended it into all parts of the country. In addition to this business he is also interested in various other enterprises in the city of Philadelphia and elsewhere, and has met with marked success in all his undertakings, being now regarded as among the clearest headed and most reliable business men in this part of the Keystone State.

On October 28, 1886, Mr. Sawyer was married to Miss Lippincott, of Riverston, New Jersey. To Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer have been born three children, one son and two daughters: Helen, Elwood L., and Emma.

In his political affiliations H. H. Sawyer has always been a republican and protectionist. He has taken an active part in local affairs for a number of years, and has done much for the success of his party and the principles and policy it represents. Mr. Sawyer was elected to a seat in the borough council of Ridley Park, which he still occupies, and is regarded as among the ablest local leaders of his party, and the most successful business man in his section.

FERRIS ABNER MITCHELL, junior member of the lumber, coal, feed and general supply firm of J. E. Mitchell & Brother, of Glen Olden, this county, is the fourth son of Abner and Jane (Thompson) Mitchell, and was born March 24, 1869, at Hockessing, Delaware. The Mitchells are of Irish extraction, but have long been residents of America, being one of the old Quaker families of Pennsylvania. Joseph Mitchell, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Bucks county, this State, where he passed his early life engaged in agricultural pursuits, afterward removing to Delaware. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and an old line whig in politics, becoming a republican upon the organization of that party, and his death occurred in 1876, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. He reared a family of seven children: Lydia Gawthrop, Hannah Wilson, Joseph, John, William, Thomas (who served as a soldier in the late civil war), and Abner. Abner Mitchell (father) was born at Hockessing, Delaware, and was educated at the Friends' Westtown boarding school, from which he was graduated at the age of eighteen. He then engaged in farming, upon the land which he still owns, and

has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He now owns two fine farms, aggregating two hundred and fifty acres of excellent land, situated near Hockessing, Delaware. Politically he is a republican, and in religion a strict member of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends. He married Jane Thompson, and to them was born a family consisting of five sons and three daughters: Charles T., deceased; D. Thompson, J. Edward, now in the lumber, coal and feed business at Glen Olden, in partnership with the subject of this sketch; Ferris A., Lucian H., and Hannah F. The parents still reside on the old homestead at Hockessing, Delaware.

Ferris Abner Mitchell was educated principally in the Marion academy at Kennett Square, Chester county, this State, and afterward took a course of training in the Wilmington, Delaware, Commercial college, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1890. Soon after graduation he entered the employ of L. N. Wood & Brother at Fairview, this county, and remained with them for a period of three years. In February, 1893, he came to Glen Olden and entered into partnership with his brother, J. Ed. Mitchell, who had established the lumber, coal and feed business at the latter place some time previous, F. A. Mitchell succeeding a Mr. Hall, of the firm of Mitchell & Hall. The new firm at once threw great energy into their operations and enlarged the scope of their business, until in addition to lumber, coal and feed they now handle lime, sand, drain pipe, hardware, paints, glass, doors, sashes, shutters, blinds, brackets, mantels, mouldings, frames, newels, balusters, cement, hair, plaster, pumps, oils, varnishes, brushes, screens, and indeed all kinds of builders' supplies. J. E. Mitchell, the senior member of this firm, was married to Carrie L. Lindersmith, and has one child, a son named Abner. Ferris A. Mitchell is unmarried. In politics and religion he adheres to the traditions of his family, and is a staunch republican and a member of the Hicks-

ite division of the Society of Friends. The firm of J. E. Mitchell & Brother is already widely known in this section, and their trade covers a broad area of territory and is important and lucrative.

NATHAN JONES, proprietor of one of the largest grocery stores in the city of Chester, and one of her best known and most successful young business men, is the only son of Thomas B. and Hannah (Baugh) Jones, and was born in the village of Chelsea, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1862. The Jones family is of Welsh descent, and its founders on this continent were among the early Quaker settlers of Pennsylvania. Samuel Jones, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in the city of Philadelphia, and resided there during most of his life. He was a practical builder and contractor for many years, carrying on an extensive business and employing from fifty to sixty skilled workmen. Politically he was a whig and republican, and in religion a strict member of the Society of Friends, in which faith he had been reared. He married and had a family of seven children: Kate, Rachel, Mary, Lewis, Samuel, Nathan and Thomas B. He died aged seventy-eight. Their youngest son, Thomas B. Jones (father), was born at the family mansion in Philadelphia in 1824, and was reared and educated in that city. After attaining manhood he also engaged in contracting and building, which he conducted successfully in Philadelphia for many years. In middle life he removed to Chelsea, Delaware county, where for eighteen years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in 1880 disposed of his farm and came to the city of Chester. Here he once more took up the building and contracting business, and was thus engaged until his death, July 26, 1899, when in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was a staunch republican from the first organization of that party in Pennsylvania, and for many years took an active

part in local politics, serving as commissioner of Delaware county for six years, and occupying a number of minor positions at different times. In religious faith he was a Quaker and a prominent member of the Society of Friends all his life. He was twice married, first to Mary E. Williams, by whom he had two children: Shelley T. and Emma, who became the wife of Thomas F. Clayton, a relative of Judge Clayton, of this county. Mrs. Mary E. Jones was a daughter of Lewis Williams, a mineralogist of note and a student and traveler, who visited Europe and spent considerable time in researches in various places of interest in England and on the continent. After his first wife's death Mr. Jones wedded Hannah Baugh, and by this union had a family of three children, one son and two daughters: Nathan, whose name heads this sketch; Bessie, who married a Mr. Yarnall; and Sallie, who became the wife of Benjamin Riley, a partner in the hardware firm of Joseph M. Bottomly & Co., of the city of Chester.

Nathan Jones was reared in his native county and obtained a good practical education in the public schools of Chelsea and Chester. After leaving the school room he worked with his father for four years on the farm, and then entered the employ of S. J. Ledger, a prominent grocer of Philadelphia, where he remained for another four years. He then, in 1879, came to the city of Chester and accepted a position in the grocery store of William M. Ford, at the corner of Third and Concord streets, with whom he remained until 1883. In the latter year Mr. Jones embarked in the grocery business on his own account, at the corner of Second and Howell streets, Chester, and successfully conducted that enterprise for a period of two years. In the autumn of 1885 he sold out to J. J. Kurtz, and interested himself in the Chester branch clothing store of Brown, King & Co., of Philadelphia, which was located on Third street, near Market. There he remained for three years, and in 1889 purchased the grocery business of C. F. Finegan,

at the corner of Second and Morris streets, this city, where he has ever since been engaged in dealing in groceries, grain, provisions, flour and feed. Giving the strictest attention to his business, and being endowed with great energy and fine executive ability, he has built up a trade which is considered the second largest in Chester, and occupies three floors of a building twenty-five by one hundred and thirty feet in dimensions. Mr. Jones also owns valuable real estate interests in this city, among which are two fine brick structures and one large frame residence. He is also a stockholder in the Consumer's Ice Company, of Chester, and interested in several minor enterprises.

On April 26, 1886, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Mary E. Gilton, a daughter of George and Mary Gilton, and to that union has been born an only child, a daughter, named Lena E. Mr. Jones is an ardent republican in politics, and a member of Chester Lodge, No. 46, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a worthy representative of one of the old families of Pennsylvania, and takes rank with the best and most useful citizens of Delaware county.

SMITH LONGBOTTOM, a member of the worsted manufacturing company of Lee & Longbottom, of Crum Lynne, is one of the representative manufacturers in his line of goods in Delaware county. He is a son of John and Susannah (Lind) Longbottom, and was born at Bradford, England, August 29, 1844. His paternal grandfather, Richard Longbottom, stone cutter by trade, and a general stone work contractor by occupation, was a member of the Independent church and the Order of Odd Fellows. His children were: Thomas, John, Edward and Mary Hamblar. John Longbottom (father), who was born in Yorkshire, England, was of the same trade, and held membership in the same church and order as his father before him. John Long-

bottom wedded Susannah Lind, and their children were: Elizabeth, who died at seven years of age; Anna and Richard, twins, of whom the first named died in infancy; Smith, and Lydia, who died at seven years of age.

Smith Longbottom received his education in the Bingley Grammar school, in Yorkshire, England, and at fifteen years of age became a jobber boy in the spring room of a cotton worsted mill. From that time on until 1864, he was engaged in various departments of the worsted mills, and in the above named year came to the United States, where he found employment in the worsted mills of Frankfort, New Hampshire. After a six months' residence there he came to Philadelphia, and was a sorter for two years in the mill of J. and N. Yewdall, of Fairmount, that city. Leaving their employ he was for many years a wool buyer for Charles Spencer, of Philadelphia, and then engaged in the wholesale and retail wool business, at 47 North Front street, that city. Two years later he became connected with the firm operating the worsted mill of Camden, New Jersey, as a wool buyer and traveling salesman, which positions he held until 1890. In November of that year he came to Crum Lynne and formed a copartnership with Thomas Lee, under the firm name of Lee & Longbottom, for the purpose of manufacturing medium and fine yarns. They succeeded the Crum Lynne Worsted Company, whose mill they bought. Lee & Longbottom have fully equipped their Fairview Worsted mills, which comprise a two-story stone spring mill, one hundred and twenty by one hundred and sixty feet, and a one-story brick carding mill, one hundred and forty by one hundred and forty feet, beside ware, scouring, boiler, engine and oil houses. Both steam and water power are used to run the machinery of this large and well appointed plant. Mr. Longbottom's practical experience in all the branches of worsted manufacture, in connection with his extensive knowledge of all the different grades of wool, is invaluable

to him in manufacturing a first class staple and fancy goods that he puts upon the market and in the purchase of the superior material that he uses in his mills. He manufactures medium and fine worsted yarns in all numbers, that find ready market in this and adjoining States and in New England, on account of being representative goods in their class.

On October 14, 1869, Mr. Longbottom wedded Matilda C. Spear, daughter of William Spear, of Delaware station, New Jersey. To their union have been born seven children: Effie May, John Harry, Fred, Horace, Louis (deceased), Albert S. and Walter S.

In politics Smith Longbottom is a republican, although on local matters he votes independent of party. He attends the Episcopal church, and is a member of Lodge No. 10, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Germantown; Apoll's Senate, No. 6, Order of Sparta, in Philadelphia; and the Artisan's Building & Loan association, of Camden, New Jersey. He is a successful business man, and ranks with the most enterprising and prosperous citizens of the county.

WILLIAM K. MITCHELL, a successful business man and an influential citizen of Ridley Park, is a son of Robert and Mary J. (Cairns) Mitchell, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1859. Robert Mitchell came, in 1856, from Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in Fairmount Park until 1872. He then owned and cultivated a farm at Glen Olden, this county, for four years, and returned to Philadelphia and his former employment at Fairmount Park. He retired from active life in 1885, and resides on the corner of Eighteenth and Chester streets. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, was a stock-raiser in Ireland, and is a zealous member of the Eighth United Presbyterian church of Philadelphia. Mr. Mitchell is a republican in

politics, and married Mary J. Cairns. To their union were born seven children: John, Jemima M. Logan, Robert T., William K., James (deceased), James C., Ella M., and Lilly R.

William K. Mitchell was reared in Philadelphia, and received his education in the public schools of that city. At fourteen years of age he commenced life for himself as an assistant to a farmer who was engaged in the milk business, and in a short time became a milk dealer himself. After four years spent in handling milk he had secured means enough to take a business college course, and entered Bryant & Stratton's Business college, from which he was graduated at the end of his term. He then became book-keeper and general manager for David Carrick & Co., crockery manufacturers, of Philadelphia, with whom he remained for nine years and eight months. At the end of that time, in 1886, he came to Ridley Park, where he started his present successful coal and lumber business at Ridley station, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at that place. In 1893 he formed a stock company to operate his rapidly increasing business. This company has twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of stock, of which Mr. Mitchell owns one-half. He is also superintendent and general manager of the company, which deals in coal, ice, lumber, lime, cement, sand, terra cotta, pipe, and other builders' supplies. They employ twenty men, and have a large and lucrative trade that extends far beyond the limits of Ridley Park, and several towns along the lines of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railways that pass through the borough. In politics Mr. Mitchell is a republican, and has always taken an active part in borough affairs, being a member of the town council of Ridley Park for the last three years, or since 1890. He is a member of Prospect Lodge, No. 578, Free and Accepted Masons, and Osage Tribe, No. 131, Improved Order of Red Men, of Philadelphia. In every position civil or business, that William K. Mitchell

has held he has so discharged its duties as to gain respect and receive praise.

On April 22, 1890, Mr. Mitchell wedded Sallie J. Davis, daughter of Lucullus Nandain Davis, a retired gentleman of Philadelphia of considerable means. Their union has been blessed with one child, a daughter named Florence Davis.

EVAN RUSSELL SMITH, now living a retired life on his farm near Camp Ground, and one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Delaware county, was born August 13, 1841, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and his parents were Joseph B. and Anna (Dumphry) Smith. He is descended from one of the oldest settled families in Pennsylvania, his earliest American ancestors having come from England and located in the city of Philadelphia among the first Quaker emigrants to seek for broader privileges in this growing colony. The paternal grandfather of Evan R. Smith was a life long resident of Philadelphia, where he was born and reared, and in addition to other business was largely engaged in farming during his more active years. He was a federalist in politics, and a strict member of the Society of Friends. He married and reared a family of two sons and two daughters: George, Joseph B., Sarah and Phœbe. Joseph B. Smith (father) was born in Philadelphia in 1807, and grew to manhood in his native city, receiving a good common school education, and afterward learned the trade of shoemaker. He worked at his trade for a few years and then engaged in farming and market gardening on a farm situated within the city limits of Philadelphia, which property is still owned by his heirs. His death occurred April 19, 1890, when he was well advanced in the eighty-third year of his age. Politically he was a whig and republican, and in religious faith and church membership a Baptist. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows,

and was twice married. By his first wife, Anna Dumphry, he had three sons and one daughter: George, William, Evan R. and Josephine, who died in infancy. Mrs. Anna Smith died August 27, 1841, and Mr. Smith afterward married and had three children, Josephine, Lizzie and Frank A.

Evan Russell Smith, the youngest son of Joseph B. and Anna (Dumphry) Smith, was reared in his native city of Philadelphia and educated in her superior public schools. Leaving school at the age of twenty, he farmed for three years for his father, and then engaged in the retail milk business in Philadelphia. He continued that enterprise successfully for a period of fourteen years, and afterward embarked in agricultural pursuits, purchasing a fine farm near Cherry station, where he remained for eight years. He then rented a large farm near Camp Ground, this county, and in 1889 purchased a small farm here, where he is now living a retired life, having accumulated a competency of this world's goods and being desirous of passing his remaining years in quiet comfort. In political sentiment Mr. Smith is a democrat.

Evan R. Smith was united by marriage to Anna Davis, a daughter of William Davis, a prominent tobacconist of the city of Philadelphia. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith was born a family of four children, three sons and a daughter: William D., George, Evan, jr., and Lydia, who died at the age of eleven months. The sons are all living at home with their parents.

HON. GEORGE E. HEYBURN, a leading farmer and dairyman of Chadds' Ford, this county, who now represents his district in the State Legislature of Pennsylvania, is the youngest son of George and Rachel D. (Benton) Heyburn, and a native of Chadds' Ford, this county, where he was born February 22, 1846. The Heyburns are of Scotch extraction, but for several generations have resided in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where

George Heyburn, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, passed nearly all his life, though he died at Wilmington, Delaware. He was a whig in politics, and a member of the Hicksite Society of Friends. He married Rachel Burgess.

George Heyburn (father) was born on the old homestead near Chadds' Ford, this county. He received a good common school education, and afterward engaged in farming on the place now occupied by his son, Hon. George E. Heyburn, where he owned one hundred and seventy-five acres of excellent land. Politically he was an adherent of the old whig party, and in religion a member of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends. He was twice married, his first wife being Rachel D. Brinton, a daughter of Edward Brinton, a farmer of Birmingham township, Chester county, this State. By that union he had a family of eleven children: Edith Matson; Letitia Slack, now deceased; Phœbe Gamble, also dead; Eliza C. Gilpin; Anna Maria Dutton; Lizzie Dutton, deceased; Emma Clayton; Sarah A, deceased; John B.; William, who enlisted in the 124th Pennsylvania infantry in 1861, took part in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, and other sanguinary conflicts, was stricken with fever in Virginia, and only lived ten hours after reaching his home here, and Hon. George E.

George E. Heyburn grew to manhood in this county, and received his early education in the public schools of Birmingham township. Later he spent two years in Maplewood institute, under Prof. Joseph Shortlidge, and finally completed his education under the instruction of Prof. Jonathan K. Taylor, at Chester Valley academy, Coatesville, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated. He afterward learned the carpenter trade, and worked at that occupation for some time. Later he returned to the home farm, and for a number of years conducted it for his father. Upon his father's death he succeeded to the entire charge of the farm, and has ever since made

a specialty of dairying and market gardening, having regularly attended the markets of Philadelphia for the past twenty years. He has become very prosperous and successful, and is widely and universally esteemed.

In his political faith and opinions Mr. Heyburn has been a life-long republican, and at times has taken a very active part in the interest of his party. He has served as a school director in Birmingham township for twelve years in succession, and for the last ten years has been treasurer of the board. He was the projector and first president of the School Directors' association of Delaware county, which office he held for three years, beginning in 1889. In November, 1892, Mr. Heyburn was elected to represent his district in the State assembly of Pennsylvania, and took an important part in the proceedings of that honorable body at the ensuing session. He espoused and warmly supported a number of bills calculated to advance the public welfare, and as ardently opposed certain measures which he considered detrimental to the people's interests, though they were advocated by many members of the assembly. He was a warm friend and champion of the elevated roads in Philadelphia, and was instrumental in defeating a number of special bills which were brought up and attempted to be passed on the eve of adjournment, which attempt he opposed in one of the most logical and eloquent speeches of the session.

During nearly all his life Mr. Heyburn has been a member of the Baptist church, and has taken a prominent part in church affairs. He has served as deacon in the Brandywine Baptist church for years, and for fifteen years has been superintendent of the Sabbath school. He is also a member of the Knights of Honor, the Legion of the Red Cross, and of the Improved Order of Red Men.

On November 11, 1869, Hon. George E. Heyburn was united in marriage to Sarah A. Smith. To Mr. and Mrs. Heyburn was born a family of five children, four sons and a daugh-

ter : Clara S., a teacher in the public schools of this county; Frank D., who is a student at Princeton college, a member of the class of 1894; Allen, Haldeman and Wallace N., the three last named living at home with their parents in their handsome country residence at Chadds' Ford.

To Mr. Heyburn belongs the credit of having induced the State Farmers' institute to hold its session in this county, and in various ways he has always evinced great public spirit, and rendered his people much efficient service. He is a good public speaker, able and aggressive in debate, and deservedly ranks with the leading citizens of eastern Pennsylvania.

JOHN LEARY, who, since 1882, has been successfully engaged in business in South Chester, was born July 4, 1858, at the old Leary homestead, in Paoli, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and his parents were William and Margaret (Shay) Leary. William Leary (father) was a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, who came to the United States with his parents while yet a boy, and was reared and educated at Dupont, Pennsylvania. He worked for a time at Dupont, but early in the war he enlisted in the 4th Delaware infantry, and faithfully discharged the duties of a soldier until after the surrender of General Lee and the downfall of the Confederacy, when he was discharged from the army and returned to Pennsylvania. He participated in a number of the fiercest battles of the war, but escaped uninjured. After his discharge from the government service he accepted a position in a powder mill, and had only worked three weeks when a disastrous explosion occurred at the mill and he was instantly killed, when in the thirty-seventh year of his age. He married Margaret Shay. To them was born a family of five children: Isaac, John, the subject of this sketch; Mary, married Frank Signs, of Manayunk, this State; William, and Harry.

Mrs. Leary now resides with her son, William, and is a member of the Catholic church, of which her husband was also a member at the time of his death.

John Leary was reared principally in his native county of Chester, and obtained a good education in the public schools near his home. After attaining manhood he worked at many different trades in a number of places, but in 1882 he came to South Chester and engaged in business, where he has ever since remained and been very successful. He now owns some valuable property in this borough, and ranks with our most useful and substantial citizens.

Mr. Leary was wedded to Cecelia Tobin, a daughter of John Tobin, formerly of this city, but now residing in Australia. To Mr. and Mrs. Leary has been born a family of four children: Fred B., Wiltia, deceased; John and Lusetta. In religion Mr. Leary is a member of the Catholic church.

FRANK A. BRADLEY, proprietor of the Globe Brass works, of South Chester, and one of her enterprising and highly esteemed citizens, is a native of Manchester, England, and was born May 24, 1850. His father, James Bradley, was born January 1, 1829, at Manchester, where he lived until April, 1865, when he came to the United States and settled on the Brandywine in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. There he resided until 1869, when he removed to South Chester. He is a shoemaker by trade, and married Nancy Harrison, of Manchester, England, by which union he had a family of four children: Joseph, now employed as a traveling salesman by a Philadelphia firm; Robert, chief engineer of the Pittsburg Traction Company; Frank A., the subject of this sketch; and Lizzie, who married John Dix, a resident of South Chester. Mrs. Bradley died at Manchester, England. In politics James Bradley is a republican, and has served as assessor in South Chester for a period of fourteen years, and

several terms as school director. He is a member and past grand of both lodge and encampment in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a firm believer in the doctrines of the Episcopal church.

Frank A. Bradley was reared partly in Manchester, England, and partly in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, receiving a good practical education in the common schools. At an early age he commenced learning the trade of brass founder, and after finishing his apprenticeship he entered the employ of John Roach, the well known ship-builder, and remained with him for thirteen years, receiving from his hands a first class recommendation for skill and ability, which is preserved by Mr. Bradley as a choice memento of that distinguished man. In 1887 Mr. Bradley organized the Globe Brass works, of which he is proprietor, and began the business of manufacturing light and heavy brass and bronze castings at No. 111 Jeffrey street, South Chester. Beginning in a very modest way, this business rapidly increased, and for some time Mr. Bradley has been doing about six thousand dollars worth of work per year.

Frank A. Bradley has been twice married. His first wife was Margaret K. Royden, who died December 12, 1882, leaving one daughter, Lizzie B. On July 7, 1891, he wedded Mary J. Johnson, a daughter of John Johnson, of Wilmington, Delaware. Politically Mr. Bradley is a republican, and has held a number of local offices. He is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, Improved Order of Red Men, and of a benefit association.

GEORGE ROSS, an energetic and prosperous business man and the leading member of the grocery firm of Ross Brothers, of Chester city, is a son of John and Margaret (Stewart) Ross, and was born in County Armagh, province of Ulster, Ireland, December 29, 1865. He received his education in the excellent National schools of Ireland, and was

engaged in various kinds of employment until 1884, when he came to Chester. Having served four years in a grocery in Ireland, he concluded upon arriving at Chester to embark in the grocery business. In 1885 he opened his present grocery house at 253, 255, 257 West Third street, and by careful attention to the wants of his patrons continued to build up such a large trade that in 1889 he was compelled to increase his stock and branch out in several lines of the grocery business that he had not operated before. In order to meet the wants of his increased trade and provide for the fullest accommodation of his patrons, he enlarged his quarters and associated in partnership his brothers, Robert and James, under the firm name of Ross Brothers. The business now requires the undivided attention of all three of the brothers. Their house is well fitted up and well arranged for the large stock of staple and fancy groceries and provisions which they keep constantly on hand. Their assortment of goods is one of the finest as well as one of the largest in the city, while their weekly sales average nearly one thousand dollars. Mr. Ross has been fortunate in selecting as his line of business that one for which he is particularly qualified and in which his efforts have met with an unusual measure of deserved success. He and his brothers are all republicans in politics and members of the Second Presbyterian church, and hold policies in two of the oldest and most reliable life insurance companies of New York city. In church as well as business matters Mr. Ross has ever been active and one time served for two years as Superintendent of the Sunday school, of which he is a regular attendant.

John Ross (father) was born and reared in Ireland, where he received a good business education and where he followed farming up to 1884. In that year he came to Chester, where he has been employed in the Roach ship-yards ever since. He is a republican politically, and since coming to Chester has been a member of the Second Presbyterian

church of that city. He married Margaret Stewart, and they have three children: Robert, George, and James.

Robert Ross, the eldest son of John and Margaret (Stewart) Ross, was born in Ireland. He came to this country in 1884, and since 1889, has been a member of the grocery firm of Ross Brothers. He is a republican and a Presbyterian, and a member of the Independent Order of Mechanics. He has been a local minister for several years, and married Anna Wilson. They have one child, a daughter, named Mary.

James Ross, the youngest son of John and Margaret (Stewart) Ross, was born in Ireland, and came with his parents to this country in 1884. Five years later he became a member of the present firm of Ross Brothers. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and the Knights of Malta.

CHARLES T. WARRALL, a member of a grocery firm at Wayne, this county, and one of the most enterprising and successful young business men of Delaware county, is a son of Thomas T. and Rebecca G. (Garrett) Warrall, and was born on the 17th of July, 1868, at Kennett Square, Chester county, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, Sharpless Warrall, was a general merchant of Chester county nearly all his life, where he died. He married and had a family of children, one of whom was Thomas T. Warrall (father). The latter was born in Delaware county, but removed to Chester county with his parents when quite young, and was reared and educated there. After attaining manhood he engaged in merchandising, and for many years conducted a general mercantile establishment at Kennett Square. Eight years ago he removed to Cecil county, Maryland, where he was successfully engaged in the mercantile business until 1890, when he came to the village of Wayne, Delaware county, this State, and continued in the same line until his death

here in 1892, at which time he was in the fifty-sixth year of his age. As a business man he was very successful, and accumulated considerable property. Politically he was a staunch republican, and was postmaster at Kennett Square for a time. He wedded Rebecca G. Garrett, a daughter of Nathan Garrett, of Chester county, this State, by whom he had a family of children. Mrs. Warrall is a native of Chester county, a member of the Society of Friends, and now resides at Wayne, this county. Her father, Nathan Garrett, was a native and prominent farmer of Chester county, and the family is among the oldest and best known in that part of Pennsylvania.

Charles T. Warrall was reared at Kennett Square, Chester county, and was accustomed to assist in his father's store from his earliest years. His education was obtained principally in the old Martin academy, at Kennett Square. In 1890, when the family removed to Wayne, he and his brother, Nathan S., became partners in their father's grocery store here, the firm name being T. T. Warrall & Sons. After the death of the elder Warrall, Charles T. and his brother continued the business, and they have the finest grocery store in Wayne and a large trade. They are masters of the business, and know how to make trade and to hold it. In religion Charles T. Warrall is a member of the Society of Friends, and is a highly respected and very popular young man.

W. W. JOHNSON, A. B., M. D., a skilled and successful physician and surgeon of Chester, and who had charge during the last year of the late civil war of the field hospital in front of Petersburg, is a son of Robert and Mary D. (Talley) Johnson, and was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1837. His paternal grandfather was brought by an elder brother, shortly after the death of their father in Ireland, to Bethel township, Delaware county, where he eventu-

ally owned two splendid farms. He was a Methodist and a republican, and died in 1850, at seventy-seven years of age. He was married three times, and by his first wife had nine children, five sons and four daughters: David, Thomas, William, Robert, Anna Hanby, Margaret Hance, Mary Gilbert, and Harriet Talley. Margaret Hance was the wife of Rev. Samuel Hance, one of the oldest Methodist ministers in the county, being familiarly known as Father Hance. Robert Johnson (father) followed farming on the homestead, where he died in 1876, aged seventy-four years. He was an active Methodist, and a strong republican, and married Mary D. Talley. They reared a family of four sons and four daughters: David, Dr. W. W., Robert S., Andrew, Elizabeth Foulk, Emma, Amanda Hance, and Ella.

Dr. W. W. Johnson was reared on the farm, and received his elementary and academical education in the common schools of Bethel township, and Conference seminary, Charlotteville, Schoharie county, New York. Leaving the seminary after a three years' course, he taught in the public schools for two years, and then entered Tröy university, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. Immediately after graduation he commenced the study of medicine, and in a short time entered the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1864. Leaving the university, he was commissioned as an assistant surgeon in the Federal service, and reported to the City Point general hospital, where he remained two months. He was then sent to the front to take charge of the field hospital, which position he held until the surrender of Petersburg, when he was placed in charge of the dispensary at that place. Toward the latter part of June, 1865, he was mustered out of the Union service, and came to Chester, where he has been engaged in successful practice ever since.

Dr. Johnson has been for several years a

member of the Keystone State building associations. He does a general practice in the city and its neighboring boroughs, although he is a specialist in surgery. His extensive surgical experience during the late war in the hospitals of the army of the Potomac specially qualifies him to treat all manner of wounds and physical injuries.

W. McDOWELL, an enterprising citizen, and a dealer in second-hand clothing and a broker in general merchandising, was born at Hartsville, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1856, and is a son of Winchester and Catherine (Hull) McDowell, both natives of this State. Robert McDowell (grandfather) was of Scotch descent, and a native and well-to-do farmer of Montgomery county. He was a strict Presbyterian and a highly respected citizen. He was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Fields, by whom he had two children: Lucian and Joseph. For his second wife he wedded Eliza Catherine Johnson (grandmother), and their children were: Twining, Winchester, Elizabeth and John. Winchester McDowell was born and reared at Hartsville, Montgomery county, where he received a good practical business education. He followed farming until his death, which occurred when he was only thirty years of age. He was a republican in political opinion, and a Methodist in religious faith and church membership. Mr. McDowell married Catherine Hull, and to their union were born three children, two sons and one daughter: Deborah (deceased), W., and John, who died in childhood.

W. McDowell came to Delaware county at an early age, and received his education in the common schools. Leaving school he learned the trade of riveter in the Roach shipyards at Chester, which he followed at that place and Philadelphia up to 1881. In that year he went to Stanton, Delaware, and was engaged in the grocery business for three

years. He then returned to Chester and was employed in an iron works, which he left four years later to engage in his present line of the clothing business, in the property which he still owns, at the corner of Second and Ivy streets. His business increased so rapidly that, in 1893, he purchased a lot at the corner of Second and Pennell streets, where he erected a handsome building in which he resides and has a large and fine store room, well fitted up to suit his business. He has a large and constantly increasing patronage. Mr. McDowell is a member of the South Chester Baptist church, with whose prosperity he is closely identified and in which he has served acceptably for several years as a deacon. He is a republican in politics and an active member of Washington Camp, No. 43, and Washington Commandery, Patriotic Order Sons of America.

On January 20, 1874, Mr. McDowell was united in Marriage with Rachel Everly. They have two sons: William E. and Charles L., and an adopted daughter, Lizzie.

JOSEPH ADAMS WORTH, a member of the contracting and building firm of Worth Brothers, Glen Olden, this county, and a most enterprising and successful citizen, is a son of William and Jane (Dilks) Worth, and a native of Gloucester township, Camden county, New Jersey, where he was born December 14, 1854. The American progenitor of the Worth family came over from England at an early day and settled in New Jersey, where members of the family have won local distinction in various lines of endeavor, and at times been quite prominent. For several generations the Worths have been somewhat numerous in Camden county, and there William Worth, sr., the paternal grandfather of Joseph A. Worth, was born and passed his entire life. He was a man of common school education, and a farmer by occupation, in which he became very successful. Politically

he was an old school democrat, and by his marriage had a family of six children, four sons and two daughters: Lottie Dilks; Lydia Adams; John, who was a merchant of Chew's Landing, Camden county, New Jersey, but is now deceased; Zara, a button manufacturer of Philadelphia, who accumulated a fortune and retired some time previous to his death; Joseph, for many years in the coal business in Philadelphia, also dead, and William, father of the subject of this sketch. William Worth was educated in the public schools of Gloucester township, and after attaining manhood formed a partnership with his brother, Zara, and engaged for a time in the manufacture of buttons in Philadelphia. Later he embarked in the hotel business, which he followed successfully for a number of years, and then purchased a large farm in Gloucester township, Camden county, New Jersey, and devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits. He also was a democrat in politics, and held a number of local offices. In religious faith he was a Methodist, and married Jane Dilks. To that union was born a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters: Eliza, deceased; Mary McTague; Anna Eliza Sibbitt; George, who married Anna Baker, and is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, now located at Springfield, Chester county; William F., who married Maime Knoch, and resides at Glen Olden, where he is engaged with his brother in the building and contracting business; Joseph A., whose name heads this sketch.

Joseph Adams Worth was reared principally on his father's farm in Camden county, New Jersey, and educated in the public schools of Gloucester township. On leaving school he became an apprentice to the blacksmith trade, which occupation he followed for the space of twelve years, mostly in Camden county, New Jersey. He afterward removed to Glen Olden, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where, in connection with his brother, William F. Worth, he embarked in the business

of a contractor and builder in the spring of 1890, and has ever since been successfully engaged in this enterprise. The firm of Worth Brothers is doing a large and lucrative business, and their work may be seen in many of the important towns of this part of the country. Among the larger contracts executed by them may be mentioned those for the erection of the Darby National bank building at Darby, this county; the large brick addition to the high school building of Vineland, New Jersey, and other important structures recently completed. They are taking contracts for the highest grade of work, and by always using the best material, and employing none but competent workmen, render entire satisfaction to their patrons, and they are winning an enviable reputation as reliable builders. They employ about twenty men in their various operations, and have been successful in a marked degree. Both members of the firm are stockholders in the Home Benefit society of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and both rank with the most enterprising, esteemed, and successful business men of this section.

Joseph A. Worth was united in marriage to Lucy Stewart. To Mr. and Mrs. Worth has been born a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Phebe E., Eva Frances, Anna S., Clinton, and Melvin, all living at home with their parents in their handsome residence at Glen Olden. Politically Mr. Worth is an ardent prohibitionist, and in religion an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

SAMUEL BOYD McCULLOUGH, the popular superintendent of the Defoyer Manufacturing Company, who has won a wide reputation as one of the most skillful manufacturers of textile fabrics in the United States, is the second son of Hugh and Mary (Burns) McCullough, and a native of Philadelphia, in which city he was born August 27, 1857. The family is of Scotch-Irish lineage, and in

the Emerald Isle the father of S. B. McCullough was born and reared. After securing a common school education he learned the weaver's trade and became a loom boss, at which occupation he worked for a time in his native land. While yet a young man, he bid farewell to Ireland, and sailed for America, believing that this country afforded better opportunities for him than could then be found in the old world. He landed at Philadelphia, and followed his business all his active life, desisting only when the increasing infirmities of age admonished him that it was time to rest. His death occurred in 1865. He married Mary Burns. By this marriage he had two sons: James F. and Samuel Boyd.

Samuel Boyd McCullough grew to manhood in Philadelphia, and obtained a superior English education in the public schools of that city. He then entered the calico works of the Defoyer company, and learned the business of cotton manufacturer. He made a specialty of the manufacture of all kinds of shirting, but learned the business thoroughly, completely mastering every detail in the different branches, so that for a number of years he has been known as one of the most skillful makers of textile fabrics in the country. He has been connected with the Defoyer company for twelve years, and by successive promotions has steadily risen from the place of an apprentice to his present position of superintendent of one of the largest calico mills in the United States, whose product comes into competition in the open market with that of the best manufacturers of this and other countries, and has always been found of superior quality and equal to the best productions of its kind in the known world. The success and reputation of these mills in recent years is largely due to the superior ability and acquired skill of Mr. McCullough, who is the present superintendent.

On May 15, 1881, Samuel Boyd McCullough was united by marriage to Rosanna McCloskey, of the city of Philadelphia. Mr. McCullough

and his wife are members of the Catholic church. Politically Mr. McCullough is a democrat, though he takes little interest in politics, preferring to devote his attention exclusively to the business in which he has become so proficient and successful.

CLAYTON R. SLAWTER, one of the leading contractors and builders of the city of Chester, and among the most popular and useful citizens of Delaware county, is a son of Lewis and Phebe Ann (Derickson) Slawter, and was born at Village Green, this county, December 5, 1857. The Slawters trace their trans-atlantic origin to Germany, but have been residents of this country since colonial times, and are among the oldest families of Pennsylvania. Jacob Slawter, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native and prosperous farmer of Delaware county, where he spent all his life engaged in agricultural pursuits, and died in the city of Chester at an advanced age. He married and reared a family of children, one of his sons being Lewis Slawter (father), who was born on the old homestead in this county. Here he grew to manhood and received such education as was afforded by the common schools of the neighborhood. After leaving school he learned the carpenter trade, and afterward engaged in contracting and building, which he followed in his native county until 1880, when he removed to Wilmington, Delaware, in which city he has ever since resided. In politics he is a democrat, though never taking any prominent part in political affairs. He married Phebe Ann Derickson, a native of the city of Wilmington.

Clayton R. Slawter was reared principally in the city of Chester, where his father resided for many years, and received a good practical education in the public schools here. When his school days were ended he learned the carpenter trade with his father, and worked at that occupation until 1885, when he began

contracting and building on his own account. This business he has ever since conducted successfully at Chester, and during this time has erected a large number of houses, some of them large and important structures. He early acquired a reputation as a skilled workman, and his business has constantly increased until it is now among the largest of its kind in the county of Delaware. He gives his personal attention to the execution of every contract, and employs only the best workmen and uses only the best material, believing implicitly in the old and time honored maxim that "Honesty is the best policy," in business as in other relations of life.

In 1880 Mr. Slawter was united by marriage to Isabella Stinson, youngest daughter of Robert Stinson, of the city of Chester. To Mr. and Mrs. Slawter have been born three children, two sons and a daughter: Florence, Howard and Lewis. In politics Mr. Slawter adheres to the traditions of his family, and is a staunch and uncompromising democrat. He takes an active interest in political affairs, and is regarded as among the best informed and most reliable local leaders of his party. He is a member of Chester Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and also of Chester Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

MATTHEW HENDERSON, a worthy representative of an old Irish family, who has passed an active life in agricultural pursuits and is the senior member of the grocery and provision firm of M. Henderson & Son, of Norwood, this county, is a son of Matthew Henderson, an Irish immigrant who came to the United States in 1818, and located in Ridley township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he lived until his death, at the age of sixty-three years. The elder Matthew Henderson (father) was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and after coming to Delaware county engaged in farming and spent his entire life in agricultural pursuits. He

was industrious and an excellent manager, and became quite prosperous. He owned three fine farms aggregating two hundred and thirty-four acres of as good land as could be found in Ridley township. Part of his land is now the site of the village of Norwood, and Ridley Park occupies another portion. Much of it is still owned by his heirs, and has become very valuable property. In politics Mr. Henderson was a whig and a republican, and in religious faith a Presbyterian. He married Sarah Irvin, and by that union had a family of six children, four sons and two daughters: Mary Erskine, Robert, David, Matthew, the subject of this sketch; Sarah, and Irvin.

Matthew Henderson, the third son, was born in 1828, in Ridley township, where he grew to manhood and received a good practical education in the subscription and public schools. Leaving school he engaged in farming with his father, and has devoted nearly all his life to that occupation, believing with Washington and other illustrious men, that agriculture is the noblest pursuit of man. He resides on the old Henderson homestead near Norwood, in the house where he was born, and furnishes a fine example of that love for one's birth-place which is somewhat rare in the busy, bustling life of modern Americans, but which is one of the leading characteristics of old world populations. For many years Mr. Henderson also followed market gardening, regularly attending the Second street market, where he disposed of large quantities of dairy products, fruits and vegetables. In 1888 he formed a partnership with his son, Charles W., under the style of M. Henderson & Son, and the new firm engaged in the grocery and provision business at Norwood. Their store is in a large and handsome brick building, owned by Mr. Henderson, which also furnishes a residence for Charles W. Henderson, who is largely engaged in managing the business. The elder Henderson resides in one of the finest country residences in this section, and still devotes some atten-

tion to dairying and market gardening, owning also twenty acres of meadow land adjoining his truck grounds.

In 1868, Matthew Henderson was united in marriage with Annie E. Horne. To Mr. and Mrs. Henderson was born a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters: Jenette, Lillian, Charles Walter, of the firm of M. Henderson & Son; Eva, Bertha, Blanche, deceased at the age of twelve years; Victor, and Sherman, the two latter of whom died in early childhood.

Politically, Matthew Henderson is a staunch republican, and for many years has been an exemplary member of Prospect Hill Baptist church, in which he is serving as deacon and trustee. He has taken an active interest in every good work of his denomination and largely assisted in the erection of Ridley Park Baptist church. He is a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

WILLIAM J. LEARY, proprietor of the bottling works at the corner of Second and Howell streets, in the city of Chester, is the youngest son of William and Margaret (Mines) Leary, and was born January 27, 1861, at Dupont's powder mills, Brandywine, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The Learys are of Irish ancestry, and originally came from the city of Dublin, where the family has long been prominent. Little attention was paid, it seems, to family records, and it is now impossible to trace the ancestral history of the family. William Leary (father) was one of five children, the others being Isaac, John, now a real estate agent in the city of Dublin, Ireland; Fannie, and one who died in infancy. William Leary was a powder manufacturer by trade, and during the civil war was employed by the Federal government in making powder at Dupont's powder works in Delaware county. While thus engaged he was suddenly killed in an explosion. He had been previously connected with the regular military

service of the United States. In religion he was a member of the Episcopal church, and had married Margaret Mines. By that union he had a family of five children: Isaac, now manager of Lord & Carter's woolen mills at Manayunk, Pennsylvania; John, the present proprietor of the Boldt hotel at Lamokin, this State; Mary; William J. (1), deceased, and William J. (2), the subject of this sketch. The father was killed at the early age of thirty-two years, and the mother is still living.

William J. Leary was reared principally in the city of Philadelphia, and obtained his education in the Twenty-first ward public school of that city. Leaving the school room when only fifteen years of age, he secured employment in a woolen mill, and later became a clerk in a bath-house conducted by his brother, where he remained for a period of seven years. He afterward entered the employ of the Eureka Steel Casting Company at Chester, Delaware county, and in 1888 began the bottling business on his own account at Nos. 333 and 335 Broomall street, this city. There he remained in successful business for the space of two years. In 1891 he purchased the place he now occupies, at No. 1125 West Second street, on the corner of Howell street, where he is engaged in conducting a general bottling business, putting up all kinds of carbonated waters and malt liquors. Mr. Leary has proved himself very energetic and enterprising, and now has one of the largest establishments of its kind to be found in the city of Chester. He employs six men and four wagons, and his trade extends to all parts of the city and adjoining country towns.

Politically Mr. Leary is an independent democrat, voting with that party on State and National issues, but liberal in local politics. In religious faith he is a Catholic, and a member of Division No. 4, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Catholic Literary society. He is also a member of the Catholic Historical society of Philadelphia, and has contributed liberally to that institution.

On October 27, 1885, William J. Leary was united in marriage to Anna C. Price. To Mr. and Mrs. Leary has been born a family of four children, one son and three daughters: Florence, Estella, Mary L., and William, all living at home with their parents, in their beautiful residence in the city of Chester.

W. WARREN WEBB, proprietor and editor of the *South Chester News*, is a son of George and Isabella M. (Cornog) Webb, and a native of Spring City, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he was born February 3, 1868. George Webb (father) was born at Rockdale, this county. He now resides in South Chester, where he is manager of the Thurlow Medicine Company, and to his executive ability and splendid business energy is largely due the fine business of this well known corporation. For twenty years he has been a resident of this borough and the city of Chester, and is well known among the people of both places. In religion he is an Episcopalian, and a republican in politics. During the civil war he served as a soldier in a Pennsylvania infantry company, and was seriously wounded. He married Isabella M. Cornog, of Montgomery county. Mrs. Webb was born at Norristown.

W. Warren Webb was reared principally in the east, where he early secured the rudiments of a sound English education and afterward studied in the State normal school at West Chester, this State. From his earliest years he was infatuated with the printing business, and at the age of thirteen was the owner of an amateur printing outfit, with which he did considerable work and familiarized himself with the different processes connected with the "art preservative of art." One year later, when only fourteen years of age, he began the publication of the *South Chester News*, as a six-column weekly paper, which he has conducted ever since. It is now in its eleventh volume, and has been enlarged to eight col-

umns to the page. In politics it is an able exponent of republican principles, and in local and general news is perhaps equal to any published in this section. In addition to its political and news matter the paper devotes much space to general information, and is regarded as one of the best family journals of Delaware county. It has a larger circulation than any other paper in its special field, and this fact is duly appreciated by advertisers. In addition to publishing the *News*, Mr. Webb does all kinds of general job printing, and being still an enthusiast in regard to the printing business, he devotes great care to seeing that every job which leaves the office is printed in an artistic and workmanlike manner, and gives perfect satisfaction to his patrons.

In politics Mr. Webb is a republican, and during the last few years has taken an active part in the political affairs of this county, both as an editor and a citizen. He is well posted on the political issues that divide the two great parties, and discusses them with marked ability. In religious sentiment he is an Episcopalian, having been reared in that faith, and deservedly ranks as one of the most enterprising and useful citizens of Delaware county. To his own indomitable energy and enthusiasm is largely due the success which has attended his newspaper enterprise, and having acquired a firm grasp on journalism and in financial matters while yet a young man, there is little room to doubt that a splendid and successful future awaits him in the line of his chosen profession. Mr. Webb is still unmarried.

RICHARD G. WEBSTER, V. S., one of the leading veterinary surgeons of Delaware county, and the present veterinary inspector of this district, who has been in successful practice at Media since his graduation in 1887, is a native of Glen Riddle, this county, where he was born June 21, 1861. The family is of English extraction, and its American

founder was an English Quaker, who left his native land on account of the persecution suffered by his religious society, and settled in Pennsylvania about the time of William Penn. William Webster, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared in Delaware county. He was a farmer by occupation, and a member of the Society of Friends. His son, William Webster (father), was born on the old homestead in Middletown township, this county, where he resided until 1884, when he removed to the village of Media, and continued to make this place his home until his death, in 1891, at the advanced age of seventy-six years. He was an orthodox Quaker in religion, and a whig and republican in politics. For more than a quarter of a century he served as secretary of the school board at Glen Riddle, and filled a number of township offices. For many years he taught in the public schools of this county during the winter, while farming in the summer, and after abandoning the school room devoted his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. He wedded Elizabeth Larkin, of Chichester township, this county. Mrs. Webster was a strict member of the Society of Friends, and departed this life in 1876, when in the fifty-sixth year of her age. Her remains sleep by the side of her husband, in the cemetery connected with the meeting house.

Richard G. Webster was reared on his father's farm at Glen Riddle, and obtained a superior English education in the public schools there and at the Westtown boarding school, in Chester county. After leaving school he took charge of his father's farm, which he managed until the autumn of 1885. While still running the farm, in 1884, he entered the veterinary department of the university of Pennsylvania, in the first class organized after the creation of that department, and was duly graduated therefrom in the spring of 1887. In the same year he located at Media for the practice of his profession, his office being at the corner of State and Church streets,

where he remained until May, 1893, when he removed to his handsome new residence at the corner of Washington and Monroe streets. The veterinary practice of Dr. Webster is very extensive, and this fact, alone, is sufficient evidence of his skill and ability. Among his patrons are numbered many of the leading and most intelligent horsemen and cattlemen in this county. He has charge of the stock at the Delaware county almshouse, house of refuge, Williamson industrial school, Burmbræ asylum, Pennsylvania hospital farm, Swarthmore college, and other large public and private herds. Indeed it may be said that he has the leading veterinary practice in Delaware county. In 1888 Dr. Webster was appointed veterinary inspector for this district by D. E. Solomon, chief of the United States bureau of animal industry, and has performed the duties of that position with marked ability. This district embraces Delaware and Philadelphia counties.

In December, 1887, Dr. Webster was united in marriage to Annie Hutton, a daughter of William Hutton, of Chester county, this State. To that union has been born two children, both daughters: Edith and Willimay.

Dr. Webster is a member, and has served as president of the Keystone Veterinary Medical association of Pennsylvania, is second vice president of the Pennsylvania State Veterinary association, and a member of the United States Veterinary Medical association. In religion he is a member of the Society of Friends, and in politics a staunch republican. For a number of years he has been connected with the Media Fire Company. He is unassuming in manner, and greatly devoted to his profession and his family, finding in one a fruitful field for study and investigation, and in the other his highest enjoyment.

J. W. MECKERT, the well known contractor and builder of Glen Olden, and a popular exhorter in the Evangelical church, is the only son of John and Christina (Breatty)

Meckert, and was born January 12, 1843, near Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. The family is of German extraction and have long been residents of this State. John Meckert (father) was a shoemaker by occupation, and followed that business nearly all his life. He resided for a time in the city of Philadelphia, but later removed to Montgomery county, this State, and settling near Pottstown, combined farming with shoemaking, and latterly conducted his farming operations on an extensive scale. In politics he was a democrat in early life, but being opposed to slavery he afterward affiliated with the Republican party, and in religion was a strict member of the Lutheran church. He was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Johnson. After her death he married Christina Breatty. By this second marriage he had a family of five children, one son and four daughters: Annie E. Smith, Emma Piatt, Mary Shultz, John W., the subject of this sketch; and Phæbe Faber. John Meckert died at the age of seventy-four years, and his wife departed this life in 1880, in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

Their only son, J. W. Meckert, was reared principally on his father's farm in Montgomery county, and obtained his education in the public schools of that county and at Frederick institute. After completing his studies in the latter institution, at the age of sixteen, he became an apprentice to the carpenter trade, and having thoroughly learned that business he worked as a journeyman for a number of years in Montgomery county and elsewhere. In 1870 he began contracting and building on his own account, in Montgomery county, and successfully conducted the business in that county until 1888, when he removed to Glen Olden, Delaware county. Here he purchased land, erected himself a handsome residence, and continued his business as a contractor and builder, making a specialty of fine houses of artistic design. He employs some thirty workmen in his building operations, and is

widely known for the superiority of his work, always using the best material and personally seeing that every detail is carefully looked after and each building completed in exact accordance with contract and specifications. Mr. Meckert has given considerable attention to the study of architecture, and understands the artistic and æsthetic sides of house construction as thoroughly as the more utilitarian purposes of building. The conscientious care and undoubted ability which characterize his business operations, have met with hearty recognition, and Mr. Meckert has become one of the most popular and successful men in his line to be found in this part of the Keystone State.

On February 2, 1865, J. W. Meckert was united in marriage to Martha M. Anderson. To Mr. and Mrs. Meckert was born a family of three children, two sons and a daughter: J. W., jr., David A., and Lilly P., all living at home with their parents in their beautiful residence at Glen Olden.

In the fall of 1862 Mr. Meckert went out with the emergency men called to repel Lee's threatened invasion of Pennsylvania, but took part in no regular engagement. He afterward enlisted as a substitute in Co. M, 179th Pennsylvania infantry, and served for nine months, participating in the battles of the Peninsula campaign, taking part in various foraging expeditions, and being engaged in a number of minor skirmishes in front of Lee's army. In July, 1864, he re-enlisted in Co. G, 197th Pennsylvania infantry, and was located at Baltimore and Rock Island, doing guard duty in camps where Confederate prisoners were kept. He was finally discharged in March, 1865, and returned to Pennsylvania.

Politically Mr. Meckert has always been a republican. He is a member of Schuyler Post, No. 51, Grand Army of the Republic. For twenty-three years he has been a member of the Evangelical church, in which for a number of years he has held the position of exhorter, class leader and trustee. He ac-

tively assisted in building the Eighth street Evangelical church, and has at all times earnestly supported the various religious and material interests of his denomination, and done much to advance the general cause of Christianity in the world.

REV. JOHN A. CASS, pastor of the Union Evangelical church at Swarthmore, editor of *The Swarthmore*, the only newspaper published in the borough, and secretary and treasurer of the College Tract Residence Company, is a worthy representative of a fine New England family that traces its trans-atlantic origin to old England. He was born at Cornville, Maine, October 3, 1843, and is the eldest son of Enoch C. and Sarah (Williams) Cass. His great-grandfather was born and reared in England, but came to America during the colonial period, and settled in New Hampshire, where he married and reared a large family. His son, Moses Cass (grandfather), was born in that colony, and while yet a young man served as captain in the war of the Revolution. He lived for many years in New Hampshire, but died in Maine, where his last days were spent. He married and had a family of children, one of whom was Enoch C. Cass (father), who was born in the State of New Hampshire in 1804. There he grew to manhood, but soon afterward removed to Maine, where he continued to reside until called away by death in 1870, at the age of sixty-six. He was a contractor and builder by occupation, an old-line whig in politics, and was called to fill a number of county and township offices. He married Sarah Williams, a native of New Hampshire, who died in 1890, aged eighty-four years. She was of English extraction and a direct descendant of Oliver Cromwell, the great Protector.

John A. Cass was reared in Maine, and obtained his primary education in the public schools of that State. His academic studies were pursued at a leading Massachusetts acad-

emy, and later he entered the Wesleyan university of Middletown, Connecticut, from which institution he was graduated with honors in June, 1872. Soon after graduation he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for eleven years he had charge of the churches in and around Boston. During this time Rev. Mr. Cass had the financial management of several large churches, and won quite a reputation by his success in cancelling church debts and building and repairing church edifices. After eleven years continuous service his health failed, and in hope of regaining it he went to Europe, where he traveled extensively in England and on the continent. Returning to the United States in 1873, he became officially connected with the Fidelity Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, with which he remained until 1892. In that year Mr. Cass severed his connection with the life insurance business to organize the College Tract Residence Company, a real estate and improvement organization of Swarthmore, Delaware county. He is now secretary and treasurer of this company, and a member of the borough council of Swarthmore. Rev. Mr. Cass has also been pastor of the Union Evangelical church, the only church in the borough, and he founded *The Swarthmore*, an eight-page four-column weekly newspaper, of which he is editor and proprietor. It is ably edited, and being the only paper in Swarthmore and neither sectarian nor partisan, has become very popular, having already secured a circulation of more than one thousand copies. Mr. Cass has fine literary taste, and being well educated and master of a pleasing style, has done a great deal of literary work for the different magazines of this country. When he came to Swarthmore to reside, in May, 1892, it was with the intention of only staying one year, but he found this such a delightful place to live that he has made it his permanent home. In politics he is a republican, but has never taken any very active part in political affairs.

In 1872 Rev. Mr. Cass was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Lucy E. Packard, youngest daughter of Samuel Packard, of Readville, Maine. To their union has been born a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: Alfred C., now (1893) in his nineteenth year; Ella L., aged sixteen; Florence H., in her thirteenth year; and Albert K., aged ten—all living at home with their parents, in their beautiful and finely appointed residence at Swarthmore.

ROBERT E. HANNUM, who began the practice of law in the city of Philadelphia, where he was associated with Judge Cadwallader, was for many years one of the leading members of the bar of Delaware county. In his high character as a man, and his splendid ability as an attorney, he represented the ideal type of the American lawyer, and won and held the highest esteem alike of the court, his professional brethren, and a clientage equal to that of any legal practitioner of his time. He was born at Concord, Delaware, December 10, 1805. His boyhood was spent principally in his native State, where he acquired a superior English education, and soon after leaving school turned his attention to the law as offering the most congenial field for the exercise of his acknowledged talent. After his admission to the bar he practiced for a short time in Philadelphia, where he was the associate and close personal friend of Judge Cadwallader, of the Philadelphia bar. The residence of Mr. Hannum was at Chester, Delaware county, and he soon became prominent at the bar of this county, to which his practice was thereafter mainly confined. He was elected on the republican ticket to the office of district attorney, and acceptably discharged the duties of that position. In political sentiment Mr. Hannum was in full accord with the Republican party, and did much for its success, especially in the trying times of our great civil war. The sturdy rectitude of his char-

acter, as a man and a lawyer, is indelibly impressed on the minds of his brethren at the bar and all his contemporaries who were privileged to know him well. He was conspicuous for honest dealing with the court, great fidelity to the interests of his clients, and uniform courtesy and candid treatment toward his professional brethren. In short, he possessed, in a marked degree, the many admirable traits which distinguished the zealous, faithful and honest lawyer — a type all too rare in modern days. At the time of his death he was the senior member of the Delaware county bar, and a committee consisting of Judge John M. Broomall, William Ward, John B. Hinkson and William B. Broomall, was appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the sentiments of his associates in the law. These gentlemen formulated a handsome tribute to his character, as a lawyer and a citizen, which was duly adopted, spread on the record, and printed by the press of this county. Although he met with great success in the practice of his profession, and was remarkable for his activity and energy, Mr. Hannum had inherited physical infirmities which interfered with his practice in later years, and no doubt prevented the full expansion of the genius with which he was endowed.

On the social side Mr. Hannum was as largely gifted as in intellect. He was always genial and pleasant, and loved the companionship of old and trusted friends, among whom he unbent and seemed to enjoy himself with the abandon of a boy. He was a man of great tenderness of heart, and those who were associated with him most closely knew best how deep were his feelings and affections. His hospitality was almost unbounded, and many yet live who can testify to his philanthropy and generosity. Especially was this trait noticeable in his treatment of young men studying for the bar or just beginning practice. Many men now prominent in our courts have cause to remember him with gratitude, and love to keep his memory green, watered by the dews of ad-

miration and respect. With all his kindness of heart, Mr. Hannum was a man of decided opinions, and when occasion demanded, was very emphatic in their expression, having a force of will which was exceedingly strong when once aroused, and never inclined to compromise on matters of principle, nor when he was manifestly in the right. He was a Quaker in religion, all his life, and died at his home, in the city of Chester. He resided on Providence avenue, near where he had purchased a farm of thirty-five acres, on which was a handsome summer residence. This farm he stocked with fine horses and other improved stock, in which he took great interest, and continued to manage it until his death. The house in which he resided was erected in 1730, and is one of the historic mansions of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hannum married Georgiana Bartram, a daughter of George W. Bartram, and by that union had a family of fourteen children, four sons and ten daughters: Maria, who married Hiram Hathaway, of the city of Chester; Susanna; Georgiana, deceased; Robert E., wedded Mattie Farson, a daughter of Enoch Farson, of the city of Philadelphia; Catharine B., deceased in childhood; Louisa, Mary A., Pocahontas B., George B., who married Clara Simpson and now resides in Wilmington, Delaware; Elizabeth, deceased in childhood; Eliza, became the wife of Samuel B. Bailey, of Philadelphia; William G., Pantina C., deceased; and J. E. Mrs. Georgiana Hannum, the mother of this family, is still living.

J. E. Hannum, the youngest son, enlisted August 15, 1862, in the 15th Pennsylvania cavalry, and took part in the engagements at Antietam, Murfreesborough, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, and in a number of other important battles. He had two horses shot from under him, was appointed steward of the field hospitals of the 42d colored regiment, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and was finally mustered out of service at that place June 27, 1865. He is a democrat in politics, and a mem-

ber of L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons.

On January 27, 1866, Mr. Hannum was married to Mary E. Farson, of the city of Philadelphia, and to them have been born six children: Albert B., Leon L., Henry, Enoch F., Norval and Mattie F., the last named now attending school in Philadelphia. Henry is now the second officer in command of the steam vessel J. B. Thomas, plying between New York and San Francisco. All the others are in business in Philadelphia.

ZACHARIAH T. BARTLESON, proprietor of the Millview hotel in South Chester, who for twenty years was successfully engaged in the retail grocery trade in that borough, and has held a number of official positions there, is a son of Mark and Mary (McKnight) Bartleson, and a native of Radnor township, this county, where he was born February 23, 1847. Mark Bartleson (father) was born and reared in Delaware county, obtained a common school education, and after reaching man's estate engaged in farming in this county. He also conducted a hotel for some years, known as the Old Fox hotel, on the Lancaster pike, in this county, before the advent of railroads, and when there was still a vast amount of travel on the turnpikes of the country. From 1847 to 1850 he served as county commissioner, being elected on the whig ticket, to which party he adhered until the formation of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, when he joined that organization and ever afterward gave it a loyal support. His death occurred in 1888, at Fernwood, this county, when he was in the eighty-fifth year of his age, having been born in 1803. He married Mary McKnight, of this county.

Mrs. Bartleson was a native of Delaware county, and died in 1878, aged seventy-seven years.

Zachariah T. Bartleson was reared princi-

pally in Harford county, Maryland, where his father resided for several years, and obtained a good practical education in the public schools of that State, which was afterward supplemented by a three years' course in the State Normal school at Millersville, Pennsylvania. After leaving school Mr. Bartleson engaged in teaching, spending two years in that occupation in Delaware county and one year in Lancaster county. In 1872 he came to South Chester, this county, and embarked in the grocery business, which he continued successfully for a period of twenty years. Retiring from the grocery trade in 1892, he assumed the management of his present hotel property in South Chester, known as the Millview hotel, in which business he has ever since been engaged. He has an excellent hotel, a fine bar, and a good patronage, being well qualified for the position of landlord and extremely popular with the general public.

In 1873 Mr. Bartleson was united by marriage to Beaula D. Hill, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Bartleson have two children: Bertha A. and Elizabeth E.

In politics Mr. Bartleson has been a lifelong republican, but while always taking a lively interest in political and public affairs, has never become a politician in the modern acceptance of that term. He has served for three years as treasurer of the borough of South Chester, and as school director for a period of eleven years, during which time he has done much to secure the efficiency of the public schools, and has always faithfully discharged every duty pertaining to the various official positions he has been called upon to occupy.

JOHN D. SCHIEDT, a prominent and prosperous farmer of Chadds' Ford, this county; where he has resided since 1881, is a son of Gotlieb and Mary (Hamm) Schiedt, and was born March 2, 1854, at No. 1324 Lawrence street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The family is of German descent, as is indicated

by the name, and was planted in America by the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who left the Fatherland in early manhood to find a new home in the western world. He was a butcher by occupation, and locating in the city of Philadelphia, followed that business there all his life. He became very prosperous, and for a number of years conducted his operations on an extensive scale. The principles of democracy appealed to his sense of fitness in governmental affairs, and he early attached himself to that party and earnestly supported it all his life. In religion he adhered to the faith in which he had been reared in Germany, and was a strict member of the German Lutheran church of Philadelphia. He married and reared a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters: Barbara Zhorn, Regina Schilling, Jacob, Peter, Frederick, Abraham and Gottlieb. Gottlieb Schiedt (father) was born and reared in the city of Philadelphia, where he has resided all his life. He secured a good common school education, and afterward learned the butcher trade and general meat business with his father, and has made that the chief occupation of his life, having conducted a popular meat market on Market street, that city, for more than a quarter of a century. He resides in a handsome home, at No. 1325 North Sixth street. Following the footsteps of his father, he has been a life-long democrat, though never actively participating in practical politics, and in religion is an earnest and devoted member of the Lutheran church. He married Mary Hamm. To them was born a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Anna Hond, John, the subject of this sketch; Maggie Chandler, deceased; Cornelia and Harry, who is in the meat business with his father in Philadelphia; Mrs. Mary Schiedt is also a member of the Lutheran church.

John Schiedt grew to manhood in his native city of Philadelphia, and was educated under private tutors and at McGuire's and Louderback's private schools in that city. Leaving

school at the age of seventeen, he entered a large dry goods house in Philadelphia as clerk and salesman, and remained in that capacity for a period of nearly ten years. He then resigned his place, and removed to a farm owned by his father at Chadds' Ford, Delaware county. Here he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and has successfully followed that occupation to the present time.

On February 28, 1889, Mr. Schiedt was united in the bonds of holy matrimony with Annie Kraft. Their union has been blessed by the birth of one child, a son, named J. Harry. In his political affiliations Mr. Schiedt is a staunch democrat, and always keeps well posted on current questions. In religion he likewise adheres to the faith of his father, and is a member of St. John's Lutheran church, corner Broad and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

J. HENRY SLAWTER, who enjoys the distinction of being one of the leading contractors and builders of the city of Chester, and of Delaware county, is a son of Lewis and Phebe Ann (Derickson) Slawter, and a brother of Clayton R. Slawter, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume—which see for ancestral history of the Slawter family. J. Henry Slawter was born June 30, 1856, at Village Green, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the public schools of the city of Chester. Leaving school at the age of fourteen, he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter trade, and afterward entered the employ of John B. Roach, the eminent ship-builder, in the joiner's room connected with his works. He remained with Mr. Roach for a period of thirteen years, working on the steamship New York City and many other large vessels constructed at the Chester ship-yards. Later Mr. Slawter worked for one year at Cramp's ship-yards in Philadelphia, but in 1885 he formed a partnership with a younger brother, under the firm name of J. H. Slawter & Brother, and engaged in the con-

tracting and building business at Chester. They did a large business, receiving and executing some of the largest contracts for building ever let in this county. In 1890 this partnership was dissolved, and J. H. Slawter has since conducted the business in his own name. During 1890 he erected the large plant of the Standard Steel Casting Company at Chester, one of the largest in the city, and in 1891 he built twenty-five houses for himself, which he now rents. In 1893 he finished the plant of the Penn Steel Casting Company, on Penn street, which is another of the mammoth industrial establishments that reflect credit on and add wealth to this city. In the same year he constructed a power house for the Union Railroad Company at Chester, and the large Lobdell car-wheel manufacturing plant at Wilmington, Delaware. He also erected the extensive tin plate mills at Tenth and Otis streets, in the city of Philadelphia, which cover an entire block, and are among the largest manufacturing plants of that "city of brotherly love." He purchased a block of old buildings at Third and Penn streets, Chester, from the James Shaw estate, and has removed the old structures and now has under construction on that site some twenty-four new houses, occupying the whole block. He also has under contract, in different stages of progress, twenty-nine other buildings, the prices of which aggregate over sixty-five thousand dollars. In 1892 he did more than one hundred and fifty-thousand dollars' worth of business, and is recognized as the leading contractor of Delaware county.

On the 20th day of June, 1879, J. Henry Slawter was united in marriage to Sallie McNeal, a native of Chester, and a daughter of Archibald McNeal, of this city. Their union has been blessed by the birth of one child, a son named Henry G., now in his fourth year. In political sentiment Mr. Slawter is an ardent democrat, and in religious faith a zealous Baptist, well posted on both political and religious topics. He has always been a great

reader and an earnest student, and is particularly well informed on all questions relating to the history, faith, and ordinances of the Baptist church. His phenomenal success in business is undoubtedly due to his superior ability, and the indefatigable energy with which he pushes all enterprises in which he engages. Like youth's bright lexicon, Mr. Slawter's vocabulary contains no such word as fail.

EDWARD H. HALL, a prominent member of the Delaware county bar, and of the borough council of Media, where he has resided continuously since 1855, is a son of John M. and Hannah (Johnson) Hall, and was born April 15, 1848, in Aston township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The Halls are of direct English descent, and the family was planted in America by the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, whose son, Robert Hall (grandfather), was for many years a prosperous farmer of Delaware county, owning an extensive farm, and served as justice of the peace for a time. He married and reared a family of children, one of their sons being John M. Hall (father), who was born in this county in 1806, and died at Media in January, 1891, aged eighty-four. After attaining manhood he engaged in farming, and followed that occupation successfully until 1855, when he was elected sheriff of Delaware county, being the first man ever elected to that office on the Republican ticket in this county. He served as sheriff from November, 1855, to November, 1857. After retiring from that office he engaged in the mercantile business at Media, and also kept the county prison for some time. He filled a number of the borough offices at different times, but retired from all active business several years previous to his death. In religion he was a member of the Society of Friends, and married Hannah Johnson, born near Village Green, this county. Mrs. Hall was also a Friend in religion, and was descended from

old Quaker stock. She died in 1873, aged fifty-eight.

Edward H. Hall was reared in Delaware county, receiving his education in the public schools here and at the Friends' Central High school in Philadelphia. After completing his education he assisted his father in the mercantile business for a time, and later entered the law office of George E. Darlington, of Media, as a clerk, and later began preparing himself for the bar. After the usual course of reading and study he was admitted to practice in November, 1873, and soon took a leading position at the bar. He has conducted an active and successful general practice here ever since, giving special attention to civil cases, and being regarded as a safe counsellor and deeply grounded in the intricacies of civil law and procedure.

In 1872 Mr. Hall was married to Susan Barton, a daughter of Jonathan Barton, of Chester county, this State. They have one child, a daughter named Elizabeth. In political sentiment Mr. Hall is a staunch republican, and has held his present position as a member of the borough council for a number of years. He is a member of George W. Bartram Lodge, No. 298, Free and Accepted Masons; Media Chapter, No. 234, Royal Arch Masons, and St. Albans Commandery, No. 47, Knights Templar, of Media.

GEORGE EDWARDS, proprietor of the Brighton nurseries at Crum Lynne, and a leading florist of the city of Chester, is the eldest son of George D. and Laura (Colborn) Edwards, and a native of Sussex county, England, where he first saw the light December 10, 1854. His paternal grandfather, William Edwards, resided at Shoreham, Sussex county, and was a farmer and contractor by occupation, doing an extensive business. He was a member of the Conservative party in English politics and took an active part in municipal affairs, becoming quite prominent and amass-

ing considerable means. In religion he adhered to the established church and was a devoted Episcopalian all his life, and died at the age of seventy-two. He married and reared a family of six children, two sons and four daughters: Harriet, Henrietta, Anna, Lizzie, Edward and George D. His youngest son, George D. Edwards (father), grew to manhood in his native place, and received a good practical education. He then engaged in the coal business on an extensive scale, contracting for large quantities and shipping it to all parts of the United Kingdom. After successfully conducting that business for a number of years he retired therefrom, and became proprietor of a popular hotel, which he continued to manage until his death in 1872. He, like his father, was a conservative in politics, and a member of the Episcopal church. For a number of years he was connected with a military organization. He married Laura Colborn, of Sussex county, and by that union had three sons and three daughters: George, the subject of this sketch; Robert N., Emily Chapman, Frank, Carrie Bovey, and Florence, who died at the age of eighteen years. Mrs. Laura Edwards died in England.

George Edwards was reared in his native county of Sussex, England, and educated in Shoreham college, which he left before graduation to assist his father in conducting the hotel, on account of the latter's failing health. After his father's death he assumed the entire management of the hotel and successfully conducted it until 1890, when he disposed of the property and came to the United States, settling in the city of Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he has ever since resided. Soon after locating here he embarked in the nursery business as proprietor of the Brighton nursery, and later engaged in the propagation and sale of horticultural supplies, including every desirable variety of fruits, flowers and vegetables. He erected a greenhouse twenty by sixty feet, which proving too small for his business, he, in 1893, began the

erection of two others, one of the same size and another twenty by one hundred and twenty feet in dimensions. His flower department is located at the corner of Eighth and Edgmont streets, where he makes a specialty of supplying fine cut flowers for funeral purposes and wedding decorations.

On October 1, 1890, Mr. Edwards was united in marriage to Mary Martin. Mr. Edwards is thoroughly devoted to his prosperous business. He is genial and pleasant in manner, and is rapidly becoming popular among the people of his adopted city.

JOHN COCHRAN, one of the most successful real estate operators in eastern Pennsylvania, and a gentleman favorably known throughout the Keystone State, is the only son of Job and Abigail (Engle) Cochran, and was born October 25, 1825, at Chester, Pennsylvania, within three squares of where he now resides. He received his preliminary instruction in the private schools of Chester, and completed his education at Casington academy, in Vermont. Leaving school at the age of eighteen, he engaged in farming with his father, whose farm contained two hundred and seventy acres, now lying within the corporate limits of the city of Chester, and most of it covered by solid blocks of houses. At the time of the elder Cochran's death but three houses stood on this land, which now furnishes homes for not less than ten thousand people. After the father's death the land was divided between his two sons—the daughters receiving their shares in money—and John Cochran sold his part, eighty-three acres, to John C. Larkin, who laid it out into building lots, with Ninth street running through the center of the new addition. Having disposed of his real estate interests, Mr. Cochran formed a partnership with R. Morgan Johnson, under the style of Johnson & Cochran, and began a general mercantile business at Fourth and Market streets, on the site of the old Irwin

tavern, now occupied by W. P. Ladonn's jewelry store. He carried on that business successfully for a period of five years, and then began dealing in real estate. While conducting his real estate operations on an extensive scale, he also engaged in the mortgage, loan, and life insurance business. His office remained in Chester for nearly twenty years, during which he did much for the upbuilding of this city, but in 1876 he transferred his business to Philadelphia, and was afterward engaged in various real estate enterprises in this county and elsewhere. He was the chief promoter of Norwood Park, and of Prospect Park, at Moore's station, and thus laid out what are now two of the finest residence towns between Chester and Philadelphia. He originally owned Norwood entirely, but afterward admitted John Sheswich, of Philadelphia, to an interest in the property, and they labored together for its development and improvement. Since moving his office to Philadelphia, Mr. Cochran has been largely engaged in the real estate commission business in that city. An examination of the records in September, 1878, showed that he had a greater number of deeds on record than any other man in Delaware county, and had sold more land and made more improvements than any other man. Among these sales may be mentioned the forty-one acres comprising the grounds on which the Shaw & Esry mills are located, at Chester, and forty-six acres at Village Green, which he purchased and laid out into building lots. He has always been successful in his real estate transactions, and is, with perhaps a single exception, the largest real estate dealer in the city of Philadelphia, where the bulk of his interests now lie, though he still owns considerable property in Chester and other places in Delaware county.

Politically Mr. Cochran is a republican, of broad and liberal views, but has never taken any very active interest in politics. In religion he is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Chester, in which he has served as

a ruling elder for thirty-five years, and as superintendent of its Sabbath school for a quarter of a century. He has also been a trustee of his church for many years, and has been an earnest advocate of temperance principles all his life.

In June, 1848, John Cochran was united by marriage to Catharine Johnston, a daughter of Samuel Johnston, a prosperous farmer of Springfield township, this county. By that union he had a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters: J. Engle, Samuel J., now a member of the real estate firm of Cochran & Sweeney, of Chester; Herman L., drowned while skating, at the age of sixteen; Helen, married Frank S. Martin, a civil engineer of New York city, who now resides at Plainfield, New Jersey; Dr. Mary J., a practicing physician of West Philadelphia; Anna, unmarried; J. Howard, now in the real estate and insurance business at Chester; Archibald, who studied law, was admitted to the bar, and is now practicing his profession in the city of Chester; Kate and Metta, who both died in infancy. Mrs. Catharine Cochran died in November, 1875, at the age of forty-six years, and on December 9, 1880, Mr. Cochran wedded Annie E. Woods, a daughter of Rev. James S. Woods, a Presbyterian clergyman of Lewiston, Pennsylvania, whose grandfather on the maternal side was John Witherspoon, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a lineal descendant of John Knox, the eminent religious reformer of Scotland. Mrs. Cochran is herself a devoted Presbyterian.

The Cochrans are of ancient Scotch lineage, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch having been born and reared at Stratham, Scotland, near which he resided during most of his life. In that country Job Cochran (father) was also born and lived until his twelfth year. In 1804, with his father, mother, three brothers and a sister, he came to the United States, and settled near Chester, in what is now Delaware county. After

attaining manhood he purchased a farm between Chester and Media, upon which he resided for a number of years. Later he bought sixty acres at South Chester, the present site of the Wellman iron and steel plant, and lived there for many years, removing to Chester some time previous to his death, in 1844, when in the fifty-second year of his age. He was an extensive cattle raiser and dealer, and became quite prosperous and a large land owner. Politically he was an old line whig, and took a prominent part in politics during his more active years. He was one of the organizers of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, now of Philadelphia, and served as a director in that organization until his death. He was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Engle, by whom he had two children: Engle and Sarah, who married Herman Lombard, for many years connected with the Pennsylvania railroad as division superintendent, comptroller, and vice president, in which latter position he served until incapacitated by age, and became very wealthy. Mrs. Cochran died, and Mr. Cochran afterward married her sister, Abigail Engle, by whom he was the father of three children: John, the subject of the foregoing sketch, and two daughters, named Elizabeth and Margaret. Elizabeth became the wife of William T. Crook, a large woolen manufacturer at what is now known as the Bancroft Mills, who owned three woolen mills at the time of his death, in 1891, when in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He resided on the old Leiper farm near Chester. Job Cochran was at one time interested in a canal enterprise at Carthagena, South America.

REV. HENRY WHEELER, D. D., pastor of Media Methodist Episcopal church, was born in Wedmore, Somersetshire, England, in 1835. He was licensed as a local preacher at eighteen years of age, and came, in 1855, to this country, where he has served

successively as pastor of Plainsville, Great Bend, Waymart, Wilkesbarre, and Wyoming, Pennsylvania; Waverly, Oswego, and Norwich, New York; Kingston, Columbia, Christ, Cumberland Street, Phœnixville, and Media since 1893. Christ and Cumberland Street churches, which he served acceptably, are in Philadelphia, and he was presiding elder of Otsego district while in New York. He served as chaplain of the 17th Pennsylvania cavalry in 1862 and 1863, and in 1890 received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Little Rock university, in recognition of his literary work. Dr. Wheeler is the author of several valuable religious works. In 1858 he married Mary Sparks, of Binghamton, New York. Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler have three children: Mrs. Minnie W. Newbury, A. M.; H. S. Wheeler, M. D.; and George P. Wheeler, University Fellow in English, Princeton university.

REV. WILLIAM R. PATTON, pastor of the Media Baptist church, and who served in the Union army before Petersburg, is a son of David W. and Jane (Patton) Patton, and was born at Smithfield, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1838. He received his education at Georges Creek academy and Bucknell university, from which he was graduated in 1871. He was graduated from Crozer Theological seminary in 1874, and has served as pastor of the following Baptist churches: Flatwoods (1874), Greensboro (1875-81), and Media since 1881, being the second oldest Baptist minister in Delaware county in years of pastoral labor.

On September 20, 1876, Mr. Patton married Mattie Carey, daughter of Edward and Jane (Moore) Carey, of Media. Mr. and Mrs. Patton have three children: Mabel C., William

E., and Harold C. In 1864 Mr. Patton enlisted in Co. K, 211th Pennsylvania volunteers, and served on the non-commissioned staff of his regiment being in the battles before Petersburg during that and the succeeding year. The Pattons are of Scotch descent, and Rev. John Patton (grandfather), of Kent county, Delaware, was a son of Robert and Isabella Patton, and after serving in the Revolutionary war, was pastor for thirty years of Mount Moriah Baptist church, at Smithfield. His second wife was Elizabeth Lockwood, and one of their sons, David W. Patton (father), was born at Shamokin, in 1800, and died at Smithfield in 1852. He married Jane Patton, whose family was noted for the number of able ministers which it produced during the 17th and 18th centuries. Their children were Mary W., John E., Margaret A., and Rev. William R.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and the founder of the village of Wayne, passed from time to eternity on February 2, 1894, and on his bier "humanity could well afford to lay a greener, more fragrant wreath than ever decked a warrior's tomb or graced a poet's brow." George W. Childs was born in Baltimore, May 12, 1829, and served fifteen months in the navy, when a boy. In early life he became a book publisher in Philadelphia, and resided in that city until his death. On the 3d of December, 1864, he purchased the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which he soon developed into one of the great newspapers of the country. "He made charity the cheerful duty and the daily beauty of his life. He lived not for himself, but for others. The controlling maxim of his life was 'Be just;' the dominating action of it was 'Be helpful.'"

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